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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

1929-30

VOL. II

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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

VOLUME I

Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

VOLUME II

Public Accounts, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

National Revenue, Department of, (Customs and Excise), containing accounts of Revenue with statements relative to the Imports, Exports, Excise and Income of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

National Revenue, Department of, (Shipping Report, Customs), containing the Statements of Navigation and Shipping for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Trade and Commerce, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Weights and Measures Inspection Service (Trade and Commerce), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Electricity and Gas Inspection Services (Trade and Commerce), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada (Trade and Commerce), for the crop year ended August 31, 1930.

Interior, Department of the, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Immigration and Colonization, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Indian Affairs, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Mines, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Agriculture, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

National Defence, Department of, (Militia and Air Service), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

National Defence, Department of, (Naval Service), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Pensions and National Health, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Public Printing and Stationery, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

VOLUME III

Superintendent of Penitentiaries, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for the year ended September 30, 1930.

Secretary of State, Department of the, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Commissioner of Patents, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Archives, for the year 1930.

Civil Service Commission, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1930.

External Affairs, Department of the Secretary of State for, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Labour, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

VOLUME IV

Marine and Fisheries (Marine), Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Post Office Department, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Public Works, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Railways and Canals, Department of, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1930.

Chief Electoral Officer (By-elections), for the year 1930.

Chief Electoral Officer (General Election), for the year 1930.

VOLUME V

Trade of Canada (Imports for Consumption and Exports), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

CANADA

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Freeman Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Public Accounts of Canada for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. BENNETT,
Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, January 2, 1931.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

OTTAWA, January 2, 1931.

The Right Honourable R. B. BENNETT,
Minister of Finance.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

The receipts for the year on account of Consolidated Fund amounted to $441,411,806.18, and the expenditure on the same account to $357,779,794.07, showing a surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of $83,632,012.11.

SPECIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

In addition to the ordinary receipts and expenditures there were special receipts and credits of $4,540,479.42 and special expenditures and charges of $9,839,016.32, leaving an excess of $5,298,536.90 of expenditures over receipts as a charge to Consolidated Fund:—

Special Receipts—		
War and Demobilization Receipts—Refunds of Expenditures of Previous Years	$ 35,293 78	
Payments received on account of Reparations from Germany	4,325,274 30	
Miscellaneous receipts and credits to Consolidated Fund	179,911 34	
		$ 4,540,479 42
Special Expenditures—		
Reparations—Claims for compensation	6,700,000 00	
Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924 (Government contribution to the Fund)	1,892,590 92	
Miscellaneous charges to Consolidated Fund	1,246,425 40	
		9,839,016 32
Excess of Special Expenditures over Special Receipts		$ 5,298,536 90

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The following outlays were made during the year and charged to Capital:—

Canals (Schedule FF)	$10,264,186 79
Railways (Schedule GG)	6,873,510 86
Public Works (Schedule HH)	8,589,022 02
Total Capital Expenditure	$25,726,719 67

The following transfers and refunds of Expenditures of Previous Years were credited to Capital Account:—

Canals (Schedule FF)	$ 940,010 15
Railways (Schedule GG)	210,073 03
Public Works (Schedule HH)	2,015,492 48
	$ 3,165,575 66
Net charge to Capital Account	$22,561,144 01

LOANS TO RAILWAYS

Loans to the Canadian National Railway Company to the amount of $2,932,652.91 were made under authority of the Appropriation Act of 1929.

LOANS TO CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS

Loans to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited of $1,628,907.21 and the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited of $862,389.98 making a total of $2,491,297.19 were made under authority of the Appropriation Act of 1929.

DEBT

The net debt of the Dominion at the close of the fiscal year was $2,177,763,958.71 or a decrease of $47,740,746.39 under the net debt as it stood on March 31, 1929.

The decrease is accounted for as follows:—

Revenues—		
Ordinary Revenue	$441,411,806 18	
Special Receipts	4,540,479 42	$445,952,285 60
Sundry Credits—		
High Commissioner's Suspense	2,187 78	
Unpaid Coupons—New York Loans Suspense	200 00	
Railway Accounts—Amount transferred from Railway Equipment Account	228,319 89	230,707 67
		$446,182,993 27

DEBT—*Concluded*

EXPENDITURES—		
Ordinary Expenditure	$357,779,794 07	
Special Expenditure	9,839,016 32	
Capital Expenditure (net)	22,561,144 01	
Loans to Canadian National Railways	2,932,652 91	
Loans to Canadian National Steamships Limited	2,491,297 19	
Loans to Quebec Harbour Commissioners	2,821,000 00	
Payment on account of Toronto Barracks site, which amount was previously set off against Military Property and Stores Account	1,250 65	
Bonds, Interest, and Notes adjustment Account, written down as non-active	16,091 73	
		$398,442,246 88
Net decrease of Debt		$ 47,740,746 39

FUNDED DEBT

The 4½ per cent Refunding Loan issued February 1, 1926 amounting to $20,000,000 matured February 1, 1930, also the balance outstanding of the 5½ per cent New York Loan issued August 1, 1919 amounting to $54,577,800 matured August 1, 1929, and both were redeemed.

SAVINGS BANK

At the close of the fiscal year, the balance at the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was $26,086,036.03, a decrease of $2,289,733.71 under the balance held on March 31, 1929. The withdrawals for the year exceeded the deposits by $3,074,315.60, while $784,581.89 was added for interest accrued.

INVESTMENTS

SINKING FUNDS

Investments on account of Sinking Funds of the various loans were made during the year to the amount of $4,011,574.52. The total of the investments at the credit of the Sinking Funds, which stood at $52,079,198.30 on March 31, 1929 was therefore increased to $56,090,772.82 on March 31, 1930.

ADVANCES TO HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

Advances were made under statute to the following Harbour Commissioners:—

Chicoutimi Harbour Commissioners	$ 815,000 00
Halifax Harbour Commissioners	1,272,000 00
Montreal Harbour Commissioners	4,336,000 00
Quebec Harbour Commissioners	2,821,000 00
St. John Harbour Commissioners	1,711,000 00
Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners	136,000 00
Vancouver Harbour Commissioners	345,000 00
	$ 11,436,000 00

During the year, $3,000,000 of Montreal Harbour Commissioners' debentures held by the Dominion matured and $1,000,000 of these debentures were paid.

CANADIAN FARM LOAN BOARD

During the year $2,400,000.00 was advanced to the Board as Initial Capital; also Capital Stock of the Board was purchased to the amount of $59,023.00.

LOANS TO BANKS

Under authority of the Finance Act R.S.C. 1927, advances during the year to an aggregate amount of $660,250,000 were made by way of issues of Dominion Notes to various banks. On April 1, 1929 the outstanding balance on this account was $83,500,000. During the year repayments were received to the amount of $693,550,000 leaving a balance of $50,200,000 outstanding at the close of the year.

SOLDIER AND GENERAL LAND SETTLEMENT

The loans outstanding to soldiers settling on the land and for General Land Settlement decreased during the year by $4,776,571.47 of which $3,637,172.69 was written off to Consolidated Fund on account of the revaluation of loans to soldier settlers. This leaves a balance outstanding at the close of the year of $74,681,411.26 of which $57,036,174.50 is carried as an Active Asset. The balance of $17,645,236.76 is carried as a Non-Active Asset.

HOUSING LOANS

The Provincial Governments reduced their indebtedness to the Dominion on account of Housing Loans by $1,754,500 as follows:—

Province of Manitoba	$ 50,000 00
Province of New Brunswick	62,000 00
Province of Nova Scotia	135,000 00
Province of Quebec	1,507,500 00
	$1,754,500 00

This leaves a balance outstanding March 31, 1930 of $11,311,202.72.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Foreign Governments have paid all interest due on their obligations. The Government of Greece, under agreement, paid $215,000 on account of principal. The outstanding foreign debts are thus reduced to $6,865,000 owing by Greece and $23,969,720 owing by Roumania.

DOMINION NOTES

The circulation of Dominion Notes stood at $174,326,618.30 on March 31, 1930, being a decrease of $30,174,598.24 as compared with the circulation at the close of the last year. Gold held as security amounted to $63,280,836.34. Of the total amount of Notes outstanding, $50,200,000.00 were against approved securities held by the Department under the Finance Act.

GUARANTEED SECURITIES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY:—

An issue of $60,000,000 Canadian National Railway Company 5% 40-Year Bonds dated July 1, 1929, was guaranteed as to principal and interest. The bonds were sold to Dillon, Read & Company, New York, at 98.1597 and accrued interest. The proceeds were used, in part, to retire a bank loan of $40,000,000 contracted in 1928. The issue was made under the following authority:

Appropriation Act, 1927, Vote 408	$ 5,900,000 00
Appropriation Act, 1928, Vote 408	11,351,890 40
Canadian Northern Income Charge Act, 1928	23,175,000 00
Appropriation Act, 1929, Vote 336	19,573,109 60
	$ 60,000,000 00

As of October 1st, 1929, guarantee was given to an issue of $60,000,000 5% 40-Year Bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company. Chase Securities Corporation, New York, and associates purchased $55,000,000 of the bonds at 96.53 and accrued interest, $5,000,000 being reserved for employees' subscriptions. Of the latter amount, $1,800,000 was subscribed at 98 and accrued interest and the balance, $3,200,000, was sold in December, 1929, to Chase Securities Corporation at 99.17 and accrued interest. The issue was made under the following authority:

Appropriation Act, 1929, Vote 336	$ 30,083,695 71
Branch Lines Construction, Special Acts:	
1927/30 program	1,900,000 00
1929/32 program	6,810,609 60
Toronto Terminals Railway Act	232,516 03
Canadian National Montreal Terminals Act	7,300,000 00
Acquisition of Railways, Special Acts, 1929:	
Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway	6,198,645 41
Inverness Railway	387,415 34
Kent Northern Railway	61,986 45
Quebec Oriental Railway and the Atlantic, Quebec & Western Railway	3,615,876 49
Northern Alberta Railways	3,409,254 97
	$ 60,000,000 00

An issue of $18,000,000 Canadian National Railway Company 5% 40-Year Bonds dated February 1, 1930, was guaranteed as to principal and interest. The issue was made under the Canadian National Refunding Act, 1929, to refund a like amount of the Company's 4½% Guaranteed Bonds due February 15, 1930, and was sold to Dillon, Read & Company, New York, at 98.086 and accrued interest.

CANADIAN NATIONAL (WEST INDIES) STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED:—

As of March 1st 1930, an issue of $9,400,000 25-Year 5% Bonds of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, was guaranteed as to principal and interest. The issue was sold to Dillon, Read & Company, New York, at 99.177 and accrued interest. The issue was made to repay temporary bank loans contracted during the period of construction of vessels for the West Indies service. The $10,000,000 4¼% temporary bonds guaranteed in 1928 as security for such loans were redeemed and cancelled.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL:—

Under authority of Chap. 58 of the Statutes of 1924, an issue of $19,500,000 5% 40-Year Bonds of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, dated November 1, 1929, was guaranteed as to principal and interest. Of the authorized amount, $18,500,000 were sold to Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited, at 98 and accrued interest. The issue was made to repay temporary bank loans and provide for the balance of the construction cost of the Montreal-South Shore Bridge. The $17,000,000 Interim Debentures issued and guaranteed in connection with the temporary financing, were redeemed and cancelled.

Respectfully submitted,

WATSON SELLAR,
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

BALANCE SHEET

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

CONDENSED CASH STATEMENT

SCHEDULES

COMPARATIVE TABLES

APPENDICES

THE DOMINION

BALANCE SHEET

		$ cts.
Assets—		
Cash		27,991,597 06
Specie Reserve, per schedule A		65,927,474 08
Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc., per schedule B		140,578,125 72
Advances to Foreign Governments, per schedule C		30,834,720 00
Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans, per schedule D		57,036,174 50
Miscellaneous Current Accounts, per schedule E		44,454,360 89
Balance being Net Debt March 31, 1930 (exclusive of interest accrued) carried forward		2,177,763,958 71
		2,544,586,410 96
Balance Net Debt represented by:—		
(A) Expenditure—		
Public Works, Canals, per schedule F	$223,936,777 90	
Public Works, Railways, per schedule G	429,320,231 93	
Public Works, Miscellaneous, per schedule H	223,889,430 60	
Military Property and Stores, per schedule I	12,035,420 50	
Territorial Accounts, per schedule J	9,895,947 68	
Railway Accounts (old), per schedule K	88,398,828 78	
Railway Accounts (Loans non-active), per schedule L	614,451,572 65	
Canadian National Steamships, (Loans non-active), per schedule M	13,723,807 04	
Miscellaneous Investments and Other Accounts (non-active), per schedule N	40,791,044 20	
		1,656,443,061 28
(B) Balance Consolidated Fund brought forward from March 31, 1929	595,922,837 06	
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, year ended March 31, 1930	74,601,939 63	
		521,320,897 43
		2,177,763,958 71

OF CANADA

MARCH 31, 1930

Liabilities—		$ cts.
Dominion Notes in Circulation		174,326,618 30
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund		6,363,361 59
Post Office Account, Money Orders, Postal Notes, etc., outstanding		5,091,767 86
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits		26,086,036 03
Insurance and Superannuation Funds, per schedule O		70,422,860 54
Trust Funds, per schedule P		20,976,277 07
Contingent and Special Funds, per schedule Q		713,948 01
Province Accounts, per schedule R		9,623,816 77
Funded Debt, per schedule S—		
Unmatured	$2,227,368,872 51	
Matured and Outstanding	759,756 54	
		2,228,128,629 05
Interest Due and Outstanding, per schedule T		2,853,095 74
		2,544,586,410 96
Balance Net Debt March 31, 1930, brought forward		2,177,763,958 71

We have examined the attached Balance Sheet of The Dominion of Canada of March 31, 1930, and have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

We certify that in our opinion, the said Balance Sheet, with accompanying Schedules A to T and V, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial position of the Dominion of Canada at March 31, 1930, according to the information and explanations received by us and as shown by the Books of Account of the Dominion.

P. S. ROSS AND SONS,
Chartered Accountants

2,177,763,958 71

Note.—Indirect Liabilities—
Guarantees given by the Dominion of Canada are listed in Schedule V.

THE DOMINION

EXPENDITURE AND

YEAR ENDED

EXPENDITURE

Ordinary		$ cts.
Agriculture, per schedule No. 1		10,245,323 36
Finance, per schedule No. 2		3,215,319 40
“ Interest on Public Debt, per schedule No. 2		121,566,213 21
“ Subsidies to Provinces, per schedule No. 2		12,496,958 50
Fisheries, per schedule No. 3		2,425,738 51
Immigration and Colonization, per schedule No. 4		3,093,881 22
Indian Affairs, per schedule No. 5		5,332,503 55
Interior, per schedule No. 6		8,489,905 46
Justice, per schedule No. 7		5,152,421 61
Labour, per schedule No. 8		2,646,991 12
Legislation, per schedule No. 9		2,339,007 28
Marine, per schedule No. 10		8,943,812 67
Mines, per schedule No. 11		1,413,666 45
National Defence, per schedule No. 12		21,891,541 61
National Revenue, per schedule No. 13		13,843,871 01
Pensions, per schedule No. 14		40,406,565 12
Pensions and National Health, per schedule No. 15		9,884,095 71
Post Office, per schedule No. 16		36,557,012 09
Public Works, per schedule No. 17		19,819,031 79
Railways and Canals, per schedule No. 18		11,522,884 15
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, per schedule No. 19		2,948,443 07
Soldier and General Land Settlement, per schedule No. 20		1,362,121 86
Trade and Commerce, per schedule No. 21		6,606,421 22
Other Departments, per schedule No. 22		2,953,943 63
Miscellaneous, per schedule No. 23		2,622,120 47
		357,779,794 07
Special		
Adjustment of War Claims, per schedule No. 24	$ 94,995 75	
Cost of Loan Flotations, per schedule No. 25	17,071 29	
Miscellaneous Charges, per schedule No. 26	3,026,949 28	
Reparations—Claims for Compensation	6,700,000 00	
		9,839,016 32
Non-Active Accounts written off and charged to Consolidated Fund, per schedule No. 27		3,731,535 58
Balance being excess of Revenue over Expenditure carried to Consolidated Fund		74,601,939 63
		445,952,285 60

CAPITAL

EXPENDITURE	$ cts.
Canals, per schedule F.F. (to cash statement)	10,264,186 79
Railways, per schedule G.G. (to cash statement)	6,873,510 86
Public Works, per schedule H.H. (to cash statement)	8,589,022 02
	25,726,719 67

OF CANADA

Revenue Account

March 31, 1930

Revenue

Ordinary	$ cts.	$ cts.
National Revenue, per schedule No. 28—		
Customs Import Duties	179,429,920 46	
Excise Duties	65,035,701 42	
Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc	63,409,143 14	
Income Tax	69,020,726 23	
Business Profits Tax	173,300 45	
Sundry Collections	1,089,864 70	
		378,158,656 40
Finance, per schedule No. 29—		
Chartered Banks	1,408,419 60	
Insurance Companies	74,415 87	
Interest on Investments	13,518,204 62	
Sundry collections	1,044,949 83	
		16,045,989 92
Interior, per schedule No. 30		4,189,398 05
Marine, per schedule No. 31		801,205 32
Patent and Copyright Office, per schedule No. 32		576,521 77
Post Office, per schedule No. 33		33,348,043 89
Public Works, per schedule No. 34		663,523 43
Railways and Canals, per schedule No. 35		1,285,605 30
Trade and Commerce, per schedule No. 36		3,157,379 49
Other Departments, per schedule No. 37		3,185,482 61
		441,411,806 18
Special		
War and Demobilization Receipts, per schedule No. 38	35,293 78	
Miscellaneous Receipts and Credits, per schedule No. 39	4,505,185 64	
		4,540,479 42
		445,952,285 60

Account

Receipts	$ cts.
Canals, per schedule F.F. (to cash statement)	940,010 15
Railways, per schedule G.G. (to cash statement)	210,073 03
Public Works, per schedule H.H. (to cash statement)	2,015,492 48
Balance carried to Capital Account	22,561,144 01
	25,726,719 67

CONDENSED CASH

YEAR ENDED

RECEIPTS

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance from fiscal year 1928-29—		
Banks in Canada	52,584,441 37	
Banks in New York	29,196,725 56	
Bank of Montreal, London, England	629,717 68	
		82,410,884 61
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund		264,778 29
Province of Nova Scotia, Suspense Account		3 89
Advances to Foreign Governments, per schedule AA		215,000 00
Insurance and Superannuation Funds, per schedule BB		8,972,025 63
Trust Funds, per schedule CC		638,793 86
Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc., per schedule DD		24,935,487 05
Soldier and General Land Settlement, per schedule EE		4,776,571 47
Consolidated Fund, per Expenditure and Revenue Accounts		74,601,939 63
		196,815,484 43

NOTE.—Where there have been both Receipts and Disbursements affecting the above indicated accounts, the net amount only is shown.

STATEMENT

MARCH 31, 1930

PAYMENTS

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital Accounts—		
Public Works, Canals, per schedule FF.	9,324,176 64	
Public Works, Railways, per schedule GG	6,663,437 83	
Public Works, Miscellaneous, per schedule HH	6,573,529 54	
		22,561,144 01
Railway Accounts (Loans non-active), per schedule II		2,704,333 02
Canadian National Steamships (Loans non-active), per schedule JJ		2,491,297 19
Dominion Notes		30,174,598 24
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits		2,289,733 71
Post Office Account—Money Orders, Postal Notes, etc.		2,598,839 31
Province of Nova Scotia, Debt Account		3 89
Specie Reserve		5,136,140 39
Military Property and Stores, Toronto Barracks Site		1,250 65
Contingent and Special Funds, per schedule KK		102,255 65
Miscellaneous Current Accounts, per schedule LL		20,838,510 39
Miscellaneous Investments and Other Accounts (non-active), per schedule MM		2,822,069 95
Loan Accounts (Funded Debt), per schedule NN		76,954,379 29
Interest Due and Outstanding, per schedule OO		149,331 68
Balance to fiscal year 1930-31—		
Banks in Canada	16,737,809 83	
Banks in New York	10,904,521 45	
Bank of Montreal, London, England	349,265 78	
		27,991,597 06
		196,815,484 43

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE "A"			
Specie Reserve—			
Gold Coin and Bullion		65,447,667 39	
Silver Coin		397,970 85	
Nickel Coin		57,300 66	
Bronze Coin		24,535 18	
			65,927,474 08
SCHEDULE "B"			
Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc.—			
Province of British Columbia (Housing Loans)	1,701,500 00		
Province of Manitoba (Housing Loans)	1,550,000 00		
Province of New Brunswick (Housing Loans)	1,136,000 00		
Province of Nova Scotia (Housing Loans)	1,077,000 00		
Province of Prince Edward Island (Housing Loans)	50,000 00		
Province of Quebec (Housing Loans)	5,796,702 72		
		11,311,202 72	
Chicoutimi Harbour Commission	1,315,000 00		
Halifax Harbour Commission	1,302,000 00		
Montreal Harbour Commission	53,686,000 00		
St. John Harbour Commission	2,313,000 00		
Three Rivers Harbour Commission	136,000 00		
Vancouver Harbour Commission	17,805,900 00		
		76,557,900 00	
Loans to Banks, "Finance Act," Chap. 70, R.S. 1927		50,200,000 00	
Canadian Farm Loan Board	2,450,000 00		
Canadian Farm Loan Board—Capital Stock	59,023 00		
		2,509,023 00	
			140,578,125 72
SCHEDULE "C"			
Advances to Foreign Governments—			
Greek Government		6,865,000 00	
Roumanian Government		23,969,720 00	
			30,834,720 00
SCHEDULE "D"			
Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans—			
Soldier Land Settlement Loans	67,187,824 64		
General Land Settlement Loans	8,445,530 19		
Land Settlement, Purchased Lands	77,693 95		
		75,711,048 78	
Less—Soldier Land Settlement Assurance Fund	699,665 88		
Land Settlement Suspense Account	329,971 64		
Amount transferred to Non-Active Accounts to provide for revaluations and losses	17,645,236 76		
		18,674,874 28	
			57,036,174 50
SCHEDULE "E"			
Miscellaneous Current Accounts—			
Advances to Royal Mint—			
Gold Purchase Account	725,077 75		
Silver Purchase Account	1,668,064 42		
Nickel Purchase Account	47,666 92		
Copper Purchase Account	23,385 43		
		2,464,194 52	
Bank of Montreal, Provincial Notes Suspense		27,622 83	
Canada Grain Act Advance Account		6,323 98	
Canadian Government Railways—			
Canadian Government Railways "Open Accounts"	6,042,932 52		
Canadian Government Railways "Stores Accounts"	9,757,420 40		
St. John and Quebec Railway "Stores Accounts"	2,590 94		
	15,802,943 86		
Less—St. John and Quebec Railway "Open Accounts"	54,022 26		
		15,748,921 60	
Canadian National Railways (Temporary Loan)		21,060,541 78	
Empire Settlement Scheme—Advances under		129,679 84	
Foreign Coin withdrawn from circulation		39,283 16	
Halifax Shipyards, Limited		900,000 00	
Imperial Government Account		6,802 94	
King's Printer Advance—Printing		651,078 17	
Carried forward		41,034,448 82	

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		41,034,448 82	
SCHEDULE "E"—*Concluded*			
Miscellaneous Current Accounts—Concluded			
King's Printer Advance—Stationery		258,274 05	
Montreal Turnpike Trust		133,156 56	
Saskatchewan Government Seed Grain Advances, 1908		89,562 32	
Seed Grain and Relief, Department of the Interior	3,633,848 64		
Less—Amount transferred to Non-Active Accounts	1,128,829 50		
		2,505,019 14	
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company		433,900 00	
			44,454,360 89
SCHEDULE "F"			
Public Works (Canals)—			
Burlington Bay Canal		308,328 32	
Chambly Canal, River Richelieu		580,092 59	
Improvements to Trent Canal		559,067 70	
Lachine Canal		11,017,873 15	
Lake St. Peter		1,164,235 08	
Murray Canal		1,248,946 71	
Ottawa Works		6,875,244 17	
Quebec Canals		34,841 69	
Rideau Canal		143,411 12	
Sault Ste. Marie Canals		4,935,809 42	
St. Anne's Lock—Railway Bridge at Isle Perrot		150,000 00	
St. Lawrence Canals		34,143,925 00	
St. Lawrence Ship Canal		133,896 80	
St. Ours Locks		14,868 23	
St. Peter's Cana		492,023 82	
Tay River Navigation		476,128 73	
Trent River Navigation		19,084,166 03	
Welland Canal		29,901,542 34	
Welland Ship Canal		112,672,252 00	
Miscellaneous		125 00	
			223,936,777 90
SCHEDULE "G"			
Public Works (Railways)—			
Canadian Government Railways—			
Canadian Government Railways		66,332,233 18	
Cape Breton Railway		104,520 54	
Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway		209,950 00	
Elgin and Havelock Railway		33,530 00	
Intercolonial Railway		112,158,072 70	
International Railway of New Brunswick		2,681,377 35	
Lotbiniere and Megantic Railway		336,875 00	
National Transcontinental Railway		164,582,847 53	
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway		360,790 66	
Prince Edward Island Railway		11,744,541 78	
Quebec Bridge		21,706,664 49	
Quebec and Saguenay Railway		7,120,895 74	
Salisbury and Albert Railway		84,390 41	
St. Martin's Railway		72,624 91	
York and Carleton Railway		20,976 16	
			387,550,290 45
Hudson Bay Railway—			
Hudson Bay Railway	28,716,894 74		
Fort Churchill Terminals	4,707,160 15		
Port Nelson Terminals	6,240,200 86		
		39,664,255 75	
Residue of cost of Steamer *Sheba*		78,610 58	
Other Railways and Miscellaneous—			39,742,866 33
Digby and Annapolis Railway		660,683 09	
North Railway		250,000 00	
Governor General's Cars		71,538 82	
Miscellaneous		18,000 00	
Canadian Government Railways—Canada Central Railway—Peace River Bridge		175,000 00	
Canadian Government Railways—Residue of capital cost of Steamers *Drummond* and *McKee*		851,853 24	
			2,027,075 15
			429,320,231 93

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE "H"			
Public Works (Miscellaneous)—			
Bare Point Breakwater		217,995 90	
Canadian Building, London, England		1,539,073 11	
Canadian Legation Building and Site, Washington, D.C.		477,754 35	
Cape Tormentine Harbour		236,860 63	
Esquimalt Graving Dock		7,789,761 10	
Georgian Bay to Montreal Waterway Survey		918,796 85	
Government Buildings, Ottawa		30,329,876 89	
Government Shipbuilding Program		55,171,058 64	
Halifax Elevator Site		86,511 89	
Halifax Harbour Improvements		12,830,122 16	
Improvements to the St. Lawrence		39,929,678 81	
Kingston Graving Dock		556,589 35	
Land and Cable Telegraph Lines		348,320 77	
Levis Graving Dock		971,592 58	
Lower Lakes Terminals		1,565,644 15	
Montreal Harbour Improvements		1,060,342 83	
New Dominion Building, Toronto		1,166,646 95	
Ottawa, Expropriation of property between Sparks and Wellington streets, east of Elgin		855,581 54	
Port Arthur and Fort William and River Kaministiquia		15,619,380 68	
Port Colborne Harbour		904,459 39	
Quebec Harbour Improvements		9,491,473 30	
Rainy River, Lock and Dam		133 80	
Sorel Harbour Improvements		1,118,321 16	
St. Andrews Rapids, including Red River Improvements		1,569,776 99	
St. John Harbour Improvements		18,112,562 14	
Tiffin Harbour Improvements		481,621 59	
Toronto Harbour Improvements		9,097,022 85	
Upper St. Lawrence River—Channel Improvements		28,172 64	
Vancouver Harbour Improvements		3,600,078 73	
Victoria Harbour, Ontario, Improvements		761,801 79	
Victoria Harbour, British Columbia, Improvements		5,131,024 94	
Yukon Territory Works		1,921,392 10	
			223,889,430 60
SCHEDULE "I"			
Military Property and Stores—			
Military Property and Stores		12,118,150 87	
LESS—Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg	62,947 27		
St. Helen's Island Barracks Site	19,783 10		
		82,730 37	
			12,035,420 50
SCHEDULE "J"			
Territorial Accounts—			
Northwest Territories, Organization		1,460,000 00	
Northwest Territories, Purchase		1,460,000 00	
Expenses connected with the Northwest Rebellion		826 077 87	
Dominion Lands to March 31, 1911	10,425,395 92		
LESS—Received from Dominion Lands	4,275,526 11		
		6,149,869 81	
			9,895,947 68
SCHEDULE "K"			
Railway Accounts (old)—			
Canadian Pacific Railway		62,791,435 25	
Grand Trunk Railway Debenture Account		15,142,633 34	
Grand Trunk Railway Interest Account		10,457,458 01	
Grand Trunk Railway Special Account		7,302 18	
			88,398,828 78
SCHEDULE "L"			
Railway Accounts (Loans non-active)—			
Canadian Northern Railway—			
Ontario Interest Account (Sec. 10, Chap. 6, Acts of 1911)	2,396,099 68		
Interest Account (Chap. 20, Acts of 1914)	5,294,000 02		
Loan Account, 1914 (Chap. 4, Acts of 1915)	10,000,000 00		
Carried forward	17,690,099 70		

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	17,690,099 70		
SCHEDULE "L"—*Concluded*			
Railway Accounts (Loans non-active)—*Concluded*			
Canadian Northern Railway—Concluded			
Loan Account, 1916 (Chap. 29, Acts of 1916)	15,000,000 00		
Purchase of Capital Stock (Chap. 24, Acts of 1917, Sec. 4 Subsec. 3)	10,000,000 00		
Loan Account, Legislation 1917 (7-8 George V, Chap. 24)	25,000,000 00		
Loan on account of Interest and Equipment (Act No. 1, Legislation of 1918)	25,000,000 00		
Loan under authority of Vote 108, Appropriation Act No. 4, 1919	35,000,000 00		
Loan under authority of Vote 127, Appropriation Act No. 4, 1920	48,611,077 00		
Loan under authority of Vote 126, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1921	44,419,806 42		
Loan under authority of Vote 136, Appropriation Act No. 1, 1922	42,800,000 00		
Loan under the War Measures Act	1,887,821 16	265,408,804 28	
Grand Trunk Railway—			
Loan under authority of Vote 478, Appropriation Act No. 4. 1920	25,000,000 00		
Loan under authority of Vote 126, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1921	55,293,435 18		
Loan under authority of Vote 137, Appropriation Act No. 1, 1922	23,288,747 15		
Grand Trunk Pacific Loan of 1913 (Chap. 23 of Acts of 1913), (guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company)	15,000,000 00	118,582,182 33	
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—			
Loan Account of 1914 (Chap. 4 of Acts of 1915)	6,000,000 00		
3 per cent Mortgage Bonds (Chap. 24, 3-4 Geo. V, 1913).	33,093,333 23		
Interest Account, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1916	7,081,783 45		
Loan Account, Appropriation Act No. 4, 1917	5,038,053 72		
Loan Account, Appropriation Act, 1918	7,471,399 93		
Receiver Account, O.C. March 26th, 1919, P.C. 635	45,764,162 35		
Guaranteed Interest Account (guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada)	8,704,662 65		
Branch Lines Coupons (guaranteed by the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan)	2,898,536 98	116,051,932 31	
Canadian National Railways—			
Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1923	24,550,000 00		
Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1924	10,000,000 00		
Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1925	10,000,000 00		
Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1926	10,000,000 00		
Loan under authority of Appropriation Act, 1929	2,932,652 91	57,482,652 91	
Loans to Railways—			
Purchase of Railway Equipment, Chap. 38, Statutes of 1918		56,926,000 82	614,451,572 65
SCHEDULE "M"			
Canadian National Steamships (Loans non-active)—			
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited		12,861,417 06	
Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited		862,389 98	13,723,807 04
SCHEDULE "N"			
Miscellaneous Investments and Other Accounts (non-active)—			
Bonds, Interest and Notes Adjustment Account		16,871 99	
Earl of Selkirk Mortgage on property in Township of Moulton		13,900 00	
Grand Trunk Railway Preference Stock		121,739 65	
Carried forward		152,511 64	

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		152,511 64	
SCHEDULE "N"—*Concluded*			
Miscellaneous Investments and Other Accounts (non-active)—*Concluded*			
High Commissioner's Suspense		2,043 17	
Italian Government		702 52	
Quebec Harbour Commission		20,938,995 68	
Quebec Turnpike Trust Bond		20,000 00	
Russian Government Account		55,571 82	
Seed Grain and Relief—Department of the Interior		1,128,829 50	
Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans		17,645,236 76	
Three Rivers Harbour Debentures	81,760 97		
LESS—Sinking Funds	2,308 41		
		79,452 56	
University Hospital—Edmonton, Alberta		100,000 00	
Unpaid Coupons—New York Loans "Suspense"		45,713 50	
Victoria Shipowners, Limited		621,987 05	
			40,791,044 20
SCHEDULE "O"			
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—			
Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act, 1893, Chap. 17, R.S. 1906		2,038,256 00	
Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, Chap. 24, R.S. 1927		28,332,923 40	
Government Annuities		20,612,250 28	
Insurance Fund, Civil Service		5,719,709 35	
Retirement Fund		5,751,035 25	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance		7,968,686 26	
			70,422,860 54
SCHEDULE "P"			
Trust Funds—			
Alberta School Lands		257,822 68	
British Columbia Pilots' Pension Fund		7,152 39	
Burrard Dry Dock Pontoons		12,746 18	
Common School Funds		2,663,535 32	
Canadian National Railways— Guaranteed Bond Issues (outstanding interest)		83,600 00	
Contractors' Securities		2,060,933 32	
Decayed Pilots' Fund	115,211 52		
LESS—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 21)	107,000 00		
		8,211 52	
Empress of Ireland Relief Fund		73 00	
Halifax Pilots' Pension Fund	88,903 42		
LESS—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 22)	81,393 33		
		7,510 09	
Immigration Guarantee and Special Funds		402,802 63	
Indian Funds		13,856,521 04	
Manitoba School Lands		12,584 82	
Militia and Defence Regimental Funds		5,312 42	
Military Estates, No. 1		121,437 91	
Military Estates, No. 2		14,757 68	
Royal Military College—Cadet Funds		14,476 08	
Saskatchewan School Lands		240,632 89	
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—War Service Gratuity		160,154 01	
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Pensions, etc.		534,320 76	
St. John Pilots' Pension Fund	44,855 28		
Less—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 24)	41,000 00		
		3,855 28	
Strathcona Trust Fund		500,000 00	
Sydney Pilots' Pension Fund	49,637 05		
Less—Amount invested in Bonds (Appendix No. 23)	41,800 00		
		7,837 05	
			20,976,277 07

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE "Q"			
Contingent and Special Funds—			
Board of Pension Commissioners, Mennonite Funds		4,491 29	
Briton Medical and General Life Association Funds		281 06	
Cash Suspense—Unallocated funds received		108,943 54	
Columbia River Special		2,818 04	
Defunct Banks—Balances to meet notes and unclaimed deposits		142,395 80	
Department of the Interior, Suspense		717 00	
Home Bank Creditors Relief, Suspense		12,280 70	
Income Tax (Appeals) Suspense		7,600 00	
Indian Affairs, Special		10,168 14	
Internment Operations		22,845 97	
Land Assurance Fund		12,131 59	
Ontario Fire Insurance Company (in liquidation)		12,458 65	
Outstanding Cheques		86,199 96	
Prisoners of War		6,005 73	
Railways and Canals, Suspense		5,228 36	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Special		582 21	
Unclaimed Cheques, Canadian Government Railways		1,157 48	
Unclaimed dividends *re* liquidation under the Bankruptcy Act		29,824 79	
Victory Loans, at credit of subscribers in arrears		210,600 90	
Victory Loan Canvassers Suspense		1,629 58	
Walter J. King—Suspense Account		90 00	
York County Loan and Savings Co. (in liquidation)		35,497 22	
			713,948 01
SCHEDULE "R"			
Province Accounts—			
Province of British Columbia Debt Account	583,021 40		
Province of Manitoba Debt Account	3,578,941 20		
Province of Nova Scotia Debt Account	1,055,429 75		
Province of New Brunswick Debt Account	529,299 39		
Province of Ontario Debt Account	2,848,289 52		
Province of Prince Edward Island Debt Account	775,791 83		
Province of Quebec Debt Account	2,549,213 61		
		11,919,986 70	
Less—Province of Nova Scotia Suspense Account	40,157 97		
Province of Prince Edward Island Land Account	782,402 33		
Province of Quebec Debt Account	1,473,609 63		
		2,296,169 93	
			9,623,816 77

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

		Matured and Outstanding	Unmatured	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE "S"				
Funded Debt—				
Payable in Canada—				
Provincial Notes, Nova Scotia		39,180 16	....	39,180 16
Unpaid Warrants, Prince Edward Island		549 59	....	549 59
Compensation to Seigneurs		....	12,140 15	12,140 15
Compensation to Townships		....	153 00	153 00
Province of New Brunswick, 6 per cent Loan Debentures		600 00	....	600 00
Province of Canada, 5 per cent Loan Debentures		400 00	....	400 00
Dominion Stock, issue A, 6 per cent		....	4,000 00	4,000 00
" " B, 3½ per cent		....	17,700 00	17,700 00
" " C, 3½ per cent		....	48,666 67	48,666 67
Debenture Stock, 5 per cent, 1919		2,000 00	....	2,000 00
Debenture Stock, 5 per cent, School Lands—				
Province of Alberta		....	9,243,000 00	9,243,000 00
Province of Manitoba		....	5,893,000 00	5,893,000 00
Province of Saskatchewan		....	17,484,000 00	17,484,000 00
Debenture Stock, 5½ per cent, 1921		200 00	....	200 00
War Savings Certificates		15,150 00	....	15,150 00
Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates		12,925 00	....	12,925 00
War Savings and Thrift Stamps		91,515 75	....	91,515 75
Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1915-25, 5 per cent		31,300 00	....	31,300 00
" " 1916-31, 5 per cent		....	52,931,600 00	52,931,600 00
" " 1917-37, 5 per cent		....	90,166,900 00	90,166,900 00
Victory Loan 1917, 5½ per cent, due 1922		95,650 00		
" " 1927		106,300 00		
" " 1937		....	236,299,800 00	236,501,750 00
Victory Loan 1918, 5½ per cent, due 1923		99,750 00		
" " 1933		....	446,659,950 00	446,759,700 00
Victory Loan 1919, 5½ per cent, due 1924		53,600 00		
" " 1934		....	511,910,650 00	511,964,250 00
Renewal Loan 1922, 5½ per cent, due 1927		40,100 00		
" " 1932		....	73,325,150 00	73,365,250 00
Refunding Loan 1923, 5 per cent, due 1928		50,400 00		
" " 1943		....	147,001,100 00	147,051,500 00
Refunding Loan 1924, 4½ per cent, due 1944		....	50,000,000 00	50,000,000 00
Refunding Loan 1925, 4½ per cent, due 1940		....	75,000,000 00	75,000,000 00
Refunding Loan 1926, 4½ per cent, due 1930		11,000 00		
" " 1946		....	45,000,000 00	45,011,000 00
Three Year Treasury Notes, 4 per cent, due Dec. 1, 1930		....	45,000,000 00	45,000,000 00
		650,620 50	1,805,997,809 82	1,806,648,430 32
Less—Sinking Funds—				
War Loan 1916-31	$1,211,300 00			
" 1917-37	379,800 00			
Sinking Funds Cash	80,300 88			
		....	1,671,400 88	1,671,400 88
		650,620 50	1,804,326,408 94	1,804,977,029 44
Payable in London—				
3½ per cent Loan 1884 (1909-34)		....	23,467,206 27	23,467,206 27
3½ per cent Canadian Pacific Railway Land Grant Loan, due July 1, 1938		....	15,056,006 66	15,056,006 66
3½ per cent Loan 1930-50		....	137,058,841 00	137,058,841 00
3 per cent Loan 1888, due July 1, 1938		....	8,071,230 16	8,071,230 16
3 per cent Loan 1892, due July 1, 1938		....	18,250,000 00	18,250,000 00
3 per cent Loan 1894, due July 1, 1938		....	10,950,000 00	10,950,000 00
2½ per cent Loan 1897, due Oct. 1, 1947		....	4,888,185 64	4,888,185 64
4 per cent Loan 1940-60		....	93,926,666 66	93,926,666 36
Unpaid Debentures		17,236 04	....	17,236 04
		17,236 04	311,668,136 39	311,685,372 43
Less—Sinking Funds held on account of—				
3½ per cent Loan 1884	$15,396,154 12			
3½ per cent Loan 1930-50	25,772,059 93			
4 per cent Loan 1940-60	13,331,458 77			
		....	54,499,672 82	54,499,672 82
		17,236 04	257,168,463 57	257,185,699 61

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Continued*

—	Matured and Outstanding	Unmatured	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE "S"—*Concluded*			
Funded Debt—*Concluded*			
Payable in New York—			
5 per cent Bond Loan 1915-35		874,000 00	874,000 00
5 per cent Public Service Loan 1916, due 1926	5,000 00		
5 per cent Public Service Loan 1916, due 1931		25,000,000 00	25,005,000 00
5½ per cent Bond Loan 1919-29	85,900 00		85,900 00
5 per cent Bond Loan 1922-52		100,000,000 00	100,000,000 00
4½ per cent Bond Loan 1926-36		40,000,000 00	40,000,000 00
5 per cent two-year Notes due August 1, 1919	1,000 00		1,000 00
	91,900 00	165,874,000 00	165,965,900 00
Grand Total	759,756 54	2,227,368,872 51	2,228,128,629 05
SCHEDULE "T"			
Interest Due and Outstanding—			
Unpaid Interest (Domestic Loans)		2,126,366 99	
" (New York Loans)		670,388 00	
" (London Loans)		44,902 76	
Unpaid Dividends, Province of British Columbia		33 67	
" Province of Canada		4,663 18	
" Province of New Brunswick		1,279 00	
" Province of Nova Scotia		795 80	
" Province of Prince Edward Island		867 25	
" Dominion Stock		3,717 33	
Unpaid Warrants		81 76	
			2,853,095 74

SCHEDULES TO BALANCE SHEET—*Concluded*

	Amount of Guarantee Authorized	Amount outstanding at March 31, 1930	
		Held by the Public	Held by the Minister of Finance
SCHEDULE "V"	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Guaranteed Securities—			
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
1. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3 per cent deb. stock due 1953, £1,923,287-0-0	9,359,996 72	9,359,996 72	
2. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1958, £1,622,586-19-9	7,896,590 00	7,896,566 82	
3. Canadian Northern Ontario Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1961, £7,350,000-0-0	35,770,000 00	34,229,996 87	1,540,003 13
4. Canadian Northern Alberta Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1960, £647,260-5-6	3,150,000 00	3,149,998 66	
5. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 3 per cent bonds due 1962, £14,000,000-0-0	68,040,000 00	34,992,000 00	33,048,000 00
6. Canadian Northern Alberta Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1962, £733,561-12-10	3,569,999 98	....	3,569,996 86
7. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 4 per cent deb. stock and bonds due 1934	45,000,000 00	17,060,333 33	12,500,000 00
8. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 4 per cent bonds due 1962, £3,280,000-0-0	15,940,800 00	8,440,848 00	7,499,952 00
9. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 7 per cent bonds due 1940	25,000,000 00	24,793,000 00	
10. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 7 per cent bonds due 1940	25,000,000 00	24,743,000 00	
11. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 6½ per cent bonds due 1946	25,000,000 00	25,000,000 00	
12. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 6 per cent bonds due 1936	25,000,000 00	25,000,000 00	
13. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 per cent serial equipment bonds, 1923-38	22,500,000 00	12,750,000 00	
14. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 per cent bonds due 1954	50,000,000 00	50,000,000 00	
15. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ per cent bonds due 1954	26,000,000 00	26,000,000 00	
16. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 4½ per cent bonds due 1935	17,000,000 00	17,000,000 00	
17. Canadian National Ry. Co., 1927, 2 per cent guar. Deb. Stock, £7,176,801-0-0	34,927,098 20	31,675,551 67	
18. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ per cent Gold Bonds due 1957	65,000,000 00	65,000,000 00	
19. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ per cent Gold Bonds due 1968	35,000,000 00	35,000,000 00	
20. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 per cent Gold Bonds due July 1, 1969	60,000,000 00	60,000,000 00	
21. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 per cent Gold Bonds due Oct. 1, 1969	60,000,000 00	60,000,000 00	
22. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 per cent Gold Bonds due 1970	18,000,000 00	18,000,000 00	
	677,154,484 90	590,091,292 07	58,157,951 99
Railway Securities guaranteed as to Interest only—			
23. Grand Trunk Ry. Acquisition Guarantees—			
Grand Trunk 4 per cent perp. guar. stock, £12,500,000	60,833,333 33	60,833,333 33	
Grand Trunk 5 per cent perp. deb. stock, £4,270,375	20,782,491 67	20,782,491 67	
Great Western 5 per cent perp. deb. stock, £2,723,080	13,252,322 67	13,252,322 67	
Grand Trunk 4 per cent perp. deb. stock, £24,624,455	119,839,014 33	119,839,014 33	
Northern Ry. of Canada, 4 per cent perp. deb. stock, £308,215	1,499,979 67	1,499,979 67	
	216,207,141 67	216,207,141 67	
Other Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
24. Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal South Shore Bridge 5 per cent Bonds due 1969	19,500,000 00	18,500,000 00	
25. Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Ltd., 5 per cent Bonds due 1955	10,000,000 00	9,400,000 00	
26. St. John Harbour Commission—			
(a) Bonded indebtedness of the City of Saint John, assumed by the Commission	1,467,164 96	1,467,164 96	
(b) Debentures of the Commission issued to the City of Saint John—5 per cent, due August 1, 1952	667,953 04	667,953 04	
27. New Westminster Harbour Commissioners 4¾ per cent debentures due 1948	700,000 00	700,000 00	
	32,335,118 00	30,735,118 00	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 1			
Agriculture—			
Civil Government—Salaries	806,285 91		
Contingencies	149,081 23		
		955,367 14	
Agricultural Produce Marketing Agent in Great Britain	11,893 55		
Assistance in providing pre-cooling warehouse facilities for fruit in British Columbia	25,000 00		
Branch of Entomology	24,989 39		
Cold Storage Warehouses	467,754 95		
Contributions to Empire Bureau	21,535 00		
Compensation for animals tested under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, and dying before it was possible to slaughter them, under the provisions of the Act	4,390 46		
Dairying, including grant of $5,000 to the National Dairy Council	271,461 05		
Destructive Insect and Pest Act	571,567 94		
Experimental Farms, including necessary new buildings	2,043,327 33		
Experiments in the dehydration of fruits and vegetables	25,440 30		
Exchequer Court Awards—			
Compensation to J. R. Booth Ltd., for the Booth Farm $ 268,678 12			
Interest at 4 per cent on above from May 9 to August 7, 1929 2,649 98			
	271,328 10		
Farm Economics, including Agricultural Co-operative Marketing	1,456 46		
Fruit Branch, including grant of $8,000 to the Canadian Horticultural Council	341,640 38		
Grant to the Department of Agriculture, Province of Nova Scotia	8,389 08		
Health of Animals, Administration of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and Meat and Canned Foods Act, and necessary buildings	2,903,618 97		
International Institute of Agriculture	13,467 84		
Live Stock, including grants to Exhibitions, Feeder Shows, etc	1,508,422 83		
Publications Branch	24,015 49		
Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Control, including grants to Seed Fairs, etc., and necessary buildings, also grant of $13,000 to Canadian Seed Growers' Association	622,047 10		
World's Poultry Congress	25,000 00		
World's Grain Congress	100,000 00		
Miscellaneous—		9,286,746 22	
Gratuities		3,210 00	
			10,245,323 36
SCHEDULE No. 2			
Finance—			
Civil Government—Salaries	417,598 44		
Contingencies	39,180 96		
Inspector General of Banks	18,615 74		
		475,395 14	
Lieutenant Governors' Salaries (Appendix No. 6)		81,749 98	
Charges of Management (Appendix No. 8)		1,015,766 45	
Premium, Discount and Exchange (Appendix No. 9)		72,975 53	
Superannuation (Appendix No. 10)—			
No. 1 Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act 1870, Chap. 17, R.S. 1906	531,252 58		
No. 3 Printing Bureau	15,929 74		
No. 4 Public Service Retirement Act of 1920	631,293 08		
No. 6 Civil Servants Widows' Annuities Act, 1927	142,708 07		
Miscellaneous—		1,321,183 47	
Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint	200,000 00		
Board of Audit	34,919 69		
Unforeseen Expenses	13,329 14		
		248,248 83	
Interest on Public Debt (Appendix No. 7)—			3,215,319 40
Funded Debt payable in London		11,142,780 02	
Funded Debt payable in Canada		96,204,180 84	
Funded Debt payable in New York		9,594,589 50	
Post Office Savings Bank		784,581 89	
Insurance and Superannuation Funds		2,724,625 62	
Trust Funds		932,658 79	
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund		182,796 55	
			121,566,213 21
Carried forward			124,781,532 61

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			124,781,532 61
SCHEDULE No. 2—*Concluded*			
Subsidies to Provinces (Appendix No. 41)—			
Alberta		1,576,685 00	
British Columbia		738,816 66	
Manitoba		1,508,591 36	
New Brunswick		666,765 76	
Nova Scotia		661,841 28	
Ontario		2,642,611 68	
Prince Edward Island		381,931 88	
Quebec		2,256,419 88	
Saskatchewan		2,063,295 00	
			12,496,958 50
			137,278,491 11
SCHEDULE No. 3			
Fisheries—			
Civil Government—Salaries	117,635 21		
Contingencies	32,649 74		
		150,284 95	
Building fishways and clearing rivers	7,640 93		
Conservation and development of deep sea fisheries and the demand for fish	109,504 49		
Compensation to Aimé Boudreau for loss of boat *Norge* destroyed by fire while under charter	1,000 00		
Expenses of the British Columbia Fisheries Reference to the Privy Council	14,999 99		
Fish culture	361,165 09		
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau	2,573 19		
Fishing bounty	159,749 35		
Investigation into the life history of the Pacific halibut	38,114 88		
Legal and incidental expenses	3,350 77		
Marine Biological Board of Canada	358,885 00		
Oyster culture	29,387 64		
Payment of a bounty for the destruction of hair seals in tidal waters	27,924 00		
Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Officers and Guardians, Fisheries Patrol and Fisheries Protection Services	1,159,998 23		
		2,274,293 56	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		1,160 00	
			2,425,738 51
SCHEDULE No. 4			
Immigration and Colonization—			
Civil Government—Salaries	296,951 95		
Contingencies	37,468 61		
		334,420 56	
Salaries	920,506 83		
Contingencies	1,128,962 40		
Chinese Immigration—Salaries and Contingencies	56,635 15		
Empire Settlement Scheme	641,477 23		
Relief of Distressed Canadians abroad	960 76		
St. John Immigration Buildings	8,788 29		
		2,757,330 66	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		2,130 00	
			3,093,881 22
SCHEDULE No. 5			
Indian Affairs—			
Civil Government—Salaries	175,926 64		
Contingencies	21,373 47		
		197,300 11	
British Columbia	576,994 18		
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories	1,061,079 15		
Carried forward	1,638,073 33	197,300 11	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,638,073 33	197,300 11	
SCHEDULE No. 5—*Concluded*			
Indian Affairs—Concluded			
New Brunswick	67,791 00		
Nova Scotia	82,951 13		
Ontario and Quebec	432,960 72		
Prince Edward Island	7,250 70		
Yukon	18,908 30		
General	336,264 05		
Annuities	219,416 00		
Indian Education	2,330,438 21		
Gratuity to W. S. Hockley	500 00		
		5,134,553 44	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		650 00	
			5,332,503 55
SCHEDULE No. 6			
Interior—			
Civil Government—Salaries	1,448,062 53		
Contingencies	89,875 92		
		1,537,938 45	
Dominion Lands and Parks—			
Salaries of the Outside Service	672,927 90		
Contingencies	239,429 48		
Canadian National Parks	1,407,502 58		
Compassionate allowance to Mrs. E. S. Forbes	1,050 00		
Costs of litigation and legal expenses	27,203 10		
Construction of the Golden-Revelstoke Highway	129,828 25		
Exchequer Court Awards—*re:*			
Kootenay Park	1,919 80		
Rentals *re* Mining Leases, Isenberg Estate	113,280 00		
Fees and contingent expenses of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveys	1,998 62		
Grant to Alpine Club of Canada	1,000 00		
Grant to Canadian Forestry Association	4,000 00		
International and Boundary Waterways—Professional assistance to advise Departmental Officers	13,449 64		
Lake of the Woods Control Board	8,397 50		
Manitoba Natural Resources Commission—Expenses	19,322 81		
Migratory Birds Convention Act	58,784 32		
Ordnance Lands—Salaries and expenses	27,702 04		
Protection of Timber	1,803,084 67		
Publications, including maps	270,252 44		
Roseau River Surveys	8,367 83		
Salaries and Expenses in connection with seed grain and relief collections	48,465 50		
Supervisory Mining Engineer's Office—Expenses	125,193 81		
To assist in publishing the transactions of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors	125 00		
Water and Power investigations	496,549 26		
		5,479,834 55	
Scientific Institutions—			
Dominion Observatory at Ottawa	62,097 96		
Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C.	23,078 10		
Geodetic Survey of Canada	266,872 19		
International Boundary Surveys	34,507 71		
Topographical and General Surveys	429,718 93		
To compensate the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway in connection with their claim for injury to John Hedin	240 00		
		816,514 89	
Government of the Northwest Territories—			
Administration of the Territories	188,190 33		
Arctic Exploration and Administration of Eskimo Affairs	146,666 60		
Purchase, herding and maintenance of reindeer	48,591 14		
Purchase of Beaver Pelts from certain Indians as a relief measure	51,340 99		
		434,789 06	
Carried forward		8,269,076 95	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		8,269,076 95	
SCHEDULE No. 6—*Concluded*			
Interior—Concluded			
Government of the Yukon Territory—			
Administration of the Territory	65,574 30		
Extra living allowance to G. A. Jeckell, Comptroller, while acting as Gold Commissioner	675 00		
Grant to Local Council	45,000 00		
Grant for maintenance and construction of roads	73,000 00		
Grant for payment of bounty on wolves and coyotes	2,125 05	186,374 35	
Miscellaneous—			
Payment to Mrs. E. B. Hutcheson as Matron	1,200 00		
Settlement of Claim of William H. Hubbard	25,000 00		
Grant to John Thomas (Jack) Miner	5,000 00		
Gratuities	3,254 16	34,454 16	8,489,905 46
SCHEDULE No. 7			
Justice—			
Civil Government—Salaries		270,778 13	
Contingencies		39,927 96	310,706 09
Supreme Court—			
Salaries	83,580 65		
Contingencies	22,923 01	106,503 66	
Exchequer Court—			
Salaries	24,400 00		
Contingencies	9,573 44		
Travelling allowances—Admiralty Judges	33 10	34,006 54	
Alberta—			
Supreme Court	101,000 00		
District Courts	55,000 00		
Travelling Allowances	29,387 72	185,387 72	
British Columbia—			
Court of Appeal	46,000 00		
Supreme Court	54,027 73		
County Courts	70,000 00		
Travelling Allowances	19,960 85	189,988 58	
Manitoba—			
Court of Appeal	46,000 00		
Court of King's Bench	55,000 00		
County Courts	50,000 00		
Travelling Allowances	6,422 05	157,422 05	
New Brunswick—			
Court of Appeal	28,750 00		
Court of King's Bench	37,000 00		
County Courts	30,000 00		
Court of Divorce	500 00		
Travelling Allowances	9,640 90	105,890 90	
Nova Scotia—			
Supreme Court	62,403 23		
County Courts	35,000 00		
Court of Divorce	500 00		
Travelling Allowances	6,739 15	104,642 38	
Ontario—			
Court of Appeal	53,000 00		
High Court Division	112,225 00		
County Courts	315,445 72		
Travelling Allowances	43,621 41	524,292 13	
Carried forward		1,408,133 96	310,706 09

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,408,133 96	310,706 09
SCHEDULE No. 7—*Concluded*			
Justice—Concluded			
Prince Edward Island—			
Supreme Court	28,000 00		
County Courts	15,000 00		
Travelling Allowances	532 50		
		43,532 50	
Quebec—			
Court of King's Bench	98,264 52		
Superior Court	356,510 79		
Travelling Allowances	33,813 42		
		488,588 73	
Saskatchewan—			
Court of Appeal	37,000 00		
Court of King's Bench	73,000 00		
District Courts	89,166 60		
Travelling Allowances	20,651 99		
		219,818 59	
Yukon Territory—			
Salaries and Expenses		19,742 31	
Miscellaneous		15,962 15	
Living allowance for Judge of Atlin District, B.C.		1,200 00	
Travelling and living expenses of Judges of Manitoulin and Algoma Districts while acting in Sudbury District		1,593 50	
Travelling and living expenses of Judge McKay while acting Judge of Kenora District		337 50	
			2,198,909 24
Penitentiaries—			
Alberta		2,552 00	
British Columbia		204,681 13	
Dorchester		283,325 77	
Kingston		460,912 65	
Manitoba		254,243 42	
Saskatchewan		276,163 09	
St. Vincent de Paul		411,497 28	
General		78,861 84	
Purchase of preferred class penitentiary site, and beginning erection of buildings		145,529 08	
Purchase of Lussier Estate and other properties at St. Vincent de Paul		442,348 33	
Grant towards expenses of American Prison Congress, Toronto, 1929		1,000 00	
			2,561,114 59
Miscellaneous—			
Bankruptcy Act—Administration		760 04	
Canadian Law Library, London, England		357 80	
Expenses of litigated matters conducted within the Department of Justice		69,573 86	
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council		3,000 00	
Gratuities		7,999 99	
			81,691 69
			5,152,421 61
SCHEDULE No. 8			
Labour—			
Civil Government—Salaries	241,190 81		
Contingencies	28,981 45		
		270,172 26	
Act respecting Annuities—Administration	75,000 00		
Combines Investigation Act	50,000 00		
Conciliation and Labour Act	55,000 00		
Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (Administration)	17,000 00		
Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (under statute)	150,000 00		
Fair Wages and Inspection Officers	10,000 00		
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act	23,688 77		
International Labour Conference	18,512 02		
Joint Industrial Councils	4,737 63		
Carried forward	403,938 42	270,172 26	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	403,938 42	270,172 26	
SCHEDULE No. 8—*Concluded*			
Labour—Concluded			
Old Age Pensions Act—Administration	10,000 00		
Old Age Pensions Act—under statute	1,537,173 55		
Technical Education Act—Administration	2,000 00		
Technical Education Act—under statute	413,286 89		
		2,366,398 86	
Miscellaneous—			
Canadian National Safety League	10,000 00		
Gratuities	420 00		
		10,420 00	
			2,646,991 12
SCHEDULE No. 9			
Legislation—			
Senate	528,970 32		
House of Commons	1,608,539 63		
Library—Salaries	44,882 86		
Contingencies	9,869 73		
Books for General Library	17,849 01		
Books for Library of American History	934 72		
Printing reports	786 30		
Printing of Parliament	80,300 05		
Elections	26,292 02		
Payment to G. W. Yates for preparing digest of evidence and report of Committee on the St. Lawrence Waterways	500 00		
		2,318,924 64	
Miscellaneous—			
Chief Electoral Officer, salary	6,000 00		
Office of the Chief Electoral Officer	13,184 64		
Gratuities	898 00		
		20,082 64	
			2,339,007 28
SCHEDULE No. 10			
Marine—			
Civil Government—Salaries	415,850 81		
Contingencies	55,204 77		
		471,055 58	
Ocean and River Service—			
Dominion Steamers and Icebreakers	1,647,499 35		
Dominion Steamers, replacement of three	173,000 00		
Construction of an Icebreaker for Hudson Strait	791,299 14		
Construction of a new steamer for Hydrographic Surveys	820 23		
Construction of a new Icebreaker for service in the St. Lawrence River	747,028 48		
Canadian Delegates to the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea	9,233 33		
Commission to enquire into Radio Broadcasting situation	20,602 52		
Establishment of a Patrol Service to investigate conditions of navigation in Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay	12,989 34		
Examination of Masters and Mates	20,460 93		
Exchequer Court Award—Compensation for S.S. *Sarnor*	11,000 00		
Hydrographic, Tidal and Current Surveys	508,245 86		
Inspection of Live Stock shipments	3,670 90		
Investigation into wrecks	4,754 05		
Life Saving Service	60,478 47		
Radio Service—General improvement of reception conditions to licensed broadcast listeners	225,264 70		
Radiotelegraph Service	829,498 82		
Registration of shipping	2,401 85		
Relief of distressed seamen	3,477 53		
Removal of obstructions in navigable waters	222 81		
Refund to the Quebec Salvage and Wrecking Co., Ltd.	4,139 75		
Schools of navigation	7,173 92		
Subsidies for wrecking plants	45,000 00		
Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses	8,070 32		
		5,136,332 30	
Carried forward		5,607,387 88	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		5,607,387 88	
SCHEDULE No. 10—*Concluded*			
Marine—Concluded			
Lighthouse and Coast Service—			
Administration of Pilotage	118,099 33		
Agencies, rents and contingencies	227,064 45		
Allowance to Harbour Master at Amherstburg	600 00		
Breaking ice in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior and other points	44,000 00		
Breaking ice in Thunder Bay, additional payment for season 1928-29	14,000 00		
Compassionate allowance to John Davidson	500 00		
Construction of lights and aids to navigation	684,482 31		
Exchequer Court Award—Expropriation of lands in the Parish of Varennes, County of Vercheres, P.Q	3,356 70		
Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses	915,977 59		
Maintenance and repairs to wharves	7,685 88		
Pensions to retired pilots	8,725 00		
Payments to certain merchants of Victoria, B.C., for materials used in the construction of two lighthouse tenders	8,207 96		
Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers	733,977 02		
Signal Service	107,946 81		
		2,874,623 05	
Scientific Institutions—			
Meteorological Service		316,706 50	
Steamboat Inspection		140,252 72	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		4,842 52	
			8,943,812 67
SCHEDULE No. 11			
Mines—			
Civil Government—Salaries		579,581 29	
Contingencies		11,918 84	
			591,500 13
Geological Survey—			
Explorations, surveys and investigations	229,597 31		
Publications of reports, etc	55,000 00		
Maintenance of offices and museum, etc	59,966 97		
Museum equipment	24,774 87		
Purchase of specimens	3,000 00		
		372,339 15	
Mines Branch—			
Compensation to J. H. Fortune, caretaker of Mines Branch Building	400 00		
Investigation of mineral resources, ore deposits, etc	281,960 92		
Operation of Peat Bog at Alfred, Ontario	18,137 69		
Organization and equipment of Explosives Division	9,607 08		
Publication of reports, etc	44,730 00		
Payment of expenses in connection with the movement of coal from Alberta to Ontario and from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Quebec and Ontario	55,693 90		
Transportation charges on ore shipments	214 54		
Dominion of Canada Assay Office—Maintenance	22,665 04		
		433,409 17	
			805,748 32
Miscellaneous—			
Grant to the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy		3,000 00	
Grant to the Imperial Institute		12,848 00	
Gratuities		570 00	
			16,418 00
			1,413,666 45

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 12			
National Defence—			
Civil Government—Salaries		743,845 01	
Contingencies		69,749 35	
			813,594 36
Militia Services—			
Administration	296,191 63		
Cadet Services	499,973 09		
Contingencies	39,195 13		
Engineer Services and Works	823,520 55		
General Stores	890,941 80		
Manufacturing Establishments	586,062 52		
Non-Permanent Active Militia	2,313,939 03		
Permanent Force	4,948,343 85		
Royal Military College	374,724 35		
Topographical Survey	44,999 33		
Transport and Freight	214,857 84		
		11,032,749 12	
Naval Service—			
Maintenance		3,013,396 47	
Air Services—			
Royal Canadian Air Force—Maintenance, operation and training	1,947,346 51		
Civil Air Operations—Flying operations for other Government Departments, control of civil aviation and establishment of air routes, airship bases, etc	3,973,323 46		
		5,920,669 97	
General Services—			
Civil Pensions	1,385 42		
Construction of magazine, Halifax	95,146 26		
Compassionate grant to C. F. Kilpatrick	1,200 00		
Compassionate grant to Eugene Giroux	897 75		
Repairs to Quebec Gates and Walls	49,923 96		
Repairs to "A" Block, Ordnance Depot, Kingston—Governor General's Warrant	18,400 00		
Replacement of Military Clothing, Ordnance Depot, Kingston—Governor General's Warrant	59,998 81		
		226,952 20	
			20,193,767 76
Government of the Northwest Territories—			
Mackenzie Basin System—Radio Services			140,161 37
Miscellaneous—			
Battlefields Memorials		168,966 63	
Imperial War Graves Commission		573,793 83	
Gratuities		1,257 66	
			744,018 12
			21,891,541 61
SCHEDULE No. 13			
National Revenue—			
Civil Government—Salaries	666,587 19		
Contingencies	30,101 51		
		696,688 70	
Salaries and Contingencies	7,410,727 58		
Inspectors, Dominion Appraisers, Investigators and Board of Customs	1,080,113 90		
Maintenance of revenue cruisers and for preventive service	1,658,146 61		
Miscellaneous	696,528 10		
Secret preventive service	43,481 12		
Administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, and the Income War Tax Act, 1917, and amendments	2,138,997 06		
Payments to Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle and Nash for services in connection with the investigation and prosecution of breweries	15,000 00		
Payments to Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle and Nash for services in connection with the special Sales Tax investigations	7.989 57		
Carried forward	13,050,983 94	696,688 70	

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	13,050,983 94	696,688 70	
SCHEDULE No. 13—*Concluded*			
National Revenue—Concluded			
Compassionate allowance to—			
Widow of C. E. McDonald	3,000 00		
Widow of Turner Ingalls	3,000 00		
Henry Mayo	2,500 00		
Edwin P. Clark	2,673 00		
Gratuities in lieu of leave on retirement	68,454 39		
		13,130,611 33	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		16,570 98	
			13,843,871 01
SCHEDULE No. 14			
Pensions—			
Judges		193,844 49	
Militiamen, Rebellion of 1885 and generally		27,258 45	
Militia Pensions Act of 1901		853,964 11	
Pensions payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1885		829 15	
Annuity to the Right Honourable W. S. Fielding		2,305 54	
Annuity to Dr. F. G. Banting		7,500 00	
Annuity to Dr. Charles E. Saunders		5,000 00	
Annuity to Dougald Carmichael		499 92	
Annuity to Mrs. Rebecca J. Farrow		2,109 75	
Civil Flying		240 00	
European War and Active Militia		39,093,289 33	
Salaries of the Board of Pension Commissioners		19,000 00	
Mounted Police (Statutory)		146,420 97	
Salaries—Chairman and four members of the Federal Appeal Board		37,000 00	
Pensions to families of members of the Mounted Police Force who lost their lives whilst on duty		5,132 36	
Pensions to—			
The unmarried sister of the late Col. Harry Baker, M.P.		699 96	
J. Langlois Bell		600 00	
Captain J. E. Bernier		2,400 00	
James Elliott		672 00	
The widow of the late Thos. B. Flint		149 17	
Mrs. Jean Laird Farrell		650 00	
Mrs. Alice Joynson		499 92	
Mrs. Violet L. Jenkin		600 00	
Mrs. Wm. McDougall		1,200 00	
Alice Morson Smith		600 00	
J. L. Weller		3,500 00	
Mrs. Beatrice Williams		600 00	
			40,406,565 12
SCHEDULE No. 15			
Pensions and National Health—			
Civil Government—Salaries		201,647 70	
Contingencies		68,546 74	
			270,194 44
Care of patients and medical examination of pensioners	2,360,714 86		
Employers' Liability Compensation	35,727 75		
Federal Appeal Board	128,653 71		
Interest on Funds	2,470 97		
Operating expense and working capital	279,976 12		
Pay and Allowances	2,038,811 47		
Salaries—Administrative, clerical, dental, technical, etc.	2,972,458 06		
Sheltered employment	127,465 78		
Unemployment relief	517,947 19		
Vocational Loans	50 68		
Grant to the Dominion Executive Council of the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League	10,000 00		
Grant to Last Post Fund	20,000 00	8,494,276 59	
Carried forward		8,494,276 59	270,194 44

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		8,494,276 59	270,194 44
SCHEDULE No. 15—*Concluded*			
Pensions and National Health—Concluded			
Health—			
Administration of the Acts respecting Food and Drugs, Maple Products, Opium and Narcotic Drugs and Proprietary or Patent Medicines, including the Laboratory of Hygiene	156,566 86		
Immigration Medical Inspection	287,171 63		
Marine Hospitals	253,649 31		
Quarantine	210,000 00		
Pollution of Inland Waters	15,996 36		
Venereal Diseases	97,987 03		
		1,021,371 19	
Miscellaneous—			9,515,647 78
Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association		5,000 00	
Canadian Social Hygiene Council		20,000 00	
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene		20,000 00	
Canadian Council on Child Welfare		10,000 00	
Canadian Tuberculosis Association		25,000 00	
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council		5,000 00	
Victorian Order of Nurses		10,000 00	
Gratuities		3,253 49	
			98,253 49
			9,884,095 71
SCHEDULE No. 16			
Post Office—			
Civil Government—Salaries	1,317,448 57		
Contingencies	187,307 59		
		1,504,756 16	
Salaries and Allowances	17,520,315 07		
Mail Service	15,982,299 39		
Miscellaneous	1,164,086 35		
Yukon Territory	148,576 89		
Compensation to the widow of the late Thomas Jackson	1,000 00		
Payment of allowances to Railway Mail Clerks in charge of Railway Post Offices	131,281 47		
Readjustment of the salaries of certain postal employees in Western Canada who were dismissed in 1919 and subsequently re-employed	89,070 10		
		35,036,629 27	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		15,626 66	
			36,557,012 09
SCHEDULE No. 17			
Public Works—			
Civil Government—Salaries	663,789 10		
Contingencies	84,544 25		
		748,333 35	
Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, etc. (Appendix No. 11):			
Public Buildings	9,346,168 57		
Harbours and Rivers	5,449,657 95		
Dredging	1,538,717 40		
Roads and Bridges	82,361 32		
Telegraph and Telephone Lines	192,699 10		
Miscellaneous	935,833 40		
Subsidies to Dry Docks (under statute)	588,921 34		
		18,134,359 08	
Collection of Revenue (Appendix No. 11)—			
Sundry Works	230,937 89		
Telegraph and Telephone Lines	693,172 04		
		924,109 93	
Miscellaneous—			
Asoka Column for Canada at Delhi, India	3,000 00		
Gratuities	9,229 43		
		12,229 43	
			19,819,031 79

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 18			
Railways and Canals—			
Civil Government—Salaries		274,931 16	
Contingencies		44,931 30	
			319,862 46
Chargeable to Income—			
Canals—			
Carillon-Grenville, Improvements	9,406 74		
Chambly, Improvements	65,990 01		
Lachine, Improvements	33,284 32		
Ontario—St. Lawrence Canals, Williamsburg, Improvements	70,897 26		
Port Colborne Elevator, Improvements	21,379 86		
St. Annes Lock, Improvements	3,622 49		
Trent Canal, Improvements	125,752 22		
Welland Canal, Improvements	10,420 07		
Settlement of claims of T. A. Brown Co., Ltd	1,365 67		
Surveys and Inspections—Canals	6,398 33		
		348,516 97	
Railways—			
Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—			
Salaries—Statutory	50,833 33		
Maintenance and Operation	299,853 58		
Governor-General's Cars—Repairs, etc	2,464 92		
Supplement to Pension Allowances payable under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees Provident Fund	33,956 73		
Exchequer Court Awards—Supreme and Exchequer Courts costs *re* case The King *vs.* Hereford Railway Co	1,011 50		
		388,120 06	
Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927—			
Difference between tariff tolls and the normal tolls, on all lines other than Canadian National Railway on traffic moved during 1929	811,149 41		
Canadian National Railway, deficit in receipts and revenues on the Eastern Lines during 1929, $2,060,000.00. Balance due for 1928, $221,527.75	2,281,527 75		
Canadian National Railway Company, deficit in receipts and revenues on the Eastern Lines, as defined in the Maritime Freight Rates Act, during 1929, less the portion of such deficit occurring on account of the application of the said Act, $4,526,645.00, less refund of previous year's expenditure, $218,287.99	4,308,357 01		
		7,401,034 17	
Miscellaneous—			
Government Employees' Compensation Act	452,626 11		
Miscellaneous Services, including salaries and expenses of experts employed temporarily	86,100 07		
Printing and Stationery	4,503 95		
		543,230 13	
			8,680,901 33
Chargeable to Collection of Revenue—			
Canals—			
Staff and repairs			2,459,989 86
Miscellaneous—			
Compassionate allowance to Capt. Chas. Tupper Knowlton		2,000 00	
Honorarium to Geo. W. Yates for extra services as Acting Deputy Minister, Department of Railways and Canals		1,000 00	
St. Lawrence Ship Canal, surveys and investigations, including the Canadian National Advisory Council		55,139 99	
Gratuities		3,990 51	
			62,130 50
			11,522,884 15

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 19			
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—			
Civil Government—Salaries	37,660 00		
Contingencies	8,465 67		
		46,125 67	
Pay of Force	1,208,067 07		
Subsistence, billeting and travelling expenses, forage, fuel, light, etc	1,595,407 70		
Compensation to members of the Force for injuries received whilst in the performance of duty	7,777 77		
Enforcement of Federal Statutes	45,264 18		
Special services *re* enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	44,800 68		
Compensation to Wm. Pinsky	500 00		
		2,901,817 40	
Miscellaneous—			
Grant to the Chief Constables Association of Canada		500 00	
			2,948,443 07
SCHEDULE No. 20			
Soldier and General Land Settlement—			
Soldier Land Settlement, Administration		819,253 88	
General Land Settlement, Administration		542,867 98	
			1,362,121 86
SCHEDULE No. 21			
Trade and Commerce—			
Civil Government—Salaries		551,804 91	
Contingencies		33,810 49	
			585,615 40
British and Foreign News Service	32,000 00		
Canada Grain Act—Administration, including management, operation, maintenance, and equipment of elevators	2,271,227 45		
Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau	74,128 50		
Commercial Intelligence Service	663,378 14		
Copper Bounties Act—Administration	350 00		
Dominion Bureau of Statistics	139,995 60		
Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act—Administration	210 14		
Exhibitions—exclusive of amount spent by Department of Immigration and Colonization	253,562 55		
Exhibitions and State Fairs in Great Britain and the United States, spent by Department of Immigration and Colonization	107,136 02		
Exhibition Building, London, England	24,947 91		
Gas and Electricity Inspection	223,936 72		
National Research Council	398,256 60		
International Customs Tariffs Bureau	1,321 42		
Printing of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications	134,500 00		
Precious Metals Marking Act—Administration	5,005 65		
Publicity and Advertising in Canada and abroad, other than Countries of Europe	94,050 37		
Publicity and Advertising in the British Isles	125,546 08		
Weights and Measures Inspection	344,566 35		
		4,894,119 50	
Bounties—			
Copper Bars	32,536 07		
Hemp	7,493 77		
		40,029 84	
			4,934,149 34
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions—			
Atlantic Ocean—			
Canada and South Africa	114,583 26		
Eastern Canada and Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic	110,000 00		
		224,583 26	
Carried forward		224,583 26	5,519,764 74

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		224,583 26	5,519,764 74
SCHEDULE No. 21—*Concluded*			
Trade and Commerce—Concluded			
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions—Concluded			
Pacific Ocean—			
British Columbia and Australia	61,600 00		
Canada and New Zealand	100,000 00		
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Island	21,000 00		
Victoria, Vancouver, wayports and Skagway	25,892 86		
Victoria and West Coast of Vancouver Island	15,000 00		
Vancouver and Northern Ports of British Columbia	24,800 00		
Vancouver and Ports on Howe Sound	5,000 00		
Vancouver and the British West Indies	33,000 00		
		286,292 86	
Local Services—			
Baddeck and Iona	10,500 00		
Charlottetown and Pictou	35,000 00		
Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's Wharf	5,000 00		
Dalhousie, N.B., and Carleton, Que	3,000 00		
Grand Manan and the Mainland	20,000 00		
Halifax, Canso and Guysboro	9,000 00		
Halifax, La Have and La Have River Ports	6,000 00		
Halifax and Sherbrooke	1,500 00		
Halifax, Spry Bay and Cape Breton Ports	6,000 00		
Halifax and Bay St. Lawrence	4,800 00		
Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake Ports	5,000 00		
Halifax and West Coast Cape Breton	6,000 00		
Mainland, Miscou and Shippegan	2,000 00		
Mulgrave, Arichat and Petit de Grat	14,285 25		
Mulgrave and Canso	27,400 00		
Mulgrave and Guysboro	13,954 54		
Murray Bay and North Shore	20,562 50		
Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac	4,500 00		
Parrsboro, Kingsport and Wolfville	5,000 00		
Pelee Island and the Mainland	11,000 00		
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	11,000 00		
Pictou, New Glasgow and Antigonish County Ports	1,000 00		
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands	50,000 00		
Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, Irish Cove and Marble Mountain	10,139 18		
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington	85,000 00		
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspe	60,000 00		
Rimouski and Pointe aux Outardes	12,500 00		
Riviere du Loup and Tadoussac	14,625 00		
St. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac	5,000 00		
St. John and Bear River	2,000 00		
St. John and Bridgetown	1,000 00		
St. John and Digby	15,000 00		
St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville	2,000 00		
St. John, Margaretville and other ports on the Bay of Fundy	4,500 00		
St. John and Minas Basin ports	5,000 00		
St. John and St. Andrews	4,000 00		
St. John, Westport and Yarmouth	18,000 00		
St. John and Weymouth	1,500 00		
Summerville, Burlington and Windsor, N.S.	500 00		
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence	18,000 00		
Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports	18,000 00		
Sydney and Whycocomagh	16,000 00		
Grant to the Province of British Columbia for the improvement of the Mail Service on inland waters in that Province	3,000 00		
Inspection of subsidized steamship services	4,293 89		
		572,560 36	
			1,083,436 48
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities			3,220 00
			6,606,421 22

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 22			
Other Departments—			
Archives—			
Civil Government—Salaries	107,382 43		
Contingencies	17,896 99		
		125,279 42	
Miscellaneous—			
Public Archives	77,653 63		
Gratuities	220 00		
		77,873 63	203,153 05
Auditor General's Office—			
Civil Government—Salaries	358,458 55		
Contingencies	42,763 12		
		401,221 67	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		736 66	
			401,958 33
Civil Service Commission—			
Civil Government—Salaries		232,062 20	
Contingencies		76,000 41	
			308,062 61
External Affairs—			
Civil Government—Salaries	108,329 62		
Contingencies	46,745 14		
High Commissioner of Canada in England	8,422 61		
		163,497 37	
Arbitration Expenses, "I'm Alone" case—Governor General's Warrant	2,705 40		
Canadian Representation in Washington, U.S.A.	99,676 08		
Canadian Representation in Paris	78,872 78		
Canadian Representation in Tokyo	74,959 42		
Canadian Representation in Geneva	22,482 07		
Canadian Delegation to the League of Nations	19,333 34		
Contribution to the League of Nations, including Secretariat	171,481 53		
High Commissioner's Office, London, England—Salaries and expenses	109,584 30		
International Joint Commission	59,970 91		
Passport Office—Administration	27,057 74		
Publications of the League of Nations for Members of Parliament	3,000 00		
		669,123 57	
Miscellaneous—			
Indemnity to E. Churchouse in lieu of six months' leave of absence previous to superannuation	315 00		
Gratuities	280 00		
Unforeseen Expenses	39,027 05		
		39,622 05	
			872,242 99
Insurance—			
Civil Government—Salaries	90,060 26		
Contingencies	58,985 34		
		149,045 60	
Miscellaneous—			
Expenses of work in the interest of fire prevention		9,924 41	
			158,970 01
Office of the Prime Minister—			
Civil Government—Salaries			25,409 50
Office of the Secretary to the Governor General—			
Civil Government—Salary: The Governor General		48,666 66	
Salaries: Office of the Secretary to the Governor General		34,335 00	
Contingencies		87,463 87	
			170,465 53
Printing and Stationery			
Civil Government—Salaries	80,345 00		
Contingencies	12,184 99		
		92,529 99	
Canada Gazette	34,783 83		
Distribution of Parliamentary Documents	49,209 63		
Plant—New	42,030 39		
Carried forward	126,023 85	92,529 99	2,140,262 02

SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1929-30—*Concluded*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	126,023 85	92,529 99	2,140,262 02
SCHEDULE No. 22—*Concluded*			
Printing and Stationery—Concluded			
Plant repairs and renewals	29,404 23		
Printing, binding, etc., the Annual Statutes	12,939 19		
Printing and binding Government Publications for sale and distribution to Departments and the Public	39,999 26		
		208,366 53	
Miscellaneous—			
Gratuities		840 68	
			301,737 20
Privy Council—			
Civil Government—Salaries	49,164 89		
Contingencies	5,490 76		
		54,655 65	
Miscellaneous—			
Unforeseen Expenses		3,379 67	
			58,035 32
Secretary of State—			
Civil Government—Salaries	339,205 21		
Contingencies	67,575 89		
		406,781 10	
Miscellaneous—			
Expenses under the Naturalization Acts	10,481 84		
Patent Record	34,946 03		
International Copyright Union Office	1,700 12		
		47,127 99	
			453,909 09
			2,953,943 63
SCHEDULE No. 23			
Miscellaneous—			
Grants and Contributions to the—			
Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts' Association	15,000 00		
Canadian National Institute for the Blind	15,000 00		
Corporation of the City of Ottawa	100,000 00		
Dominion Council of the Girl Guides	6,000 00		
Interparliamentary Union for Peace	400 00		
Montreal Association for the Blind	5,000 00		
National Battlefields Commission	75,000 00		
Federal District Commission—Annual Grant	200,000 00		
Federal District Commission—Capital Expenditure	380,000 00		
Royal Astronomical Society	2,000 00		
Royal Canadian Academy of Arts	2,500 00		
Royal Society of Canada	8,000 00		
L'Institut Nazareth de Montreal—To assist in work with the Blind	5,000 00		
		813,900 00	
Dominion's proportion of compassionate allowance to certain British ex-Officers		7,948 06	
Empire Parliamentary Association—Visit to Canada		46,873 20	
Empire Parliamentary Association—Subscriptions to Publications		2,000 00	
Expenses in connection with the Early French Colonial Historical Exhibition in Paris		2,500 00	
Government Contracts Supervision Committee		18,286 11	
Grant towards construction of a monument to Sir Louis H. Lafontaine		10,000 00	
Grant to the International Council of Nurses—Towards expenses of meeting held in Canada in 1929		5,000 00	
Grant to the Western Stock Growers		5,000 00	
Grant for the restoration of the schooner *Nancy*		3,000 00	
Grants, pending consideration of Provincial Subsidies, to the Provinces of—			
Nova Scotia	875,000 00		
New Brunswick	600,000 00		
Prince Edward Island	125,000 00		
		1,600,000 00	
Negotiation of Treaties		4,806 37	
Salaries and expenses of the advisors engaged in Tariff Enquiry		102,806 73	
			2,622,120 47

SCHEDULES OF SPECIAL EXPENDITURE, 1929-30

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 24			
Adjustment of War Claims—			
National Defence—Militia	88,606 71		
Naval	356 03		
		88,962 74	
Secretary of State		6,033 01	
			94,995 75
SCHEDULE No. 25			
Cost of Loan Flotations—			
Commission of $\frac{1}{16}$ of one per cent paid to banks for redemption of matured bonds—			
5½% Victory Loan 1917, due 1922	7 50		
5½% Victory Loan 1918, due 1923	16 13		
5½% Victory Loan 1919, due 1924	8 12		
5% War Loan 1915, due 1925	11 16		
		42 91	
5½% Bond Loan 1919-29, New York—			
Commission of $\frac{1}{32}$ of one per cent for redemption of matured bonds		17,028 38	
			17,071 29
SCHEDULE No. 26			
Miscellaneous Charges—			
Civil Service Superannuation Act 1924, Chap. 24, R.S. 1927 (Government contribution to the Fund)		1,892,590 92	
Halifax Dry Dock—difference between cost and sale price		302,827 43	
Halifax Shipyards Limited—Payments received on account of Principal and credited to Casual Revenue		300,000 00	
Ottawa Buildings—Elgin and Sparks Sts.—Salvage of materials, originally credited to Casual Revenue, transferred to Capital		8,311 00	
Railway Grade Crossing Fund—9-10 Geo. V, Chap. 30		475,055 11	
Railways and Canals, Transfer *re* Outstanding Cheques		5,297 15	
Outstanding Cheques paid during the years 1927-28-29 and 1930 charged to Outstanding Cheques account and for which provision had been transferred to Casual Revenue		42,241 33	
War Tax Revenue, Trust and Loan Companies—Refunds in excess of Revenue		626 34	
			3,026,949 28
SCHEDULE No. 27			
Non-Active Accounts written off and charged to Consolidated Fund—			
Soldier Land Settlement Loans—Revaluation of live stock and land revaluations		3,637,172 69	
Seed Grain and Relief Accounts, Interior Department		94,362 89	
			3,731,535 58

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1928-29 AND 1929-30

—	1928-29		1929-30	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 28				
National Revenue—				
Customs Import Duties—				
Alberta	5,748,578 93		6,059,330 56	
British Columbia	16,978,615 42		17,898,924 28	
Manitoba	10,881,695 71		10,249,653 34	
New Brunswick	3,793,843 75		4,043,867 32	
Nova Scotia	3,512,967 33		3,594,209 97	
Ontario	103,680,807 69		99,724,262 40	
Prince Edward Island	159,533 27		178,759 06	
Quebec	50,158,462 31		52,335,270 22	
Saskatchewan	5,449,643 81		4,787,911 87	
Yukon Territory	105,643 74		122,337 60	
British P.O. Parcels	9,043 58		7,616 72	
	200,478,835 54		199,002,143 34	
LESS—Returned Duties and Drawbacks	13,272,503 07	187,206,332 47	19,572,222 88	179,429,920 46
Excise Duties—				
Alberta	800,119 03		795,825 69	
British Columbia	1,775,112 23		1,708,390 93	
Manitoba	856,993 48		886,733 00	
New Brunswick	218,562 49		270,539 85	
Nova Scotia	49,799 53		70,920 70	
Ontario	17,522,692 75		16,423,740 98	
Prince Edward Island	36,589 00		35,275 48	
Quebec	42,462,275 52		45,009,083 03	
Saskatchewan	636,579 90		466,176 40	
Yukon Territory	1,379 27		4,835 18	
	64,360,103 25		65,671,521 24	
LESS—Refunds	675,149 53	63,684,953 72	635,819 82	65,035,701 42
Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc.—				
Sales	63,646,671 22		44,858,701 20	
Manufactures	13,425,848 01		12,683,100 05	
Stamps, including cheques embossed	4,071,222 10		5,747,640 71	
Transportation	2,647,801 39		650,171 97	
Licences, penalties and interest	222,623 06		213,981 62	
	84,014,165 78		64,153,595 55	
LESS—Refunds, etc	1,006,883 00	83,007,282 78	744,452 41	63,409,143 14
Taxation Branch—				
Income Tax	59,422,323 25		69,020,726 23	
Business Profits Tax	455,232 27		173,300 45	
Trust and Loan Companies	7,640 88	59,885,196 40		69,194,026 68
Sundry Collections—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	453,796 48		450,607 71	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	437,184 72		639,066 69	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	0 40	890,981 60	190 30	1,089,864 70
		394,674,746 97		378,158,656 40
SCHEDULE No. 29				
Finance—				
Chartered Banks		1,242,398 99		1,408,419 60
Insurance Companies		894,863 98		74,415 87
Interest on Investments (Appendix No. 13)—				
Interest on Sinking Funds	1,744,687 29		1,918,048 73	
Loans to Banks	1,671,907 71		2,234,828 93	
Loans to Provinces (Housing)	663,518 21		612,035 59	
Advances to Foreign Governments	1,320,280 00		1,310,155 00	
Canadian Government Merchant Marine	5,334 38		2,570 15	
Montreal Harbour Debentures	2,023,448 94		2,157,773 48	
Carried forward	7,429,176 53	2,137,262 97	8,235,411 88	1,482,835 47

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1928-29 AND 1929-30—*Continued*

—	1928–29		1929–30	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	7,429,176 53	2,137,262 97	8,235,411 88	1,482,835 47
SCHEDULE No. 29—*Concluded*				
Finance—Concluded				
Interest on Investments—Concluded				
Vancouver Harbour Debentures	827,566 23		877,598 48	
Chicoutimi Harbour Debentures	5,318 48		25,863 00	
Halifax Harbour Debentures	2,847 12		8,592 32	
St. John Harbour Debentures			48,824 53	
Seed Grain and Relief Advances	160,100 87		139,181 56	
Soldier and General Land Settlement Advances	1,959,717 04		1,739,152 05	
Miscellaneous	1,842,835 60		2,443,580 80	
		12,227,561 87		13,518,204 62
Sundry Collections—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	519,232 12		512,507 03	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)			1,355 80	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	568,496 21		531,087 00	
		1,087,728 33		1,044,949 83
		15,452,553 17		16,045,989 92
SCHEDULE No. 30				
Interior—				
Dominion Lands—				
Canadian National Parks	234,538 92		245,715 03	
Coal Lands	421,759 95		414,248 05	
Export tax on gold	16,366 79		16,574 25	
Forestry Branch, sale of trees, etc	16,927 92		21,406 08	
Fur sales	28,338 87		82,271 50	
General sales	85,905 39		72,676 15	
Grazing lands rentals, fees and improvements	187,116 75		166,377 11	
Hay permits	9,195 62		14,320 63	
Homestead (permits) fees	161,890 00		175,080 00	
Improvements	65,461 51		57,501 26	
Irrigation sales	13,055 16		2,999 84	
Map sales, office fees, etc	30,053 15		36,021 51	
Mining fees	238,279 25		192,553 86	
Petroleum leases	391,855 98		1,047,994 37	
Pre-emption sales under Act of 1908	657,211 44		337,348 55	
Purchased homestead sales	29,489 30		15,099 36	
Rent of water power	67,224 26		69,364 00	
Rentals of land	27,502 43		61,326 14	
Quarrying leases	11,430 96		12,928 81	
Timber dues	1,395,725 57		1,131,024 43	
Trappers' and Traders' licences	22,715 67		26,970 95	
Suspense Account	1,969 09		831 87	
Miscellaneous	38,265 33		49,233 06	
	4,152,279 31		4,249,866 81	
LESS—Refunds	81,939 94		110,762 32	
		4,070,339 37		4,139,104 49
Ordnance Lands		24,830 09		30,276 65
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		20,077 33		16,272 47
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)		3,334 93		3,744 44
		4,118,581 72		4,189,398 05
SCHEDULE No. 31				
Marine—				
Harbour Dues	2,146 70		1,716 50	
Steamboat Inspection	136,932 03		131,356 12	
Wharves and Piers	43,731 01		51,564 32	
		182,809 74		184,636 94
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		482,101 39		611,340 23
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)		3,727 85		5,228 15
Premium, Discount and Exchange		312 30		
		668,951 28		801,205 32

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1928-29 AND 1929-30—*Continued*

	1928-29		1929-30	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 32				
Patent and Copyright Office—				
Patent Fees—				
Assignments	20,278 77		23,999 98	
Caveats	1,798 65		1,972 35	
Certified copies	12,033 66		14,931 44	
Patents	391,618 59		428,518 01	
Petition under Section 17, etc	10 00		30 00	
Reinstatement of Application	510 00		345 00	
Restoration of Patent	2,925 00		2,820 00	
Revival of Patent	1,085 00		280 00	
Subscriptions to Record	4,185 07		5,369 69	
Sundries	53 17		60 24	
		434,497 91		478,326 71
Trade Marks and Copyrights—				
Assignments	3,213 35		3,200 50	
Certified copies	700 15		842 14	
Copyrights	9,742 70		11,106 90	
Designs	2,933 50		3,027 00	
Timber marks	19 50		39 00	
Trade marks	79,131 83		78,376 01	
		95,741 03		96,591 55
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		145 25		1,594 46
Premium, Discount and Exchange				9 05
		530,384 19		576,521 77
SCHEDULE No. 33				
Post Office—				
Postage, Commission on Money Orders, etc, including $591,661.87 received from Pacific Cable Board in 1929-30		30,611,963 69		33,345,385 30
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		16,373 21		2,116 59
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)		538 00		542 00
		30,628,874 90		33,348,043 89
SCHEDULE No. 34				
Public Works—				
Ferries	1,358 00		1,318 00	
Graving Docks	112,064 78		125,236 79	
Telegraphs	300,662 27		281,595 94	
		414,085 05		408,150 73
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		226,160 56		255,323 27
Fines and Forfeitures		137 50		
Premium, Discount and Exchange				49 43
		640,383 11		663,523 43
SCHEDULE No. 35				
Railways and Canals—				
Canals—				
Beauharnois	9,075 31		57,036 81	
Carillon and Grenville	946 00		1,310 00	
Chambly	1,067 58		1,226 60	
Chats Falls	1 00		1 00	
Cornwall	26,206 32		26,198 81	
Lachine	258,054 19		235,733 62	
Murray	254 00		229 00	
Port Colborne Elevator	581,113 44		404,680 23	
Rideau	12,223 86		10,587 73	
Sault Ste. Marie	187 00		184 00	
Soulanges	4,235 41		4,239 24	
Ste. Anne's Lock and Canal	577 00		480 00	
St. Peter's	116 00		173 12	
Carried forward	894,057 11		742,080 16	

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1928-29 AND 1929-30—*Continued*

—	1928-29		1929-30	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	894,057 11		742,080 16	
SCHEDULE No. 35—*Concluded*				
Railways and Canals—Concluded				
Canals—Concluded				
Trent	95,378 03		95,934 63	
Welland	236,615 27		201,396 08	
Welland Ship Canal	2,430 64		2,239 50	
Williamsburg	1,802 50		1,956 50	
Miscellaneous	49 00		40 00	
		1,230,332 55		1,043,646 87
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		160,921 14		241,908 33
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)		47 00		44 25
Premium, Discount and Exchange				5 85
		1,391,300 69		1,285,605 30
SCHEDULE No. 36				
Trade and Commerce—				
Electric Light Inspection—				
Inspection fees	211,955 05		227,993 30	
Electrical Standards Laboratory fees	225 50		171 25	
Export licences, electric power	675 00		750 00	
Export tax, electric power	351,108 78		318,042 36	
		563,964 33		546,956 91
Gas Inspection—				
Alberta	5,381 60		6,748 20	
British Columbia	7,258 40		7,433 20	
Manitoba	3,248 60		3,705 30	
New Brunswick	1,502 40		1,525 40	
Nova Scotia	650 80		655 00	
Ontario	49,331 10		49,617 20	
Quebec	25,025 00		31,078 80	
		92,397 90		100,763 10
Weights and Measures Inspection—				
Alberta	40,947 15		40,475 15	
British Columbia	13,811 20		14,129 65	
Manitoba	30,214 20		31,141 15	
New Brunswick	8,570 70		8,401 90	
Nova Scotia	10,792 50		12,612 80	
Ontario	149,935 55		155,813 80	
Prince Edward Island	2,282 20		2,391 70	
Quebec	85,355 85		85,018 30	
Saskatchewan	52,852 70		52,966 00	
Yukon	106 25		103 75	
Laboratory fees	1,881 20		1,700 40	
Post Office Inspectors' fees	2,500 00		2,500 00	
	399,249 50		407,254 60	
LESS—Refunds	2 75		6 25	
		399,246 75		407,248 35
Canada Grain Act		2,992,540 59		2,047,207 09
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		69,925 53		54,984 00
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)		132 00		220 00
Premium, Discount and Exchange				0 04
		4,118,207 10		3,157,379 49
SCHEDULE No. 37				
Other Departments—				
Agriculture—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	342,899 47		407,606 60	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	12,041 74		16,850 45	
		354,941 21		424,457 05
Carried forward		354,941 21		424,457 05

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1928-29 AND 1929-30—*Continued*

—	1928–29		1929–30	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		354,941 21		424,457 05
SCHEDULE No. 37—*Continued*				
Other Departments—Continued				
Archives—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		3 75		48 40
Civil Service Commission—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	5,410 00		12,341 50	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)			20 00	
		5,410 00		12,361 50
External Affairs—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	141,130 96		159,571 01	
Premium, Discount and Exchange—International Joint Commission	1 90		11 08	
		141,132 86		159,582 09
Fisheries—				
Alberta	17,869 50		23,340 50	
British Columbia	35,426 13		25,565 03	
Manitoba	23,332 50		27,809 25	
New Brunswick	11,177 45		11,110 15	
Nova Scotia	11,363 25		11,410 75	
Prince Edward Island	2,700 50		2,911 50	
Saskatchewan	8,136 00		8,186 50	
Yukon	415 00		405 00	
	110,420 33		110,738 68	
LESS—Refunds	1,120 10		15 00	
	109,300 23		110,723 68	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	82,368 40		73,093 62	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	14,173 42		13,747 61	
		205,842 05		197,564 91
Immigration and Colonization—				
Chinese Immigration Tax	18,224 00		14,345 00	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	39,736 95		11,590 58	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	72,730 00		49,545 20	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	32 38		9 76	
		130,723 33		75,490 54
Indian Affairs—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		9,250 84		11,825 08
Insurance—				
Insurance Inspection		131,626 08		138,779 50
Justice—				
Penitentiaries—				
Alberta	4,077 65		2,440 00	
British Columbia	6,442 98		7,325 36	
Dorchester	19,686 89		20,893 45	
Kingston	88,641 40		100,389 27	
Manitoba	18,658 75		18,963 09	
Saskatchewan	13,168 43		11,820 81	
St. Vincent de Paul	27,772 63		19,192 44	
	178,448 73		181,024 42	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	25,189 18		26,703 66	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	483 95		280 00	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	0 55			
		204,122 41		208,008 08
Labour—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	1,597 83		1,373 93	
Fines and Forfeitures	100,000 00			
		101,597 83		1,373 93
Carried forward		1,284,650 36		1,229,491 08

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULES OF ORDINARY REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1928-29 AND 1929-30—*Concluded*

	1928-29		1929-30	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,284,650 36		1,229,491 08
SCHEDULE No. 37—*Concluded*				
Other Departments—Concluded				
Legislation—				
Senate—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	36,034 65		35,813 17	
House of Commons—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	28,171 32		15,376 11	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)			600 00	
		64,205 97		51,789 28
Mines—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	4,182 53		11,304 11	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	75 00		87 50	
		4,257 53		11,391 61
National Defence—				
Militia Pensions	155,829 93		158,880 68	
Royal Military College	20,204 00		19,820 00	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	124,037 66		190,119 83	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	150 00		731 18	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	2 52		3 23	
		300,224 11		369,554 92
Pensions and National Health—				
Mariners Fund—				
British Columbia	93,868 11		86,108 32	
New Brunswick	21,493 42		16,896 62	
Nova Scotia	52,919 40		56,647 17	
Prince Edward Island	1,151 14		1,050 82	
Quebec	68,117 38		49,723 60	
	237,549 45		210,426 53	
LESS—Refunds	741 50		1,104 98	
	236,807 95		209,321 55	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	268,575 09		206,501 63	
Fines and Forfeitures (Appendix No. 15)	10,728 75		16,279 37	
Premium, Discount and Exchange			0 02	
		516,111 79		432,102 57
Public Printing and Stationery—				
Canada Gazette	80,213 96		93,890 47	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	170,758 62		119,428 87	
		250,972 58		213,319 34
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—				
Officers' Pension Revenue	6,372 94		6,470 79	
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)	88,285 98		202,264 39	
		94,658 92		208,735 18
Secretary of State—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		724,508 35		668,158 18
Soldier Settlement Board—				
Casual Revenue (Appendix No. 14)		220 00		935 06
Superannuation Revenue—				
(Appendix No. 17)		81 00		5 39
		3,239,890 61		3,185,482 61

SCHEDULES OF SPECIAL REVENUE, 1929-30

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE No. 38			
War and Demobilization Receipts—			
Refunds of Previous Years' Expenditure—			
National Defence—Militia Services		475 51	
Public Works		34,818 27	
			35,293 78
SCHEDULE No. 39			
Miscellaneous Receipts and Credits—			
Payments received on account of Reparations from Germany		4,325,274 30	
Canada Wheat Board Surplus		173,235 53	
Exchequer Court Award *re* S.S. *Lord Dufferin*		6,201 19	
Difference in unpaid subscriptions *re* Victory Loans 1917 and 1918, Unpaid Subscriptions Account		474 62	
			4,505,185 64

SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT

	$ cts.	Receipts	Payments
		$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE "AA"			
Advances to Foreign Governments—			
Greek Government Account		215,000 00	
Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement			215,000 00
SCHEDULE "BB"			
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—			
Government Annuities		3,925,281 58	1,682,131 18
Insurance Fund, Civil Service		820,354 03	159,124 10
Insurance Fund, Returned Soldiers		1,953,635 46	851,860 33
Retirement Fund		735,096 86	229,221 77
Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act, 1893, now Chap. 17, R.S. 1906		117,310 91	43,257 43
Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, now Chap. 24, R.S. 1927		5,292,032 81	906,091 21
Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement			8,972,025 63
		12,843,711 65	12,843,711 65
SCHEDULE "CC"			
Trust Funds—			
Alberta School Lands		838,952 03	644,665 63
British Columbia Pilots' Pension Fund		7,152 39	
Burrard Dry Dock Pontoons		3,894 19	
Canadian National Railways—			
Equipment Issue 1923, Redemption Account		750,000 00	751,000 00
Guaranteed Bond Issues, Outstanding Interest		2,317,375 00	2,314,575 00
Common School Fund		2,292 32	
Contractors' Securities		1,946,075 49	1,340,721 02
Canadian Military Canteen Funds			20,000 00
Decayed Pilots' Fund		18,564 68	26,326 73
Empress of Ireland Relief Fund		3,660 63	4,445 96
Halifax Pilots' Pension Fund		10,310 03	9,775 16
Immigration Guarantee and Special Funds		285,323 39	265,658 46
Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund		910,168 57	910,168 57
Indian Funds		1,640,844 25	1,413,726 95
Manitoba School Lands		38,400 35	33,525 41
Military Estates No. 1		8,936 43	11,533 24
Military Estates No. 2		899 10	2,704 96
Militia and Defence—Regimental Funds		262 42	
Royal Military College—Cadet Funds		59,710 31	55,861 14
Saskatchewan School Lands		1,464,243 82	1,854,788 01
Sydney Pilots' Pension Fund		10,094 72	10,878 75
St. John Pilots' Pension Fund		7,903 90	6,403 47
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—War Service Gratuity		1,274 66	15,698 54
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Pensions, etc.		422,736 59	417,824 41
Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement			638,793 86
		10,749,075 27	10,749,075 27
SCHEDULE "DD"			
Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc.—			
Province of Manitoba (Housing Loans)		50,000 00	
Province of New Brunswick (Housing Loans)		62,000 00	
Province of Nova Scotia (Housing Loans)		135,000 00	
Province of Quebec (Housing Loans)		1,507,500 00	
Loans to Banks, Finance Act, Chap. 70, R.S. 1927		693,550,000 00	660,250,000 00
Chicoutimi Harbour Commission			815,000 00
Halifax Harbour Commission			1,272,000 00
Montreal Harbour Commission		1,000,000 00	4,336,000 00
St. John Harbour Commission			1,711,000 00
Three Rivers Harbour Commission			136,000 00
Vancouver Harbour Commission			345,000 00
Canadian Farm Loan Board—Advances			2,400,000 00
Canadian Farm Loan Board—Capital Stock			59,023 00
Canadian Farm Loan Board Special Account			44,989 95
Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement			24,935,487 05
		696,304,500 00	696,304,500 00

SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT—*Continued*

	$ cts.	Receipts	Payments
		$ cts.	$ cts.
SCHEDULE "EE"			
Soldier and General Land Settlement—			
Soldier Land Settlement Loans		6,891,933 64	1,489,894 99
General Land Settlement Loans		327,403 26	1,147,509 68
Land Settlement, Purchased Lands		25,829 25	85 90
Soldier Land Settlement Assurance Fund		32,345 90	
Land Settlement Suspense		644,581 21	508,031 22
British Land Settlement Advances		696,148 96	696,148 96
Balance of receipts over payments as per cash statement			4,776,571 47
		8,618,242 22	8,618,242 22
SCHEDULE "FF"			
Public Works Capital—Canals—			
Lachine Canal—			
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		69,309 50	
Trent Canal—			
Construction and betterments			7,298 68
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		44 00	
Welland Ship Canal—			
Construction			9,997,853 68
Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd			166,143 75
Contribution: The Town of Thorold			32,000 00
The Village of Merritton			18,000 00
City of St. Catharines			25,000 00
Exchequer Court Awards			8,713 36
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		869,084 64	
Welland Canal—			
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		1,572 01	
St. Ours Locks—			
Rebuilding			9,177 32
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		9,324,176 64	
		10,264,186 79	10,264,186 79
SCHEDULE "GG"			
Public Works Capital—Railways—			
Canadian Government Railways—			
Car Ferry, Prince Edward Island			84,243 27
Amount transferred from Halifax Elevator (site)		19,680 91	
Amount transferred from Hudson Bay Railway		75,388 37	
Intercolonial Railway—			
Amount transferred from Halifax Elevator (site)		20,767 71	
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		5,088 27	
Quebec and Saguenay Railway—			
Amount transferred from Railway Equipment Account			228,319 89
National Transcontinental Railway—			
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		414 88	
Hudson Bay Railway—			
Expenditure transferred from Canadian Government Railways			75,388 37
Construction			6,485,559 33
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		88,732 89	
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		6,663,437 83	
		6,873,510 86	6,873,510 86
SCHEDULE "HH"			
Public Works Capital—Miscellaneous—			
Ottawa—New Departmental building			1,499,992 18
Ottawa—Second New Departmental building			438 90
Ottawa—Parliament Building			38,952 13
Ottawa—National Research Council Laboratories			330,087 05
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		65 52	
Ottawa—Addition to Central Heating Plant			60,685 38
Carried forward		65 52	1,930,155 64

SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	Receipts $ cts.	Payments $ cts.
Brought forward		65 52	1,930,155 64
SCHEDULE "HH"—*Concluded*			
Public Works Capital—Miscellaneous—Concluded			
Ottawa—Expropriation of property between Sparks and Wellington Sts., east of Elgin St., Exchequer Court awards			542,957 68
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		8,311 00	
Esquimalt, B.C.—Construction of Dry Dock			43,097 77
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		9 84	
Halifax Dry Dock—Refunds of expenditures of previous years		1,552,827 43	
Halifax Elevator (site)—Expenditure transferred from Canadian Government Railways and Intercolonial Railway			40,448 62
Lower Lakes Terminals			1,492,541 65
Port Arthur and Fort William—Harbour improvements			489,924 19
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		50 00	
Quebec Harbour—Champlain Dock			119,993 36
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		6,570 78	
Government Shipbuilding Program—Proceeds of sale of ships		444,524 79	
Sorel—Harbour Improvements			629,857 26
St. Lawrence River Improvements—			
Ship Channel, including Sorel Shipyard	2,753,019 49		
Retaining dams	405,588 85		
Sorel Shipyard—Legal expenses incurred by Dame Rose Anna Cournoyer	201 00		
Compensation to Euclide Frechette	1,237 10		
Compassionate allowance to Jules Bernier	1,000 00		
			3,161,046 44
Sorel Shipyard—Refunds of expenditures of previous years		3,123 76	
Toronto—Harbour Improvements			16,953 27
Exchequer Court Awards			93,873 50
Refunds of expenditures of previous years		9 36	
Upper St. Lawrence River—Channel Improvements			28,172 64
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		6,573,529 54	
		8,589,022 02	8,589,022 02
SCHEDULE "II"			
Railway Accounts (Loans non-active)—			
Canadian National Railways—Loan under Authority of Appropriation Act, 1929			2,932,652 91
Loans to Railways—Purchase of Railway Equipment		228,319 89	
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		2,704,333 02	
		2,932,652 91	2,932,652 91
SCHEDULE "JJ"			
Canadian National Steamships (Loans non-active)—			
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited			1,628,907 21
Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited			862,389 98
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		2,491,297 19	
		2,491,297 19	2,491,297 19
SCHEDULE "KK"			
Contingent and Special Funds—			
Board of Pension Commissioners, Mennonite Funds			100 00
Cash Suspense		54,572 23	233,537 94
Defunct Banks		6,198 82	4,424 39
Home Bank Creditors' Relief, Suspense		12,531 70	251 00
Carried forward		73,302 75	238,313 33

SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	Receipts $ cts.	Payments $ cts.
Brought forward		73,302 75	238,313 33
SCHEDULE "KK"—*Concluded*			
Contingent and Special Funds—Concluded			
Income Tax (Appeals)—Suspense		6,400 00	3,600 00
Indian Affairs, Special		1,881 49	13,630 92
Internment Operations			225 42
Land Assurance Fund		385 47	283 00
Outstanding Cheques		84,261 21	29,036 93
Ontario Fire Insurance Co. (In liquidation)		12,458 65	
Railways and Canals, Suspense		35 69	
Railway Grade Crossing Fund		475,055 11	475,055 11
Unclaimed Dividends under the Bankruptcy Act		4,228 69	273 67
Victory Loans, at credit of subscribers in arrears		802 03	736 65
Walter J. King—Suspense Account		90 00	
York County Loan and Savings Company (In liquidation)			1 71
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		102,255 65	
		761,156 74	761,156 74
SCHEDULE "LL"			
Miscellaneous Current Accounts—			
Advances to the Royal Mint—			
Copper Purchase Account		115,405 83	127,721 78
Gold Purchase Account		2,736,325 37	2,524,681 06
Nickel Purchase Account		244,000 00	257,076 96
Silver Purchase Account		1,028,673 87	358,731 70
Barclays Bank (Canada)		250,000 00	250,000 00
Bond Holding Account		500,678 09	500,678 09
Canadian National Railways		24,000,000 00	45,060,541 78
Canadian National Railways (Central Vermont Railway)		8,601,600 00	8,601,600 00
Canada Grain Act, Advance Account		1,540,570 63	1,536,773 24
Candidates' Election Deposit Account		2,600 00	2,600 00
Dominion Assay Office		1,055,754 57	969,032 91
Eastern Bank of Canada		250,000 00	250,000 00
Empire Settlement Scheme, Advances under		40,083 69	35,229 03
Foreign Coin		1,873,270 21	1,893,826 82
Halifax Pilots—General Account		113,481 40	113,481 40
Halifax Shipyards, Ltd		350,000 00	1,250,000 00
Imperial Government Account		70,459 11	50,828 99
King's Printer—Printing Account		2,356,597 63	2,413,883 10
King's Printer—Stationery Account		1,427,279 70	1,444,779 51
Northwest Casualty Co		29,000 00	29,000 00
Seed Grain and Relief—Department of the Interior		446,428 25	200,993 38
Saskatchewan Government Seed Grain Advances of 1908		741 01	
Sydney Pilots—General Account		53,248 83	53,248 83
St. John Pilots—General Account		48,283 25	48,283 25
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		20,838,510 39	
		67,972,991 83	67,972,991 83
SCHEDULE "MM"			
Miscellaneous Investments and Other Accounts (non-active)—			
Quebec Harbour Commission			2,821,000 00
High Commissioner, Suspense		2,187 78	
Bonds and Interest Adjustment Account			3,457 73
Unpaid Coupons—New York Loans Suspense		200 00	
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		2,822,069 95	
		2,824,457 73	2,824,457 73

SCHEDULES TO CASH STATEMENT—*Concluded*

—	$ cts.	Receipts $ cts.	Payments $ cts.
SCHEDULE "NN"			
Loan Accounts (Funded Debt)—			
Payable in Canada—			
Dominion Stock, issue B, 3½ per cent			2,700 00
Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1915-25, 5 per cent		1,000 00	13,000 00
Debenture Stock, 5 per cent (School Lands)		1,663,000 00	
War Savings Certificates			4,215 00
War Savings and Thrift Stamps		1,000 00	7,479 25
Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates			1,220 00
Victory Loan, 1917, due 1922, 5½ per cent		150 00	121,750 00
Victory Loan, 1917, due 1927, 5½ per cent		450 00	15,700 00
Victory Loan, 1917, due 1937, 5½ per cent			50 00
Victory Loan, 1918, due 1923, 5½ per cent			26,950 00
Victory Loan, 1918, due 1933, 5½ per cent		1,150 00	
Victory Loan, 1919, due 1924, 5½ per cent			11,850 00
Renewal Loan, 1922, due 1927, 5½ per cent			34,550 00
Refunding Loan, 1923, due 1928, 5 per cent		100 00	198,200 00
Refunding Loan, 1926, due 1930, 4½ per cent			19,989,000 00
Payable in New York—			
New York Loan, 1919-29, 5½ per cent			54,491,900 00
Sinking Funds—			
Loan of 1909-34	712,037 14		
Loan of 1916-31	412,000 00		
Loan of 1930-50	1,832,638 76		
Loan of 1940-60	1,054,898 62		
			4,011,574 52
Sinking Funds Cash		1,660,838 92	1,351,929 44
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		76,954,379 29	
		80,282,068 21	80,282,068 21
SCHEDULE "OO"			
Interest Due and Outstanding—			
Unpaid Interest—Domestic Loans		94,602,178 34	94,616,321 82
Unpaid Interest—New York Loans		9,594,589 50	9,729,766 75
Unpaid Interest—London Loans			10 95
Balance of payments over receipts as per cash statement		149,331 68	
		104,346,099 52	104,346,099 52

Year	Expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Fund	Expenditure chargeable to Capital	Railway Subsidies	War and Demobilization	Other charges including Cost of Loan Flotations	Total Disbursements
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868......	13,486,092 96	548,437 58			37,157 98	14,071,688 52
1869......	14,038,084 00	440,418 40			429,663 24	14,908,165 64
1870......	14,345,509 58	3,515,116 18			155,988 18	18,016,613 94
1871......	15,623,081 72	3,670,396 51				19,293,478 23
1872......	17,589,468 82	7,853,049 79			223,456 13	25,665,974 74
1873......	19,174,647 92	19,859,441 17			5,718 48	39,039,807 57
1874......	23,316,316 75	10,177,740 06			4,018 90	33,498,075 71
1875......	23,713,071 04	6,922,742 33			2,253,097 17	32,888,910 54
1876......	24,488,372 11	7,154,007 94			315,764 40	31,958,144 45
1877......	23,519,301 77	7,599,709 55			1,388,984 38	32,507,995 70
1878......	23,503,158 25	6,657,200 36			385,412 99	30,545,771 60
1879......	24,455,381 56	5,648,331 66			676,225 30	30,779,938 52
1880......	24,850,634 45	8,241,173 98			949,947 68	34,041,756 11
1881......	25,502,554 42	8,176,316 50			117,771 74	33,796,642 66
1882......	27,067,103 58	7,405,637 06			201,884 75	34,674,625 39
1883......	28,730,157 45	14,147,359 76			21,368 75	42,898,885 96
1884......	31,107,706 25	23,977,702 44	208,000 00		2,567,452 84	57,860,861 53
1885......	35,037,060 12	13,220,185 35	403,245 00		502,587 06	49,163,077 53
1886......	39,011,612 26	9,589,734 19	2,701,249 00		10,534,973 07	61,837,568 52
1887......	35,657,680 16	4,439,938 72	1,406,533 00			41,504,151 88
1888......	36,718,494 79	7,162,964 26	1,027,041 92		155,623 07	45,064,124 04
1889......	36,917,834 76	4,420,313 66	846,721 83		1,333,327 81	43,518,198 06
1890......	35,994,031 47	4,053,158 98	1,678,195 72		44,946 56	41,770,332 73
1891......	36,343,567 96	3,115,860 04	1,265,705 87		68,074 32	40,793,208 19
1892......	36,765,894 18	2,164,456 78	1,248,215 93		2,093,569 43	42,272,136 32
1893......	36,814,052 90	3,088,317 60	811,394 07		139,963 34	40,853,727 91
1894......	37,585,025 52	3,862,969 67	1,229,885 10		330,353 60	43,008,233 89
1895......	38,132,005 05	3,030,490 40	1,310,549 10		399,293 89	42,872,338 44
1896......	36,949,142 03	3,781,311 21	3,228,745 49		137,185 19	44,096,383 92
1897......	38,349,759 84	3,523,160 23	416,955 30		682,880 52	42,972,755 89
1898......	38,832,525 70	4,143,503 39	1,414,934 78		943,317 19	45,334,281 06
1899......	41,903,500 54	5,936,342 94	3,201,220 05		501,571 76	51,542,635 29
1900......	42,975,279 51	7,468,843 24	725,720 35		1,547,623 74	52,717,466 84
1901......	46,866,367 84	7,695,488 34	2,512,328 86		908,681 42	57,982,866 46
1902......	50,759,391 97	10,078,638 06	2,093,939 00		1,038,830 83	63,970,799 86
1903......	51,691,902 76	7,052,724 58	1,463,222 34		1,538,722 13	61,746,571 81
1904......	55,612,832 70	7,881,718 54	2,046,878 45		6,713,617 94	72,255,047 63
1905......	63,319,682 86	11,933,491 91	1,275,629 53		2,275,334 47	78,804,138 77
1906......	67,240,640 95	11,913,871 11	1,637,574 37		2,485,555 29	83,277,641 72
1907 9mo.	51,542,161 09	11,329,143 82	1,324,889 30		1,581,944 36	65,778,138 57
1908......	76,641,451 59	30,429,906 86	2,037,629 30		3,469,692 12	112,578,679 87
1909......	84,064,232 38	42,593,166 97	1,785,887 39		4,998,237 55	133,441,524 29
1910......	79,411,747 12	29,756,353 38	2,048,097 05		4,179,576 15	115,395,773 70
1911......	87,774,198 32	30,852,963 38	1,284,892 04		2,949,196 72	122,861,250 46
1912......	98,161,440 77	30,939,575 95	859,400 25		7,181,665 23	137,142,082 20
1913......	112,059,537 41	27,206,046 13	4,935,507 35		255,786 93	144,456,877 82
1914......	127,384,472 99	37,180,175 93	19,036,236 77		2,640,161 94	186,241,047 63
1915......	135,523,206 54	41,447,320 03	5,191,507 48	60,750,476 01	5,186,016 27	248,098,526 33
1916......	130,350,726 90	38,566,950 50	1,400,171 42	166,197,755 47	3,186,898 20	339,702,502 49
1917......	148,599,343 23	26,880,031 51	959,583 88	306,488,814 63	15,275,345 03	498,203,118 28
1918......	178,284,312 83	43,111,903 63	720,404 75	343,836,801 98	10,706,786 72	576,660,209 91
1919......	232,731,282 98	25,031,266 30	43,805 32	446,519,439 48	−7,283,581 61	697,042,212 47
1920......	303,843,929 90	69,301,877 83	334,845 55	346,612,954 56	19,995,313 04	740,088,920 88
1921......	361,118,145 21	40,012,807 22		16,997,543 99	492,048 06	418,620,544 48
1922......	347,560,690 63	16,295,332 55		1,544,249 66	301,518 01	365,701,790 85
1923......	332,293,732 09	9,807,124 34		4,464,759 76	4,042,930 53	350,608,546 72
1924......	324,813,189 75	10,861,277 09	*−1,521 82*	446,082 79	7,902,758 94	344,021,786 75
1925......	318,891,901 25	16,550,510 77		506,931 27	3,953,432 65	339,902,775 94
1926......	320,660,479 14	16,798,548 92		191,392 79	6,330,092 09	343,980,512 94
1927......	319,548,172 59	19,558,702 63		64,485 08	7,814,976 87	346,986,337 17
1928......	336,167,960 98	20,635,647 85		1,656,011 00	1,705,311 47	360,164,931 30
1929......	350,952,924 03	22,809,275 13		−669,399 06	2,067,153 06	375,159,953 16
1930......	357,779,794 07	22,561,144 01		59,701 97	9,744,020 57	390,144,660 62
	6,530,147,962 29	962,069,317 20	76,115,221 09	1,695,668,001 38	162,787,226 44	9,426,787,728 40

Year	Consolidated Fund	Other Receipts	Total Receipts	Difference between Receipts and Expenditure	Consolidated Fund	
					Surplus	Deficit
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	13,687,928 49		13,687,928 49	383,760 03	201,835 53	
1869	14,379,174 52		14,379,174 52	528,991 12	341,090 52	
1870	15,512,225 65	27,431 71	15,539,657 36	2,476,956 58	1,166,716 07	
1871	19,335,560 81	39,475 98	19,375,036 79	+ 81,558 56	3,712,479 09	
1872	20,714,813 68		20,714,813 68	4,951,161 06	3,125,344 86	
1873	20,813,469 45	157,121 90	20,970,591 35	18,069,216 22	1,638,821 53	
1874	24,205,092 54	302,560 39	24,507,652 93	8,990,422 78	888,775 79	
1875	24,648,715 04	1,008 58	24,649,723 62	8,239,186 92	935,644 00	
1876	22,587,587 05	4,468 22	22,592,055 27	9,366,089 18		1,900,785 06
1877	22,059,274 11	868,486 44	22,927,760 55	9,580,235 15		1,460,027 66
1878	22,375,011 88	31,245 49	22,406,257 37	8,139,514 23		1,128,146 37
1879	22,517,382 14	4,503,142 76	27,020,524 90	3,759,413 62		1,937,999 42
1880	23,307,406 69	57,140 21	23,364,546 90	10,677,209 21		1,543,227 76
1881	29,635,297 54		29,635,297 54	4,161,345 12	4,132,743 12	
1882	33,383,455 52	1,799,093 69	35,182,549 21	+ 507,923 82	6,316,351 94	
1883	35,794,649 80	1,009,019 15	36,803,668 95	6,095,217 01	7,064,492 35	
1884	31,861,961 73	953,264 00	32,815,225 73	25,045,635 80	754,255 48	
1885	32,797,001 22	557,039 59	33,354,040 81	15,809,036 72		2,240,058 90
1886	33,177,040 39	302,842 41	33,479,882 80	28,357,685 72		5,834,571 87
1887	35,754,993 25	537 66	35,755,530 91	5,748,620 97	97,313 09	
1888	35,908,463 53		35,908,463 53	9,155,660 51		810,031 26
1889	38,782,870 23		38,782,870 23	4,735,327 83	1,865,035 47	
1890	39,879,925 41		38,879,925 41	1,890,407 32	3,885,893 94	
1891	38,579,310 88		39,579,310 88	2,213,897 31	2,235,742 92	
1892	36,921,871 60		36,921,871 60	5,350,264 72	155,977 42	
1893	38,168,608 85	40,000 00	38,208,608 85	2,645,119 06	1,354,555 95	
1894	36,374,693 07	190 14	36,374,883 21	6,633,350 68		1,210,332 45
1895	33,978,129 47		33,978,129 47	8,894,208 97		4,153,875 58
1896	36,618,590 72		36,618,590 72	7,477,793 20		330,551 31
1897	37,829,778 40		37,829,778 40	5,142,977 49		519,981 44
1898	40,555,238 03	1,272 03	40,556,510 06	4,777,771 00	1,722,712 33	
1899	46,741,249 54	1,853 41	46,743,102 95	4,799,532 34	4,837,749 00	
1900	51,029,994 02	1,472 69	51,031,466 71	1,686,000 13	8,054,714 51	
1901	52,514,701 13	1,631 63	52,516,332 76	5,466,533 70	5,648,333 29	
1902	58,050,790 03	1,543 31	58,052,333 34	5,918,466 52	7,291,398 06	
1903	66,037,068 93	3,311,015 17	69,348,084 10	+ 7,601,512 29	14,345,166 17	
1904	70,669,816 82	9,434 67	70,679,251 49	1,575,796 14	15,056,984 12	
1905	71,182,772 67	3,299 83	71,186,072 50	7,618,066 27	7,863,089 81	
1906	80,139,360 07	2,033 76	80,141,393 83	3,136,247 89	12,898,719 12	
1907 9mo.	67,969,328 29	2,781 36	67,972,109 65	+ 2,193,971 08	16,427,167 20	
1908	96,054,505 81	910 91	96,055,416 72	16,523,263 15	19,413,054 22	
1909	85,093,404 35	456.175 41	85,549,579 76	47,891,944 53	1,029,171 97	
1910	101,503,710 93	112,764 65	101,616,475 58	13,779,298 12	22,091,963 81	
1911	117,780,409 78	103,918 58	117,884,328 36	4,976,922 10	30,006,211 46	
1912	136,108,217 36		136,108,217 36	1,033,864 84	37,946,776 59	
1913	168,689,903 45	524 04	168,690,427 49	+ 24,233,549 67	56,630,366 04	
1914	163,174,394 56		163,174,394 56	23,066,653 07	35,789,921 57	
1915	133,073,481 73		133,073,481 73	115,025,044 60		2,449,724 81
1916	172,147,838 27	1,555 30	172,149,393 57	167,553,108 92	41,797,111 37	
1917	232,701,294 00		232,701,294 00	265,501,824 28	84,101,950 77	
1918	260,778,952 55		260,778,952 55	315,881,257 36	82,494,639 72	
1919	312,946,747 18		312,946,747 18	384,095,465 29	80,215,464 20	
1920	349,746,334 70		349,746,334 70	390,342,586 18	45,902,404 80	
1921	434,386,536 60	1,905,647 81	436,292,184 41	+ 17,671,639 93	73,268,391 39	
1922	381,952,386 99	319,184 45	382,271,571 44	+ 16,569,780 59	34,391,696 36	
1923	394,614,900 00	8,479,310 30	403,094,210 30	+ 52,485,663 58	62,321,167 91	
1924	396,837,682 22	9,743,635 74	406,581,317 96	+ 62,559,531 21	72,024,492 47	
1925	346,834,479 25	4,680,913 18	351,515,392 43	+ 11,612,616 49	27,942,578 00	
1926	380,745,505 58	2,147,503 48	382,893,009 06	+ 38,912,496 12	60,085,026 44	
1927	398,695,776 38	1,756,704 02	400,452,480 40	+ 53,466,143 23	79,147,603 79	
1928	422,717,982 68	6,924,594 51	429,642,577 19	+ 69,477,645 89	86,550,021 70	
1929	455,463,873 74	4,687,607 24	460,151,480 98	+ 84,991,527 82	104,510,949 71	
1930	441,411,806 18	4,505,185 64	445,916,991 82	+ 55,772,331 20	83,632,012 11	
	7,859,940,727 48	59,816,541 44	7,919,757,268 92	1,507,030,459 48	1,355,312,079 08	25,519,313 89

Year	Total Debt	Total Assets	Net Debt	Increase of Debt	Decrease of Debt
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867......	93,046,051 73	17,317,410 36	75,728,641 37		
1868......	96,896,666 20	21,139,531 46	75,757,134 74	28,493 37	
1869......	112,361,998 39	36,502,679 19	75,859,319 20	102,184 46	
1870......	115,993,706 76	37,783,964 31	78,209,742 45	2,350,423 25	
1871......	115,492,682 76	37,786,165 11	77,706,517 65		503,224 80
1872......	122,400,179 36	40,213,107 32	82,187,072 04	4,480,554 39	
1873......	129,743,432 19	29,894,970 55	99,848,461 64	17,661,389 60	
1874......	141,163,551 33	32,838,586 91	108,324,964 42	8,476,502 78	
1875......	151,663,401 62	35,655,023 60	116,008,378 02	7,683,413 60	
1876......	161,204,687 86	36,653,173 78	124,551,514 08	8,543,136 06	
1877......	174,675,834 97	41,440,525 94	133,235,309 03	8,683,794 95	
1878......	174,957,268 96	34,595,199 05	140,362,069 91	7,126,760 88	
1879......	179,483,871 21	36,493,683 85	142,990,187 36	2,628,117 45	
1880......	194,634,440 68	42,182,852 07	152,451,588 61	9,461,401 25	
1881......	199,861,537 51	44,465,757 11	155,395,780 40	2,944,191 79	
1882......	205,365,251 97	51,703,601 19	153,661,650 78		1,734,129 62
1883......	202,159,104 30	43,692,389 84	158,466,714 46	4,805,063 68	
1884......	242,482,416 21	60,320,565 95	182,161,850 26	23,695,135 80	
1885......	264,703,607 43	68,295,915 29	196,407,692 14	14,245,841 88	
1886......	273,164,341 11	50,005,234 02	223,159,107 09	26,751,414 95	
1887......	273,187,626 43	45,872,850 99	227,314,775 44	4,155,668 35	
1888......	284,513,841 89	49,982,483 73	234,531,358 16	7,216,582 72	
1889......	287,722,062 76	50,192,021 11	237,530,041 65	2,998,683 49	
1890......	286,112,295 10	48,579,083 33	237,533,211 77	3,170 12	
1891......	289,899,229 62	52,090,199 11	237,809,030 51	275,818 74	
1892......	295,333,274 10	54,201,839 66	241,131,434 44	3,322,403 93	
1893......	300,054,524 74	58,373,485 13	241,681,039 61	549,605 17	
1894......	308,348,023 96	62,164,994 48	246,183,029 48	4,501,989 87	
1895......	318,048,754 87	64,973,827 78	253,074,927 09	6,891,897 61	
1896......	325,717,536 73	67,220,103 96	258,497,432 77	5,422,505 68	
1897......	332,530,131 33	70,991,534 87	261,538,596 46	3,041,163 69	
1898......	338,375,984 23	74,419,585 32	263,956,398 91	2,417,802 45	
1899......	345,160,902 54	78,887,455 94	266,273,446 60	2,317,047 69	
1900......	346,206,979 92	80,713,173 03	265,493,806 89		779,639 71
1901......	354,732,432 52	86,252,428 83	268,480,003 69	2,986,196 80	
1902......	366,358,476 59	94,529,386 97	271,829,089 62	3,349,085 93	
1903......	361,344,098 37	99,737,109 50	261,606,988 87		10,222,100 75
1904......	364,962,512 17	104,094,793 57	260,867,718 60		739,270 27
1905......	377,678,579 80	111,454,413 20	266,224,166 60	5,356,448 00	
1906......	392,269,680 39	125,226,702 64	267,042,977 75	818,811 15	
1907 9 mo.	379,966,826 09	116,294,966 13	263,671,859 96		3,371,117 79
1908......	408,207,158 25	130,246,298 41	277,960,859 84	14,288,999 88	
1909......	478,535,427 02	154,605,147 85	323,930,279 17	45,969,419 33	
1910......	470,663,045 99	134,394,499 66	336,268,546 33	12,338,267 16	
1911......	474,941,487 42	134,899,435 39	340,042,052 03	3,773,505 70	
1912......	508,338,591 77	168,419,131 06	339,919,460 71		122,591 32
1913......	483,232,555 24	168,930,929 56	314,301,625 68		25,617,835 03
1914......	544,391,368 86	208,394,518 72	335,996,850 14	21,695,224 46	
1915......	700,473,814 37	251,097,731 16	449,376,083 21	113,379,233 07	
1916......	936,987,802 42	321,831,631 40	615,156,171 02	165,780,087 81	
1917......	1,382,003,267 69	502,816,969 89	879,186,297 80	264,030,126 78	
1918......	1,863,335,898 89	671,451,836 39	1,191,884,062 50	312,697,764 70	
1919......	2,676,635,724 77	1.102.104,692 33	1,574,531,032 44	382,646,969 94	
1920......	3,041,529,586 91	792,660,963 12	2,248,868,623 79	674,337,591 35	
1921......	2,902,482,117 04	561,603,133 35	2,340,878,983 69	92,010,359 90	
1922......	2,902,347,136 96	480,211,335 23	2,422,135,801 73	81,256,818 04	
1923......	2,888,827,236 65	435,050,367 91	2,453,776,868 74	31,641,067 01	
1924......	2,819,610,470 28	401,827,195 40	2,417,783,274 88		35,993,593 86
1925......	2,818,066,522 94	400,628,837 35	2,417,437,685 59		345,589 29
1926......	2,768,779,184 55	379,048,085 13	2,389,731,099 42		27,706,586 17
1927......	2,726,298,717 38	378,464,347 29	2,347,834,370 09		41,896,729 33
1928......	2,677,137,242 92	380,287,010 00	2,296,850,232 92		50,984,137 17
1929......	2,647,033,973 32	421,529,268 22	2,225,504,705 10		71,345,527 82
1930......	2,544,586,410 96	366,822,452 25	2,177,763,958 71		47,740,746 39
				2,421,138,136 66	319,102,819 32

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM WAR TAX REVENUES

Year	Banks	Trust and Loan Companies	Insurance Companies	Business Profits	Income Tax	Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc.	Total War Tax Revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1914-15..	....	....	....	....	....	98,056 95	98,056 95
1915-16..	1,300,446 80	324,249 91	459,247 07	....	....	1,536,837 94	3,620,781 72
1916-17..	1,114,023 30	202,415 48	419,698 83	12,506,516 72	....	2,059,583 81	16,302,238 14
1917-18..	1,115,757 65	269,129 08	496,540 55	21,271,083 57	....	2,227,389 93	25,379,900 78
1918-19..	1,099,764 44	323,340 02	546,113 86	32,970,061 81	9,349,719 80	11,888,508 40	56,177,508 33
1919-20..	1,170,223 45	274,216 28	638,730 76	44,145,184 48	20,263,739 91	15,587,706 70	82,079,801 58
1920-21..	1,257,533 70	293,801 94	807,667 12	40,841,401 25	46,381,824 31	78,803,099 18	168,385,327 50
1921-22..	1,293,697 43	283,994 35	749,958 75	22,815,666 58	78,684,354 80	73,656,488 83	177,484,160 74
1922-23..	1,244,437 14	312,391 39	852,328 12	13,031,461 80	59,711,538 37	106,482,718 08	181,634,874 90
1923-24..	1,236,957 57	308,632 10	857,586 98	4,752,680 89	54,204,027 99	120,676,375 89	182,036,261 42
1924-25..	1,217,753 85	315,314 88	867,901 96	2,704,427 37	56,248,042 82	85,810,717 42	147,164,158 30
1925-26..	1,176,868 95	326,713 80	950,220 85	1,173,448 55	55,571,961 57	98,097,105 81	157,296,319 53
1926-27..	1,174,664 95	335,367 65	947,829 95	710,102 19	47,386,309 22	105,613,160 00	156,167,433 96
1927-28..	1,224,644 46	345,429 85	999,003 34	956,031 44	56,571,047 39	90,222,931 32	150,319,087 80
1928-29..	1,242,398 99	7,640 88	894,863 98	455,232 27	59,422,323 25	83,007,282 78	145,029,742 15
1929-30..	1,408,419 60	....	74,415 87	173,300 45	69,020,726 23	63,409,143 14	134,086,005 29

APPENDICES

Appendix No. 1

STATEMENT showing the portion of the Funded Debt of Canada payable therein, March 31, 1930, and the annual interest payable thereon

—	Bearing 3½ per cent interest	Bearing 4 per cent interest	Bearing 4½ per cent interest	Bearing 5 per cent interest	Bearing 5½ per cent interest	Bearing 6 per cent interest	Total	Maturing
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Act 31, Vic. Chap. 4						4,000 00	4,000 00	
Act 53, Vic. Chap. 1	66,366 67						66,366 67	Various dates.
Compensation to Seigneurs						12,140 15	12,140 15	
Compensation to Townships				153 00			153 00	
Debenture Stock (School Lands)				32,620,000 00			32,620,000 00	
War Loan, 1916-31				52,931,600 00			52,931,600 00	Oct. 1, 1931.
War Loan, 1917-37				90,166,900 00			90,166,900 00	Mar. 1, 1937.
Victory Loan, 1917—								
Due 1937					236,299,800 00		236,299,800 00	Dec. 1, 1937.
Victory Loan, 1918—								
Due 1933					446,659,950 00		446,659,950 00	Nov. 1, 1933.
Victory Loan, 1919—								
Due 1934					511,910,650 00		511,910,650 00	Nov. 1, 1934.
Renewal Loan, 1922—								
Due 1932					73,325,150 00		73,325,150 00	Nov. 1, 1932.

Refunding Loan, 1923—								
Due 1943				147,001,100 00			147,001,100 00	Oct. 15, 1943.
Refunding Loan, 1924—								
Due 1944			50,000,000 00				50,000,000 00	Oct. 15, 1944.
Refunding Loan, 1925-40			75,000,000 00				75,000,000 00	Sept. 1, 1940.
Refunding Loan, 1926—								
Due 1946			45,000,000 00				45,000,000 00	Feb. 1, 1946.
Three Year Treasury Notes, 1927—								
Due 1930		45,000,000 00					45,000,000 00	Dec. 1, 1930.
	66,366 67	45,000,000 00	170,000,000 00	322,719,753 00	1,268,195,550 00	16,140 15	1,805,997,809 82	
Total Interest	2,322 83	1,800,000 00	7,650,000 00	16,135,987 65	69,750,755 25	968 41	95,340,034 14	

Appendix No. 2

STATEMENT showing the portion of the Funded Debt payable in London, March 31, 1930, and the annual interest payable thereon

—	At 2½ per cent interest	At 3 per cent interest	At 3½ per cent interest	At 4 per cent interest	Total Sterling	Total Currency	Maturing
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	$ cts.	
Act 47 Vic., Cap. 3			4,822,028 13 3		4,822,028 13 3	23,467,206 27	On giving 6 months' notice or June 1, 1934.
Act 51 Vic., Cap. 2		1,658,471 18 11			1,658,471 18 11	8,071,230 16	July 1, 1938.
Acts 54-56 Vic., Cap. 3 and 57-58 Vic., Cap. 1		6,000,000 0 0			6,000,000 0 0	29,200,000 00	July 1, 1938.
Act 60-61 Vic., Cap. 3	1,004,421 14 2				1,004,421 14 2	4,888,185 64	October 1, 1947.
Act 51 Vic., Cap. 32			3,093,700 0 0		3,093,700 0 0	15,056,006 66	July 1, 1938.
Acts 3 Ed. VII, Cap. 71 and 6-7 Ed. VII, Cap. 7 and 7-8 Ed. VII, Cap. 4, 8-9, Ed. VII, Caps. 35 and 19, 2 Geo. V, Cap. 1			28,162,775 11 0		28,162,775 11 0	137,058,841 00	July 1, 1950 (on or after July 1, 1930, on giving 6 months' notice).
Act 3-4 Geo. V, Cap. 3				19,300,000 0 0	19,300,000 0 0	93,926,666 66	October 1, 1960 (on or after October 1, 1940, on giving 3 months' notice).
	1,004,421 14 2	7,658,471 18 11	36,078,504 4 3	19,300,000 0 0	64,041,397 17 4	311,668,136 39	
Total interest	25,110 10 10	229,754 3 2	1,262,747 12 11	772,000 0 0	2,289,612 6 11	11,142,780 12	

Appendix No. 3

STATEMENT showing the portion of the Funded Debt of Canada payable in New York, March 31, 1930, and the annual interest payable thereon

—	Bearing 4½ per cent	Bearing 5 per cent	Total	Maturing
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Loan of 1915-35		874,000 00	874,000 00	Aug. 1, 1935
Public Service Loan, 1916		25,000,000 00	25,000,000 00	April 1, 1931
Loan of 1922-52		100,000,000 00	100,000,000 00	May 1, 1952
Loan of 1926-36	40,000,000 00		40,000,000 00	Feb. 1, 1936
	40,000,000 00	125,874,000 00	165,874,000 00	
Total interest	1,800,000 00	6,293,700 00	8,093,700 00	

Appendix No. 4

STATEMENT of the Consolidated Fund of Canada on March 31, 1930

—		Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance, as per Public Accounts 1928-29		595,922,837 06	
To amount of expenditures for 1929-30—			
Ordinary Expenditures (details on page 4)		357,779,794 07	
Special Expenditures—			
Adjustment of War Claims (details on page 32)		94,995 75	
Reparations—Claims for Compensation		6,700,000 00	
Cost of Loan Flotations (details on page 32)		17,071 29	
Miscellaneous Charges—			
Civil Service Superannuation Act 1924, Chap. 24, R.S. 1927 (Government contribution to the Fund)	1,892,590 92		
Halifax Dry Dock—Difference between cost and sale price	302,827 43		
Halifax Shipyards, Ltd.—Payments received on account of principal and credited to Casual Revenue	300,000 00		
Ottawa Buildings—Elgin and Sparks Sts.—Salvage of materials, originally credited to Casual Revenue, transferred to Capital	8,311 00		
Railway Grade Crossing Fund—9-10 Geo. V, chap.30	475,055 11		
Railways and Canals, Transfer *re* outstanding cheques	5,297 15		
Outstanding cheques paid during the years 1927-28-29 and 1930, charged to Outstanding Cheques account and for which provision had been transferred to Casual Revenue	42,241 33		
War Tax Revenue—Trust and Loan Companies—Refunds in excess of revenue	626 34		
		3,026,949 28	
Non-active accounts written off and charged to Consolidated Fund (Schedule No. 27)		3,731,535 58	
By amount of revenue for 1929-30—			
Ordinary Revenues (details on page 5)			441,411,806 18
Special Receipts—			
Adjustment of War Claims—Refunds of previous years' expenditure			35,293 78
German Reparations Receipts			4,325,274 30
Canada Wheat Board Surplus			173,235 53
Exchequer Court Award *re* S.S. *Lord Dufferin*			6,201 19
Difference in unpaid subscriptions *re* Victory Loans 1917 and 1918—Unpaid Subscriptions Account			474 62
By balance, Consolidated Fund, March 31, 1930			521,320,897 43
		967,273,183 03	967,273,183 03

Appendix No. 5

SINKING FUNDS

To whom paid	Loans	Nature of Investment	Rate of Interest	Amount Purchased	Total
		Canadian Securities			
Sundry persons....	Loan of 1909-34...	Loan of 1947................	2½	4,331 33	
		Loan of 1938................	3	242,790 74	
		Loan of 1909-34............	3½	323,529 14	
		Loan of 1930-50............	3½	141,385 93	
					712,037 14
Sundry persons....	Loan of 1930-50...	Loan of 1947................	2½	4,936 03	
		Loan of 1938................	3	220,927 80	
		Loan of 1909-34............	3½	258,001 74	
		Loan of 1930-50............	3½	1,236,724 64	
		Loan of 1940-60............	4	112,048 55	
					1,832,638 76
Sundry persons...	Loan of 1940-60...	Loan of 1947................	2½	3,893 33	
		Loan of 1938................	3	405,436 43	
		Loan of 1909-34............	3½	282,399 27	
		Loan of 1930-50............	3½	202,561 32	
		Loan of 1940-60............	4	160,608 27	
					1,054,898 62
Sundry persons...	War Loan.........	Loan of 1916-31............	5	....	412,000 00
					4,011,574 52

Appendix No. 6

STATEMENT showing expenditure on account of Civil Government and Miscellaneous Services by Departments for 1929-30

—		Civil Government		Miscellaneous		
		Salaries	Contingencies	Gratuities to Families of Deceased Employees (Statutory)	Unforeseen Expenses	General
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
The Governor General		48,666 66				
The Lieutenant-Governor of—						
Alberta	$ 9,000 00					
British Columbia	9,000 00					
Manitoba	9,000 00					
New Brunswick	9,000 00					
Nova Scotia	9,000 00					
Ontario	10,833 32					
Prince Edward Island	7,000 00					
Quebec	9,916 66					
Saskatchewan	9,000 00	81,749 98				
Departments—						
Agriculture		806,285 91	149,081 23	3,210 00		
Archives		107,382 43	17,896 99	220 00		77,653 63
Auditor General's Office		358,458 55	42,763 12	736 66		
Civil Service Commission		232,062 20	76,000 41			
External Affairs		116,752 23	46,745 14	280 00	39,027 05	315 00
Finance		417,598 44	39,180 96		13,329 14	234,919 69
" Inspector General of Banks		15,000 00	3,615 74			
Fisheries		117,635 21	32,649 74	1,160 00		
Office of the Secretary to the Governor General		34,335 00	87,463 87			
Immigration and Colonization		296,951 95	37,468 61	2,130 00		
Indian Affairs		175,926 64	21,373 47	650 00		
Insurance		90,060 26	58,985 34			9,924 41
Interior		1,448,062 53	89,875 92	3,254 16		31,200 00
Justice		270,778 13	39,927 96	7,999 99		73,691 70
Labour		241,190 81	28,981 45	420 00		10,000 00
Legislation				898 00		19,184 64

Appendix No. 6—Concluded

STATEMENT showing expenditure on account of Civil Government and Miscellaneous Services by Departments for 1929-30—Concluded

—	Civil Government			Miscellaneous	
	Salaries	Contingencies	Gratuities to Families of Deceased Employees (Statutory)	Unforeseen Expenses	General
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Departments—*Concluded*					
Marine	415,850 81	55,204 77	4,842 52		
Mines	579,581 29	11,918 84	570 00		15,848 00
National Defence	743,845 01	69,749 35	1,257 66		742,760 46
National Revenue	666,587 19	30,101 51	16,570 98		
Office of the Prime Minister	25,409 50				
Pensions and National Health	201,647 70	68,546 74	3,253 49		95,000 00
Post Office	1,317,448 57	187,307 59	15,626 66		
Privy Council	49,164 89	5,490 76		3,379 67	
Public Printing and Stationery	80,345 00	12,184 99	840 68		
Public Works	663,789 10	84,544 25	9,229 43		3,000 00
Railways and Canals	274,931 16	44,931 30	3,990 51		58,139 99
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	37,660 00	8,465 67			500 00
Secretary of State	339,205 21	67,575 89			47,127 99
Trade and Commerce	551,804 91	33,810 49	3,220 00		
Miscellaneous, per schedule No. 23, Page 31					2,622,120 47
	10,806,167 27	1,451,842 10	80,360 74	55,735 86	4,041,385 98
		10,806,167 27			
Total expenditure chargeable to Civil Government		12,258,009 37			
					55,735 86
					80,360 74
Total expenditure chargeable to Miscellaneous Services					4,177,482 58

Appendix No. 7

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT

To Whom Paid	Description	Time for which Interest was paid	Date to which Interest was paid	Rate of Interest	Amount of Principal	—	Interest Paid	Total
	FUNDED			p.c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Debentures and Inscribed Stock							
	Payable in London							
Bank of Montreal..........	Loan of 1884 Unguaranteed........	1 year.....	Dec. 1, 1929..	3½	23,467,206 27	....	821,352 20	
"	" 1888 "	1 "	Jan. 1, 1930..	3	8,071,230 16	....	242,136 90	
"	" 1892 "	1 "	Jan. 1, 1930..	3	18,250,000 00	....	547,500 00	
"	" 1894 "	1 "	Jan. 1, 1930..	3	10,950,000 00	....	328,500 00	
"	" 1897 "	1 "	April 1, 1930..	2½	4,888,185 64	....	122,204 62	
"	" 1930-50 "	1 "	Jan. 1, 1930..	3½	137,058,841 00	....	4,797,059 42	
"	" 1940-60 "	1 "	April 1, 1930..	4	93,926,666 66	....	3,757,066 66	
"	Canadian Pacific Ry. Land Grant Loan Unguaranteed...........	1 "	Jan. 1, 1930..	3½	15,056,006 66	....	526,960 22	
								11,142,780 02
	Payable in Canada							
Sundry Persons...........	Stock A........................	1 year.....	April 1, 1930..	6	4,000 00	....	240 00	
"	" B........................	½ "	May 1, 1929	3½	19,400 00	339 50		
"	" B........................	½ "	Nov. 1, 1929..	3½	18,400 00	322 00		
"	" B........................	Various....	....	3½	....	28 46		
							689 96	
"	" C........................	1 year.....	Nov. 1, 1929..	3½	48,666 67	....	1,703 34	
Hon. Provincial Treasurers								
Alberta................	Debenture Stock (School Lands)	1 "	April 1, 1930..	5	* 9,243,000 00	459,175 00		
Manitoba..............	" "	1 "	April 1, 1930..	5	* 5,893,000 00	294,525 00		
Saskatchewan..........	" "	1 "	April 1, 1930..	5	* 17,484,000 00	853,225 00		
							1,606,925 00	
Sundry Persons..........	Compensation to Seigneurs.......	1 year.....	Jan. 1, 1930..	6	12,140 15	....	604 64	
"	Compensation to Townships.......	1 "	Jan. 1, 1930..	5	153 00	....	7 64	
"	War Loan 1916-31..............	1 "	April 1, 1930..	5	52,931,600 00	....	2,646,577 50	
"	" 1917-37..............	1 "	Mar. 1, 1930..	5	90,166,900 00	....	4,508,340 00	
"	Victory Loan 1917..............	1 "	Dec. 1, 1929..	5½	236,299,800 00	....	12,997,092 29	
"	" 1918..............	1 "	Nov. 1, 1929..	5½	446,659,950 00	....	24,565,384 77	
"	" 1919..............	1 "	Nov. 1, 1929..	5½	511,910,650 00	....	28,155,095 84	
"	Renewal Loan 1922..............	1 "	Nov. 1, 1929..	5½	73,325,150 00	....	4,032,886 77	
	Carried forward..................	....	....	....	....	....	78,515,547 75	11,142,780 02

Appendix No. 7—Concluded

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT—Concluded

To Whom Paid	Description	Time for which Interest was paid	Date to which Interest was paid	Rate of Interest	Amount of Principal	—	Interest Paid	Total
				p.c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward						78,515,547 75	11,142,780 02
	FUNDED—*Payable in Canada*—Concluded							
Sundry Persons	Refunding Loan 1923	1 year	Oct. 15, 1929	5	147,001,100 00		7,350,055 00	
"	" 1924	1 "	Oct. 15, 1929	4½	50,000,000 00		2,250,000 00	
"	" 1925-40	1 "	Mar. 1, 1930	4½	75,000,000 00		3,375,000 00	
"	" 1926-46	1 "	Feb. 1, 1930	4½	* 45,000,000 00		2,914,428 09	
"	Three Year Notes, 1927	1 "	Dec. 1, 1929	4	45,000,000 00		1,800,000 00	
							96,205,030 84	
	Less—War Loan 1915-25—Adjustment						850 00	
								96,204,180 84
	Payable in New York							
Sundry Persons	Bond Loan 1915-35	1 year	Feb. 1, 1930	5	874,000 00		43,700 00	
"	Public Service Loan 1916	1 "	April 1, 1930	5	25,000,000 00		1,250,000 00	
"	Bond Loan 1919-29	½ "	Aug. 1, 1929	5½	60,000,000 00		1,500,889 50	
"	Loan of 1922-52	1 "	Nov. 1, 1929	5	100,000,000 00		5,000,000 00	
"	Ten Year Notes, 1926-36	1 "	Feb. 1, 1930	4½	40,000,000 00		1,800,000 00	
								9,594,589 50
	UNFUNDED							
	Post Office Savings Bank							
Sundry Persons	Post Office Savings Bank	1 year	April 1, 1930	3	* 26,086,036 03			784,581 89
	Trust Funds							
Indian Funds	Trust Funds	1 year	April 1, 1930	6	1,089,844 37	65,390 65		
"	"	1 "	April 1, 1930	5	12,539,559 37	626,977 97		
							692,368 62	

Hon. Prov. Treas, Ontario	Trust Fund, Proportion of Common School Fund	1 year	Jan. 1, 1930	5		73,722 23			
Hon. Prov. Treas., Quebec	Trust Fund, Proportion of Common School Fund	1 "	Jan. 1, 1930	5		59,336 37	133,058 60		
Hon. Prov. Treas., Alberta	Alberta School Lands	1 "	April 1, 1930	5	* 257,822 68	13,142 57			
Hon. Prov. Treas., Manitoba	Manitoba School Lands	1 "	April 1, 1930	5	* 12,584 82	87 18			
Hon. Prov. Treas., Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan School Lands	1 "	April 1, 1930	5	* 240,632 89	23,523 80	36,753 55		
Land Assurance Fund	Trust Fund	1 "	April 1, 1930	3	* 12,131 59		352 38		
Sundry Persons	Contractors' Securities	1 "	April 1, 1930	3	* 2,060,933 32		49,242 29		
"	Decayed Pilots Pension Fund	1 "	April 1, 1930	3	* 8,211 52		180 43		
"	Halifax Pilots Pension Fund	1 "	April 1, 1930	3	* 7,510 09		102 27		
"	St. John Pilots Pension Fund	1 "	April 1, 1930	3	* 3,855 28		6 59		
"	Sydney Pilots Pension Fund	1 "	April 1, 1930	3	* 7,837 05		118 46		
"	Burrard Drydock Pontoons	1 "	April 1, 1930	3	* 12,746 18		321 40		
Militia Council	Strathcona Trust Fund	1 "	Nov. 12, 1929	4	300,000 00	12,000 00			
"	"	1 "	Nov. 14, 1929	4	200,000 00	8,000 00	20,000 00		
Regimental Funds	Trust Fund	1 "	April 1, 1930	3	* 5,312 42		154 20	932,658 79	
	Bank Circulation Redemption Fund								
Sundry Banks	Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1 year	July 1, 1929	3	* 6,363,361 59			182,796 55	
	Insurance and Superannuation Funds								
Sundry Persons	Civil Service Insurance	1 year	April 1, 1930	6	* 5,719,709 35		312,102 00		
"	Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1893, Now Chap. 17, R.S. 1906—Fund No. 2	1 "	April 1, 1930	6	* 2,038,256 00		116,664 21		
"	Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, now Chap. 24, R.S. 1927—Fund No. 5	1 "	April 1, 1930	4	* 28,332,923 40		984,843 93		
"	Government Annuities	1 "	April 1, 1930	4	* 20,612,250 28		757,392 73		
"	Retirement Fund	1 "	Jan. 1, 1930	5	* 5,751,035 25		266,882 72		
"	Returned Soldiers Insurance Fund	1 "	April 1, 1930	4	* 7,968,686 26		286,740 03	2,724,625 62	
									121,566,213 21

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*Balance March 31, 1930.

Appendix No. 8

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT

To Whom Paid	Service	$ cts.	$ cts.
	OFFICES OF THE ASSISTANT RECEIVERS GENERAL		
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Calgary, Alta.		
G. S. Nicol.................	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930..........	3,240 00	
Jas. Parry................	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	2,460 00	
R. N. Genge..............	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	1,755 00	
R. T. Waymark...........	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	1,440 00	
A. Sutherland.............	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	990 00	
S. M. Vyse................	Salary July 12, 1929 to Aug. 4, 1929..........	50 81	
		9,935 81	
	Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery	352 81	
			10,288 62
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Charlottetown, P.E.I.		
P. Pope....................	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930..........	2,900 00	
D. A. McKinnon...........	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	1,980 00	
H. S. Stewart..............	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	1,620 00	
H. T. Currie...............	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	1,380 00	
		7,880 00	
	Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery..	243 52	
			8,123 52
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Halifax, N.S.		
A. C. Johnston.............	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930..........	3,240 00	
R. W. Congdon.............	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	2,460 00	
F. J. Wilks................	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	1,920 00	
G. D. Hamlin..............	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	1,620 00	
J. H. Webber...............	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	1,335 00	
A. M. Burgoyne............	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	1,380 00	
P. G. Shore................	Salary Aug. 12, 1929 to Sept. 15, 1929..........	83 38	
		12,038 38	
	Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery..	379 96	
			12,418 34
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Montreal, Que.		
Montreal City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, Que.	Amount paid to this institution for acting as Assistant Receiver General for year ended March 31, 1930..	20,000 00	
	Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery..	884 86	
			20,884 86
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Regina, Sask.		
W. Winsby.................	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930..........	3,240 00	
E. P. Blyth................	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	2,460 00	
G. M. Bury................	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930..........	1,875 00	
M. Beaton.................	Salary July 15, 1929 to Aug. 4, 1929..........	48 39	
G. Colhoun................	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930..........	810 00	
		8,433 39	
	Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery..	386 44	
			8,819 83
	Carried forward..............................	....	60,535 17

Appendix No. 8—Continued

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—*Continued*

To Whom Paid	Service	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		60,535 17
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, St. John, N.B.		
J. E. Wilson	Salary April 1, 1929 to July 1, 1929	810 00	
E. H. Cameron	“ 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930	2,460 00	
G. T. Corbett	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,755 00	
H. W. Thompson	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,380 00	
H. P. Humphrey	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,155 00	
F. J. Ord	“ 1, 1929 to Oct. 17, 1929	621 61	
G. M. Sage	Salary Aug. 26, 1929 to March 31, 1930	647 42	
		8,829 03	
	Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery	286 44	
			9,115 47
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Toronto, Ont.		
K. Frederickson	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930	4,200 00	
S. A. Staden	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	3,240 00	
G. A. Ivey	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	2,070 00	
J. J. Hannon	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,965 00	
F. E. Ruhl	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,620 00	
A. B. Hounsom	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,380 00	
M. A. M. Livingstone	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,515 00	
Alf. Maude	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,515 00	
J. H. O'Neill	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,515 00	
F. Goodman	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,170 00	
H. R. Roberts	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,170 00	
P. MacLeod	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,140 00	
R. J. Lillie	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,080 00	
B. A. Thompson	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,275 00	
R. E. Duncan	“ 1, 1929 to Oct. 28, 1929	412 26	
A. W. Jones	Salary Jan. 16, 1930 to March 31, 1930	147 75	
S. Lachoski	Salary April 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	720 00	
O. M. Lorimer	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	810 00	
G. Dowling	Salary Nov. 1, 1929 to Nov. 19, 1929	36 00	
W. H. Pyatt	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930	1,080 00	
Jas. March	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,260 00	
		29,321 01	
	Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery	1,056 95	
			30,377 96
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Victoria, B.C.		
D. B. McConnan	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930	3,240 00	
Geo. Watts	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	2,250 00	
G. H. Llewellyn	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,755 00	
A. W. Webb	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,380 00	
W. J. Mullin	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,170 00	
E. Dumbleton	Salary Sept. 1, 1929 to Sept. 24, 1929	57 50	
V. M. Lawson	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930	1,095 00	
		10,947 50	
	Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery	549 89	
			11,497 39
	Assistant Receiver General's Office, Winnipeg, Man.		
Wm. Morton	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930	3,660 00	
S. J. Perkins	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	2,700 00	
T. Knight	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,920 00	
F. D. Ross	“ 1, 1929 “ 31, 1930	1,620 00	
F. George	Salary July 4, 1929 “ 31, 1930	801 29	
	Carried forward	10,701 29	111,525 99

Appendix No. 8—Continued

Charges of Management—*Continued*

To Whom Paid	Service	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	10,701 29	111,525 99
	Assistant Receiver General's Office Winnipeg, Man.—Concluded		
M. E. Bowyer	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930	1,200 00	
W. D. T. Shortreed	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930	1,380 00	
A. A. Gugin	" 1, 1929 to June 22, 1929	243 00	
		13,524 29	
	Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery	556 39	
			14,080 68
			125,606 67
	Recapitulation		
	Salaries, Offices of the Assistant Receivers General	100,909 41	
	Payments to the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, Quebec, for acting as Assistant Receiver General at Montreal, and for bond transfer work	20,000 00	
	Contingencies, including Printing and Stationery	4,697 26	
			125,606 67
	English Bill Stamps, Postage, etc.		
Bank of Montreal, London, England	Bill Stamps	1,385 44	
	Postage	844 65	
	Composition of Stamp Duty	197 10	
		2,427 19	
	Less—Sundry fees for issuing stock certificates to bearer	485 20	
			1,941 99
	Commission for Payment of Interest on Public Debt, etc.		
Bank of Montreal, London, England	Commission and brokerage on sinking funds	9,002 11	
" "	For services as fiscal agents in London, England, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, at rate of £150 per million of debt	46,750 22	
Sundry Banks, New York	Commission for cashing Dominion of Canada coupons and registered interest	16,048 02	
Bank of Montreal, New York.	Fees for registration of Bonds domiciled in New York	5,750 00	
Sundry Banks	⅛ of one per cent commission for cashing Dominion of Canada coupons	11,839 60	
P. S. Ross & Sons	Auditing	37,000 00	
			126,389 95
	Printing Dominion Notes, etc.		
Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Printing Dominion Notes, including Sales Tax	580,236 05	
" "	Ink, etc	170 75	
" "	Labourers services	1,952 18	
" "	To rebuild paper cutter	693 20	
Ault and Wiborg Co.. Toronto, Ont	Rollers for printing press	111 50	
Ayers, Ltd., Lachute Mills, Quebec	Groundwood felt	175 20	
Barrett Bros	Lumber	2 20	
Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont	Oil, gasoline, etc	7 45	
Laurentian Stone Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Lime	17 70	
Mahoney & Rich, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Cartage and freight	2 80	
	Carried forward	583,369 03	253,938 61

Appendix No. 8—Continued

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—*Continued*

To Whom Paid	Service		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		583,369 03	253,938 61
	Printing Dominion Notes, etc.—Concluded			
Miller & Richard, Toronto, Ont	Parts for printing press		78 19	
Ottawa Drug Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Soda ash		336 26	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Steel dies		8 16	
J. S. Robertson, Montreal, Que	Cylinder press rollers		52 89	
Simonds, Canada Saw Co., Ltd	Paper knives, etc		31 32	
Waterous, Ltd	Shower pipe		30 00	
Wright Builders Supply, Ltd	Lime		10 20	
F. Rowe	Salary April 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930		1,680 00	
P. S. Harper	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930		1,200 00	
E. J. Theobalds	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930		1,560 00	
B. Becker	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930		840 00	
D. Campbell	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930		840 00	
F. Jones	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930		840 00	
M. B. Little	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930		840 00	
A. B. Litle	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930		840 00	
M. Paget	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930		840 00	
D. M. Racine	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930 (less 11 days)		815 16	
B. Flesher	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930 (less 2 days)		835 48	
M. Boily	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930 (less 5 days)		828 71	
D. A. Brown	" 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930		840 00	
				596,715 40
	Printing, Advertising, Express, etc.			
Bank of Montreal, New York	Assay office charges		52 09	
" "	Packing cases		30 20	
Bank of Montreal, London, England	$\frac{1}{16}$ of one per cent commission for handling Roumanian and Greek coupons		818 86	
" "	Advertising		418 54	
" "	Printing and Stationery		275 81	
" "	Express		3 63	
" "	Freight		1 53	
" "	Cables		4 01	
Bank of Montreal, Ottawa	Postage and registration on bonds		86 54	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa, Ont	Printing and Stationery		11,117 73	
Sundry Express Companies	Express	$ 70,790 69		
	Less refunds	639 31		
			70,151 38	
Bank of Montreal	Insurance	23 55		
Courtney, Sears & Brennan	"	342 35		
Greene & Robertson	"	5,347 32		
Provincial Treasurer, Toronto	"	131 20		
Registrar, Can. Nat. Rys	"	2 50		
		5,846 92		
	Less refunds	1,361 22		
			4,485 70	
Capital Motors, Ltd., Ottawa	Franklin limousine, $4,773.50, less allowance on used car, $1,000		3,773 50	
F. Berryman	Services and travelling expenses		700 45	
Collector of Customs	Duty and Sales Tax		1 47	
Dudley Lock Corporation, 26 North Franklin St., Chicago	Locks		10 47	
Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd	Sheets for loose-leaf binder		15 30	
	Carried forward		91,947 21	850,654 01

Appendix No. 8—Concluded

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—*Concluded*

To Whom Paid	Service	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	91,947 21	850,654 01
	Printing, Advertising, Express, etc.—Concluded		
Grant, Holden, Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Coin bags	232 05	
A. E. Hicks	Inspecting time locks	22 00	
J. A. Mayer, Montreal, Que.	Coin bag seals	130 00	
O. B. McClintock Co., Minneapolis, Minn	Inspecting burglar alarm system	100 00	
B. Mullin	Copy of evidence	31 20	
Ottawa Typewriter Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Odhner Calculator	225 00	
New York Central Railroad, New York	Freight and cartage	17 71	
Porter Safety Seal Co., Chicago, Ill	Seals	62 50	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Steel and rubber stamps	7 50	
Registrar, C.N. Rys	Registration of debenture stock	3 53	
McFarlane-Douglas Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Metal box	9 85	
Steel Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont	Clark swivel caster and rubber tires for truck	22 44	
Thornton & Truman, Ottawa, Ont	Repairs, etc	624 20	
L. E. Waterman Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que	Repairs to fountain pens	9 04	
E. C. Young, Ottawa, Ont.	Stenographic reporting services	307 20	
Sundry persons	Office contingencies, Currency Branch	19 55	
Sundry persons	Maintenance, repairs, etc., to Departmental car and truck	1,941 17	
E. C. Campbell	Travelling expenses	49 85	
R. W. Congdon	"	227 82	
H. T. Currie	"	50 40	
R. C. Herdman	"	48 90	
S. L. Livingstone	"	49 40	
J. W. McFarlane	"	144 30	
S. P. McCavour	"	164 50	
V. D. McElary	"	73 90	
B. G. McIntyre	"	105 80	
J. P. Melvin	"	854 65	
P. Pope	"	100 72	
A. Schryer	"	80 05	
H. W. Thompson	"	167 00	
W. Winsby	"	168 65	
P. B. Wooster	"	755 65	
W. A. Bradley (chauffeur)	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930	1,770 00	
C. E. Clarke (chauffeur)	" 1, 1929 " 31, 1930	1,620 00	
L. Lussier (chauffeur)	Salary Aug. 1, 1929 " 31, 1930	960 00	
			103,103 74
	Statutory Currency Act, 1910		
A. Stansfield	Trial of Pyx	180 65	
G. J. Mackay	"	177 80	
J. W. Bain	"	191 15	
Clerical assistance	"	30 55	
			580 15
	Salary and contingencies of Walter Duncan, Special Investigating Officer under the direction of the Minister of Finance		
Walter Duncan	Salary April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930	3,670 00	
	Contingencies	1,860 05	
			5,530 05
	Clerical assistance in connection with the transfer and registration of Bonds		
Sundry persons	Clerical assistance		55,898 50
			1,015,766 45

Appendix No. 9

PREMIUM, DISCOUNT AND EXCHANGE EXPENDITURE

—	Rate	Amount Purchased	Amount of Premium	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Premium on New York funds purchased..........	$\frac{1}{2}$	8,000,000 00	40,000 00	
	$1\frac{1}{16}$	2,600,000 00	27,625 00	
	$1\frac{5}{32}$	100,000 00	1,156 25	
	$1\frac{3}{8}$	300,000 00	4,125 00	
				72,906 25
Discount and Exchange on sundry items..........				69 28
				72,975 53

Appendix No. 10

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.
	Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act, 1870, Chap. 17, R.S. 1906	
1912	Abbott, S. A.	1,601 05
1922	Aikens, J.	1,779 47
1922	Ainsborough, Thos.	909 96
1921	Allan, F. J.	2,375 33
1918	Allen, Geo. G.	808 92
1904	Allen, H. S.	694 32
1918	Allwell, R. J.	525 84
1920	Almon, A. W.	1,213 29
1910	Ami, Henry	1,182 72
1922	Anderson, F. C.	1,559 04
1895	Archambault, Marie P.	237 96
1924	Archambault, R.	909 96
1904	Archer, Wm.	176 00
1905	Ardagh, Henry	388 56
1923	Armstrong, Thos.	930 00
1923	Ashby, A. H.	960 00
1922	Ashe, Ed.	909 96
1922	Ashmead, H. A.	855 48
1915	Asselin, J. E.	840 00
1922	Ayotte, J. E.	890 64
1911	Backhouse, Wm.	454 92
1897	Bailey, Geo. O.	360 00
1911	Baldwin, H. A.	648 00
1922	Ball, Thos.	818 40
1920	Ballantine, Elizabeth	946 08
1923	Barber, K. A.	1,367 28
1924	Barcelo, Edouard	2,940 00
1917	Barrett, John K.	2,239 92
1920	Bathurst, Jas. W.	979 92
1904	Bayly, L. D.	399 98
1920	Beahen, Denis	902 22
1908	Beale, Thomas	408 47
1923	Beard, F.	2,215 56
1923	Beatty, A.	1,260 00
1906	Beaudry, P. A. L. A.	432 00
1922	Beddoe, C. H.	2,788 32
*1924	Beers, J. M.	345 32
1903	Belford, Ethel	314 64
*1922	Bell, John	233 32
1913	Bellerive, George	367 50
1904	Benjamin, E. H.	985 80
1897	Bennett, J. H.	540 00
1922	Bennett, W. E.	2,102 63
*1915	Bérubé, Pierre A.	334 32
1919	Binks, Geo. J.	2,344 92
1923	Bishop, R. S.	1,958 04
1914	Blackadar, A. K.	2,484 96
1929	Blaikie, J. A.	689 40
1920	Blair, H. C.	2,085 36
*1920	Bliss, T. A. D.	163 33
1905	Blomfield, Geo. H.	152 04
1922	Blondeau, D. S.	1,642 08
1922	Boddy, J. S.	1,292 61
1925	Bolger, M. K.	1,336 92
1923	Bollard, J. H.	1,936 56
1921	Booth, Geo.	1,119 96
1918	Borden, J. W.	2,077 83
1921	Bouteiller, G. A.	1,893 84
1920	Boville, T. C.	3,733 33
*1908	Bowser, Francis	186 65
1897	Boys, T. R.	189 24
1905	Bradley, James	260 88
1922	Bray, S.	2,190 96
	SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.
1916	Brennan, P. J.	1,179 72
1921	Brett, Wm.	1,054 80
1915	Briegal, Frederick	1,749 96
1916	Brough, James S.	1,662 48
1917	Broughton, Jas. L.	1,435 56
1919	Brown, J. H.	1,697 40
1904	Buckley, Jas.	339 96
*1921	Bull, G. H.	98 77
1913	Burrows, Wm.	481 92
1910	Bussell, John	309 00
1921	Butler, J.	1,042 20
1918	Butler, R.J.	1,238 08
1922	Cairns, A. W.	2,746 20
1901	Caldwell, Thos.	522 00
1916	Cameron, Alex. McK.	481 55
1921	Campbell, Jos. H.	951 00
1921	Caron, A. E.	1,950 66
1917	Carrier, Jos. E.	979 92
1911	Carty, Wm.	249 55
1911	Chamberlain, A. J.	504 00
1922	Chamberlain, H.	680 00
*1907	Chase, Isaac	840 00
1923	Cheyne, A. J.	1,092 00
1925	Chillas, J. P.	2,272 32
1910	Chubbuck, C. E. D.	1,373 64
*1918	Churchill, James	140 00
1926	Clarke, Chas. F.	1,113 00
1921	Clarke, Geo.	583 32
1925	Clark, O. S.	1,020 72
1924	Cochrane, J. B.	998 80
1905	Cochrane, W. C.	361 08
1920	Code, W. A.	1,411 56
1913	Coleman, Charles	726 00
1918	Coleman, Lilian	624 00
1926	Conway, W. A.	1,875 96
1924	Cook, M. E.	1,369 56
1921	Cooper, W. J.	1,450 80
1916	Corbeil, Ed.	450 72
1929	Corcoran, John	1,165 26
1923	Courtman, John	1,008 00
1906	Cowan, E.	387 00
1923	Cox, R. H.	1,176 00
1924	Cox, R. S.	1,266 96
1925	Crabbe, O. R.	1,063 92
1926	Crate, A. E.	1,467 60
1920	Creighton, H. S.	1,119 96
*1928	Creighton, R. R.	196 00
1909	Crisp, A. C.	840 00
1918	Crowe, Wm. J.	747 96
1920	Cunningham, F. H.	2,800 00
1910	Curran, Alfred	1,042 56
*1918	Cushing, James J.	516 40
1924	Cushing, John	882 00
1922	Cuthbert, W. J.	1,051 80
1906	Dale, L. E.	329 28
1922	D'Aoust, Omer	951 96
1919	Davidson, J. J.	1,188 00
1923	Davison, L. D.	665 64
1924	Deacon, J. L.	1,386 00
1914	Delaney, E. J.	939 12
1911	Delisle, Joseph	1,013 28
1914	De Long, Isaiah P. E.	430 68
1923	Desaulniers, D. L.	2,656 44
1924	Desjardins, A. W.	1,119 96
1918	Devinney, F. J.	951 96
1913	Dingman, N. J.	1,890 00
1900	Dodds, E. W. K.	324 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$ cts.
1920	Dodds, John	1,270 80	1905	Higgins, Richard	228 84
1909	Doller, W. J	526 20	1920	Hill, W. B. A	927 96
1917	Doray, J. L. E	979 92	1898	Hopkirk, J. E	699 96
1913	Doucet, Eugéne	1,032 50	1923	House, W. H	1,287 96
1924	Doyle, Mary C	1,755 60	*1887	Howe, Sydenham	202 66
1920	Driver, Thos	1,337 76	1897	Hudon, A	399 96
1918	Drummond, Robt. F	1,057 44	1923	Huggan, Wm. T	1,973 28
1922	Duboulay, A	841 44	*1904	Hunt, William Josiah	187 81
1923	Duplessis, L. J. T. R	2,013 60	1921	Hutty, R. H. G	1,042 20
1927	Eagleson, John	1,218 00	*1921	Iler, B	163 33
1917	Eagleson, Wm. H	1,470 00	1920	Isaacson, H. N	1,559 76
1919	Eaton, Wm. P	979 92	1922	Jackson, E. S	794 64
1922	Eckhardt, W. H. A	1,764 00	1901	Jackson, J. A	340 00
1925	Edwards, E. T	1,150 32	1922	James, T. C	1,609 92
1922	Elbourne, Geo	1,035 14	1925	Johnson, B. E	559 92
1914	Ellis, Rachel G	528 00	1927	Johnson, J. E	2,113 92
1905	Farley, J. F	727 92	1923	Johnstone, G	1,609 92
1921	Ferguson, Alex	688 32	*1922	Johnstone, W. J	2,099 97
1912	Finnegan, Edward	549 96	1897	Jones, Allan	1,119 96
1922	Fleming, J. B	1,959 96	*1914	Jones, C. J	612 48
1923	Florence, C	1,050 00	1913	Jones, James G	473 52
1909	Flynn, D. J	680 52	1920	Jones, L. K	2,799 96
*1926	Flynn, John	49 00	1921	Jones, R	1,568 76
1916	Flynn, Wm	1,096 56	1918	Jones, W. E. C	951 96
1922	Forest, S	921 60	1919	Just, C. F	2,799 96
1920	Fortier, L. M	1,903 92	1922	Kavanagh, C. E	1,991 16
1924	Foster, A. B	2,152 50	1923	Keating, C. J	1,848 00
1924	Foster, Jas	831 60	1922	Kemp, A. E	1,854 96
1916	Frank, E	638 52	1922	Ketchum, F. E	1,092 00
1922	Frazer, A. J	1,890 00	1922	Ketchum, W. Q	962 50
1922	Frazer, Peter	1,152 00	1922	Kimber, W	802 01
1916	French, J. L	867 96	1917	King, Richard M	1,189 92
1922	Frigon, J. A	2,625 00	1912	Kinney, John	610 68
1903	Gabriel, J. McN	576 00	1918	Kirkpatrick, John A	1,260 00
1899	Galbraith, J	197 52	*1918	Kirwan, Philip T	122 50
1925	Gaudry, H. D	1,138 56	1920	Landor, A	801 08
1909	Gauthier, Avila	204 00	1922	Lane, H. B. S	1,960 00
1912	Gauthier, Pierre	476 16	1921	Langstone, W. H	1,075 44
1923	Gendreau, A. B	1,176 00	1922	Lantier, A. A	2,164 56
1915	Gilkie, H. A	454 92	1916	Lapointe, T. H	979 92
1916	Gillespie, Ed	699 96	*1923	Larivière, C	1,631 96
1922	Gisborne, F. H	4,200 00	*1907	Larose, Anatole	425 00
1921	Godwin, Jas	806 40	1921	Lawless, M	785 34
1922	Golden, J. J	1,083 96	1924	Lawrence, J. W	524 16
1897	Gordon, J. McD	785 28	*1909	LeBlanc, Chas. P	111 58
1920	Gow, W. J	1,526 28	1921	LeBlanc, J. J	55 00
1918	Graham, Wm. J	1,399 92	1923	Ledoux, Jos	1,050 00
*1922	Gray, H. H. O	735 00	1903	Leduc, C	128 04
1903	Grenier, Adolphe	151 32	1919	Lefebvre, Louis	1,119 96
1921	Grimason, T	1,399 92	1907	Legault, O	180 00
1922	Hale, J. S	1,805 13	1903	Leguerrier, J. B	112 20
1914	Hall, William S	768 48	1922	Letteau, H	981 48
*1912	Hambly, P. H	307 80	1897	Lightfoot, F. C	502 80
1919	Hanley, Archibald	1,050 00	1895	Lilley, J. H	142 80
1922	Hanrahan, P	1,174 44	*1923	Loan, J. B	897 60
1909	Harper, James F	300 00	1914	Low, A. P	3,099 96
1923	Harris, G. M	1,701 78	1903	Lussier, Joseph	264 00
1904	Harris, J. H	168 00	1899	Lynes, K	441 96
1909	Hawkesworth, G. A	677 52	1922	Lynn, J	758 40
1922	Hayes, Jeremiah	817 44	1922	Lynton, T. C	1,082 64
1924	Hayes, John J	1,200 72	1927	MacDonald, Henry	1,218 00
1905	Hayes, W. H	610 00	1914	MacDonald, John G	520 44
1914	Hayward, W. G	446 64	1921	Mackay, J. E. B	1,030 44
1921	Heintz, R. M	2,070 72	1902	MacKillop, J	240 00
1918	Helliwell, H. N	1,050 00	1910	Mackinnon, W. C	637 92
1914	Henry, K. J	1,959 96			
1921	Hesson, C. A	1,301 16	1924	MacLeod, J. O	2,100 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION NO. 1	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION NO. 1	$ cts.
*1919	Macpherson, W. T	102 00	1923	Newbury, J. C	2,799 96
1920	Magee, R. G	979 92	*1911	Newby, Frank	1,026 63
1912	Mailman, J. A	464 76	*1917	Newcomb, Geo. H	260 04
*1907	Mainguy, Philip A	326 62	1914	Newsome, A. E	297 24
1919	Malcolm, Jas	951 96	1922	Nicholls, Wm	1,046 04
1908	Maracle, F. K	366 36	1922	Noel, J. P	841 44
1920	Marceau, J. O	1,758 48	1912	Nolet, J. G	636 96
1920	Marshall, J. W	2,380 00	1897	Nugent, James	156 00
1922	Martin, J. C	2,166 89	1924	O'Connell, Ellen M	1,638 00
1906	Martin, Jules G	156 00	1904	O'Connor, Mrs. Eleanor	367 92
1915	Mason, Frederick	1,516 66	1922	O'Connor, Jas	1,256 64
1925	Masse, A	1,119 96	1917	O'Connor, John F	1,650 72
1926	Masters, Chas. H	2,776 66	1922	O'Donoghue, M. J	1,239 96
1921	Mathieu, A	1,033 20	1914	O'Leary, Thos. Jos	919 32
1922	Matthewman, E. H	1,988 00	1922	Oliver, F. A	639 96
1916	May, Ida M	696 00	1919	O'Meara, D. D	2,100 00
1920	Maynard, M. W	1,959 96	1922	O'Neil, H. T	1,050 00
1922	Mercer, R. G	1,991 16	1915	O'Regan, W. H	243 03
1917	Mercer, Wm. O	1,959 96	1925	Orr, D. G. E	1,113 00
1922	Merrick, K	1,171 32	1913	Ouellet, F. X	499 20
1903	Miggins, M	216 00	*1912	Owen, Charles	122 49
1907	Miller, John G	687 12	1921	Panneton, C. E	932 88
1907	Milne, Chas	240 36	1919	Parish, G. H	1,312 51
1922	Mitchell, Wm	1,082 64	1914	Park, Robt. H	741 00
1924	Moffat, R. B. E	1,586 68	1909	Parker, Lewis	1,189 92
1922	Mollard, J. T	1,260 00	1924	Parry, W. S	1,008 00
*1920	Montizambert, Dr. Fred	2,527 76	1923	Parson, B. A	1,092 00
1922	Moon, F. G	2,162 16	1922	Patrick, Mary	1,046 04
1912	Moore, T. E	390 53	1922	Payne, Edward	960 00
1925	Moren, M. J	1,431 48	1904	Pearce, Wm	1,265 00
1904	Morris, Chas. E	12 00	1912	Pearson, W. O	468 65
1918	Morrissey, John	582 12	1917	Perkins, Francis N	469 44
1909	Mulhern, M. M	810 60	1910	Plamondon, O	495 96
1912	Mullin, Thos	288 24	1897	Plante, Gaspard	264 00
1914	Mundy, W. A	532 08	1907	Plunkett, Joseph M	296 33
1901	Murphy, Wm	415 92	1921	Pollock, G. B	1,032 48
1919	Murray, J. P	1,119 96	1918	Pope, Chas	1,470 00
1916	Myers, Robt	654 36	1912	Porter, E. H	210 00
1921	McAuley, D	210 00	1918	Potter, M. J	1,540 00
1925	McCarthy, Nona	1,056 96	1913	Pottinger, David	4,899 96
1906	McClive, John	480 00	1928	Power, C. E	1,233 12
1921	McConnell, R. G	3,950 88	1919	Power, F. J	1,119 96
1916	McCormick, Edgar	571 92	1917	Power, John R	1,050 00
1925	McDonald, B. R	2,155 92	1922	Pringle, Jas	1,174 42
1921	McGovern, J. J	1,119 96	1924	Prud'homme, L. T	1,680 00
*1917	McKenzie, A	79 33	1915	Ralph, Arthur R. F	603 96
1919	McKeown, J. A	544 56	1921	Ramsden, J. A	1,160 64
1921	McKinley, C. H	69 96	1917	Ramsey, W. J	1,001 00
*1922	McKinnon, M	1,060 47	*1922	Ratchford, C. E	612 50
1918	McLaren, Duncan	319 32	1924	Raymond, R	1,119 96
1922	McLellan, N	1,084 08	1928	Reading, T. J	1,019 64
1913	McMordie, A	481 92	1897	Reed, Hayter	1,109 29
1909	McNair, W. C	368 28	1912	Reeves, C	602 52
1922	McNeil, Neil	1,420 21	1917	Renton, John L	909 96
1925	McNeal, W. L	1,155 60	*1914	Richard, Alphonse	105 00
1911	McNicol, John	1,470 00	*1921	Richardson, H. E	62 68
1899	McRobert, W. H	288 00	1906	Richardson, William	388 20
1928	McRoberts, J. E	1,197 00	*1902	Richey, W. M	178 20
1923	McRobie, A. J	1,260 00	1902	Rivers, Robt	259 92
1923	McRobie, J. T	1,092 00	*1922	Robert, P	771 32
1909	McShane, J. F	372 00	1923	Robinson, L	1,099 56
1907	McTaggart, John	322 00	1923	Roche, Geo	1,088 00
1917	Nesbitt, Margaret W	699 96	1922	Rochester, F. K	2,171 16
1916	Nevins, N	302 40	1921	Rodgers, Geo	723 72
1897	Newberry, I. M	207 60	1895	Russell, A. J. H	672 00
1906	Newbigging, Thomas L	476 40	1922	Rutherford, Jas	1,899 24
1909	Newbury, C. W	700 00	1922	Saucier, X	2,346 24

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid $	cts.
	SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$	cts.
1918	Saulnier, John	181	92
1921	Saunders, C. J	746	64
1910	Scholes, Adam	422	76
1903	Scott, John	504	00
1903	Seely, Neil	216	00
1923	Seguin, F. O. O	1,936	56
1924	Sewell, T. C	1,218	00
1909	Seymour, A. J. B	540	00
1923	Shannon, S. L	4,200	00
1917	Shaughnessy, John	768	00
1888	Shaw, G. A	403	20
1922	Shaw, H. S	1,556	52
1919	Shaw, Mary	736	20
1913	Shaw, M. M	388	92
1921	Sherwood, H	1,872	50
1924	Simard, Jean B. M	1,073	28
*1921	Simard, Leon	141	09
1922	Simons, J	1,260	00
1922	Simpson, A. F	2,358	00
1919	Simpson, H. E	1,008	00
1922	Skelly, E. J	1,084	08
1921	Smith, C. E	1,260	00
1908	Smith, E. L	521	04
1913	Smith, Gertrude	546	00
1902	Smith, J. Rose	980	00
1922	Smith, Mark	750	84
1928	Smith, V	1,021	92
1925	Sowter, T. W. E	1,302	00
1918	Sparks, Robert	1,248	24
1919	Spence, F. H	1,050	00
*1921	Spencer, J. H	746	64
1924	Springate, Geo	895	92
1921	Sproule, J. F	953	40
*1920	Stanton, C	1,701	35
*1921	Steacy, C	67	16
1919	Steele, E. Y	1,119	96
1924	Stephenson, E. F	2,799	96
1925	Stevens, W. F	1,283	76
1905	Stewart, Chas. R	452	16
1924	Stewart, D	2.100	00
1914	Stewart, H. E	712	92
1921	Stewart, W. C. E	1,897	77
1919	Stokes, Wm	980	00
1919	Storr, Ira W	2,310	00
1924	St. Denis, E. H	2,736	96
1922	St. Onge, J. A	721	20
1926	Strange, J. Campbell	2,730	00
1927	Strong, William	484	44
*1916	Sutherland, Geo. C	223	92
1925	Swaine, G. B	297	48
1922	Sweetnam, G. B	1,512	00
*1911	Symes, P. B	925	54
1920	Taché, J. C	2,046	24
1897	Tansey, D	300	00
1924	Taylor, C. J	2,331	00
1927	Taylor, E. H	1,176	00
1917	Theakston, Major John	657	24
1929	Theriault, E. E	306	82
1901	Thomas, G. A	351	96
1922	Thompson, A. G	1,913	16
1927	Thompson, D	310	83
1922	Throop, A. W	2,535	24
*1921	Till, Thomas M	118	60
1913	Toupin, F. X. J. A	1,635	00
*1912	Turgeon, C. E	93	33
*1918	Turner, H. H	956	64
1906	Upper, A. H	187	08
1921	Valeur, Jos. A	1,027	80
	SUPERANNUATION No. 1	$	cts.
1917	Vezina, Ulrich	1,256	04
1925	Wagner, D. J	1,920	60
1921	Wagner, M. A	889	68
1921	Walker, E. M	1,445	64
1897	Walker, Wm. B	207	96
1907	Wallace, J. J	1,749	96
1915	Ward, Joseph	648	12
1915	Warwicker, W. S	655	80
1923	Watson, C	1,122	00
*1921	Watson, Jas. W	1,116	50
1913	Webber, E. M	552	00
1922	Wells, W. J	1,016	22
1903	Wheeler, F. C	351	96
1916	Whitcher, A. H	1,470	00
1917	White, Robt. S	1,890	00
1922	Wigle, A	2,196	84
*1900	Williams, Jos	300	00
*1908	Williams, Thomas	1,188	00
1918	Wills, Geo. W	1,302	00
1901	Wilson, I. H	261	24
1909	Wilson, John	380	28
1920	Wilson, Jos	1,016	88
1922	Wilson, W. T	1,875	14
1918	Wood, E. B	1,470	00
1920	Wood, John	619	68
1901	Woodland, I. H	120	36
1917	Wright, Jos	1,734	36
1922	Wright, R. P	1,084	08
1912	Young, G. H	1,749	96
	Total, Superannuation No. 1	521,189	98
	SUPERANNUATION No. 2		
	Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act, 1893, Chap. 17, R.S. 1906		
1925	Atkinson, J. H. C	1,041	60
1928	Beattie, V. B	1,025	40
1918	Bégin, Ludger	431	88
1916	Bernard, Henry	431	88
1922	Caron, Louis	702	36
1917	Davieau, P	384	00
1920	Farrell, F. J	1,052	76
1920	Farrow, H. W	799	20
1921	Francis, John	625	08
1922	Grey, C. L	1,386	00
1912	Hoey, Wm	327	00
1926	Humphrey, Wyndham	1,066	32
1922	Johnston, R. A. A	2,593	44
1919	Kennedy, J	647	39
1926	Kissick, W. J	906	72
1924	Lambert, T. E	2,064	60
1927	Lamere, Joseph	1,193	40
1922	Leyden, M	1,024	08
1919	Loftus, S. R	714	92
1927	MacCallum, J. S	1,173	60
1923	MacLaughlin, T. J	1,347	50
*1924	Martin, E. S	674	08
1921	Mitchell, Thomas	923	28
1921	Montanari, A. N. P	575	40
1913	Morgan, M. H	313	80
1927	McCandlish, Alfred	1,696	20
1920	McMartin, D	663	30
1913	O'Brien, A. H	1,741	44
1913	Osborne, F. A	578	64
1921	Paradis, Eugène	1,944	00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid $	cts.
	SUPERANNUATION No. 2	$	cts.
1916	Phelan, Dr. Daniel	1,638	00
1927	Picken, Thos	702	72
1923	Porter, N	1,028	25
1925	Reading, W. B	1,591	92
1925	Riggs, Jas	998	16
1925	Ring, M. J	1,035	36
1913	Roe, Geo. H	452	76
1913	Ross, H. E	144	00
1917	Rouillard, A	643	80
1911	Ryan, W. L	288	00
1914	Scott, John L	376	08
1917	Shaw, Margaret	528	00
*1922	Simpson, A. M	75	83
1924	Thompson, W. H	882	00
1927	Williams, M. A	1,539	96
1913	Wood, S. J	328	68
1915	Young, R. St. B	436	32
	Total, Superannuation No. 2	42,739	11
	SUPERANNUATION No. 3		
	(Printing Bureau)		
1920	Allan, William C	1,099	98
1920	Askwith, Francis	566	16
1920	Baker, Alexander	678	00
1920	Baker, Guy C	678	00
1920	Belleau, Laurent A	922	56
1920	Bonnell, Amos	678	12
1920	Charrier, Médéric	514	56
*1920	Donnelly, John	282	45
1920	Ducharme, Alfred	678	00
1920	Gagné, Napoléon	678	00
1920	Godin, Théophile	678	00
1920	Gorman, Thos. M	678	12
1920	Jobin, Jean Baptiste	710	40
*1920	Juneau, Pierre A	67	43
1920	Lepine, Jos	611	28
1920	Mahoney, Johanna	284	88
1920	Maurier, Marius J	683	64
1920	Reynolds, William H	922	68
1920	Richard, Joseph E	678	00
1920	Rigby, Catharine T	290	88
1920	Savery, Sophie	290	88
1920	Seguin, Joseph	613	08
*1920	Servant, Louis	46	16
1920	Teague, Wm. C	683	64
1920	Thoburn, Daniel	780	96
1920	Twoy, Mary	290	76
1920	Valiquette, Mary Ann	165	12
1920	Wellard, Alfred	678	00
	Total, Superannuation No. 3	15,929	74
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4		
	Public Service Retirement Act of 1920		
1922	Abbey, A. B	471	24
1922	Abercrombie, R	145	80
1924	Ackerman, A	507	48
1920	Adams, J. A	398	88
1924	Adams, W. A	1,127	00
1921	Adamson, W. J	573	72
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$	cts.
1924	Addison, Robt	845	88
1924	Aird, G. D	561	60
1921	Aitkens, Alex	436	80
1921	Alexander, F. J	1,094	76
1924	Alexander, John F	497	40
1923	Allan, H	933	96
1924	Allan, J. B	972	36
1923	Allen, J. W	116	16
1924	Allen, W. A	251	64
1924	Allin, W. W	360	00
1924	Almon, G. W. R	1,014	96
1924	Amey, W. J	533	16
1921	Amira, C. A	402	36
1924	Andrews, S. D	727	92
1922	Annand, T. E	794	52
1923	Antoney, C. C	684	97
1924	Appleton, Edward	975	48
1924	Ard, John	216	00
*1921	Armstrong, E. M	615	83
1922	Armstrong, F. J	750	00
1924	Armstrong, F. S	649	92
*1923	Armstrong, Nelson	20	79
1921	Atkins, B. R	651	00
1924	Atkinson, H	1,997	40
1922	Atkinson, W	216	12
1924	Aube, W	524	64
1922	Auger, A. L	1,390	00
1922	Auger, V	897	72
1924	Aylesworth, Geo. A	504	00
*1924	Babin, E	375	00
1924	Babington, F. W	1,650	00
1921	Bacon J	118	44
1921	Badeau, N	881	52
1924	Bagnell, E	219	23
1924	Baillie, C. H	480	00
*1924	Baker, Wm	9	44
1924	Ballantine, A	447	84
1924	Bambrick, Edward	487	56
1921	Barfoot, S. R	1,200	00
1924	Barry, E. J	291	00
1924	Bart, Alfred	924	12
1922	Barton, A	267	00
1924	Barton, Samuel		
1924	Bastien, J. A	235	68
1923	Battle, K. M	431	88
1924	Baylie, Chas	1,041	60
1924	Beardsley, G	447	96
1922	Beauchesne, J. A	432	72
1924	Beaudet, Captain J	418	20
1922	Beckett, E. W	393	24
1924	Bedard, Eugene	661	68
1922	Bedard, J	626	28
1924	Bedard, V	462	00
1924	Beddoe, W. A	1,164	80
1924	Begin, P. A	1,050	00
*1921	Belanger, Adrien	42	78
1922	Belanger, August	405	00
1921	Belanger, G	644	52
*1922	Belanger, L	444	40
1924	Belanger, Philias		
1924	Bell, F. S	393	24
1924	Bell, J. J	559	92
1924	Belleau, J. A	1,290	00
1924	Belleperche, A. J. E	888	96
1924	Bennett, C	468	72
1923	Bennett, W. A	299	09
1924	Bennett, W. V	1,714	86
1924	Bennie, J. K	804	96

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Benson, P. H. C.	1,165 44
1924	Berard, J. C	747 48
1922	Bergeron, Jos.	541 44
1921	Bergeron, N.	632 40
1921	Bergevin, W.	265 68
1924	Bergin, Jas.	819 00
1923	Berlinquet, F. X. T.	1,440 00
1922	Bernasconi, G. A	1,509 36
1924	Bernier, Chas. C.	699 96
1921	Beroard, C. P. V	1,404 12
1924	Binks, T. C.	324 48
*1924	Bishop, Thos.	401 83
1922	Bissonnette, L	750 12
1924	Black, John	2,400 00
1924	Black, T. McC	539 52
1924	Blais, J. C. F	660 00
1923	Blake, F. L	1,260 00
*1924	Blanchard, I. M	217 90
1923	Blaxland, S. W	171 96
1924	Blette, P	679 32
1922	Blois, J	768 56
1924	Boileau, J	240 72
1924	Boivin, F	282 00
1924	Boles, Thos.	389 28
1921	Bolton, M. E	502 56
1924	Booth, John	109 92
1922	Booth, Thos.	97 90
1924	Bottomley, W. C	242 58
1922	Bouchard, P. A	340 20
1922	Boudreault, F	83 30
1924	Boulais, D	197 76
1924	Boulay, M. L. C	650 00
1922	Bourbonnais, O	89 64
1922	Bourgeault, C. E	316 56
1924	Bourget, A	473 88
1924	Bourke, M	372 23
1924	Bouvier, Ulric	200 76
1921	Bowden, G. M. M	649 92
1924	Bowman, A	168 00
1921	Boyd, J. C	918 60
1922	Boyd, John	358 05
1924	Boyer, M. A	940 56
1923	Boyle, Jas.	280 80
1923	Boyle, Robt.	259 20
1924	Brabazon, A. J	1,560 00
1923	Braden, E. P	647 88
1921	Brady, J. C	483 00
1924	Brault, L	463 92
*1921	Breen, R	388 33
1923	Bremner, C	351 00
1921	Brice, E. E	373 32
1924	Brisson, J. B	223 56
*1924	Brodie, A. W	88 84
1922	Brooks, H	163 08
1924	Brossard, T	367 92
1923	Brosseau, S. H	283 32
1922	Brown, Agnes L	540 72
1924	Brown, Alex.	1,104 96
1924	Brown, Allan	685 44
1924	Brown, Denis	414 60
1924	Brown, George B	474 36
*1921	Brown, J. C	96 69
1922	Brownlow, W	1,099 92
1924	Brunet, L. B. C	636 00
1921	Bryce, P. H	1,133 28
1924	Buchanan, D. J	405 00
*1922	Buchanan, G	40 55
1921	Bucke, M	530 04
1924	Bunelle, Geo. L	1,050 00
1921	Burgess, T	548 28
1923	Burke, Henry	360 60
1924	Burnett, W. B	471 42
1924	Burns, A. W	783 00
1923	Burns, Margaret	409 44
1923	Burns, Mary	409 44
1923	Burns, R. J	825 96
1924	Burroughs, A	756 00
*1924	Burrows, Jos.	43 89
1922	Bushen, Josiah	351 24
1924	Busselle, A. W	840 00
1923	Cairns, A. E	553 68
1921	Caldwell, J. W	1,026 67
1921	Cameron, E	168 24
1924	Campbell, A. E	396 60
1924	Campbell, D. A	240 00
1922	Campbell, David	212 52
1921	Campbell, J. M	612 84
*1924	Campbell, John	623 05
1921	Card, Chas.	248 64
1922	Carey, B. T	547 44
1921	Carey, John A	158 28
1924	Carmichael, D	350 40
1924	Caron, F. X	394 32
1923	Carpentier, C	306 00
1923	Carr, Thos.	232 32
1924	Cartier, L. A. D	924 00
1924	Carty, John	399 96
1923	Cashen, Jas.	205 02
1922	Casselman, L. J	144 96
1924	Caven, John	483 00
1924	Chadwick, F	1,140 00
1922	Chagnon, J. E	265 68
1922	Chambers, S. E	609 48
1924	Champagne, T	511 80
1922	Chaplin, T	314 40
1924	Charbonneau, N	605 94
1923	Charland, J	406 08
1924	Charlier, E	
1924	Charlton, C. H	531 24
1924	Chartrand, Chas.	594 60
1924	Chartrand, D	231 48
1921	Chartrand, G	222 00
*1922	Chevrier, B	22 76
1922	Chinic, E. N	589 92
1924	Chisholm, John J	759 96
1924	Chrystal, A. S	234 00
1924	Church, Geo. C	372 00
1923	Chute, F. B	128 28
1924	Clancy, M	660 00
*1922	Clapin, E	282 26
1922	Clarke, C. H	795 00
1922	Clarke, H. G	540 00
1924	Clarke, John D	1,733 28
1923	Clarke, R. O	447 36
*1924	Cleary, M	178 43
1923	Clement, A	379 44
1923	Clement, G. T	540 00
*1924	Clendinnen, C. A. E	706 45
1924	Clerke, Robt.	661 20
1922	Close, C. W	980 00
1923	Coates, J. T	609 96
1924	Cochrane, Leo. W	688 68
1924	Cogswell, O. H	881 76
1924	Cohoon, Thos.	288 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1921	Colley, F.	474 84	*1924	Dionne, P.	111 56
1924	Collins, F. A.	607 44	1924	Doherty, Chas. G.	211 56
1921	Connolly, W.	1,087 92	1924	Doherty, I. W.	539 52
1924	Cooke, Chas. A.	1,089 96	1924	Doig, James	467 16
1921	Copp, A. O.	336 00	*1922	Donaldson, John	250 35
*1922	Corbeil, L.	427 75	1924	Donovan, W. M.	779 76
1924	Corkery, John	1,496 64	1922	Dooley, J. J.	244 08
1924	Corkum, J. S.	49 95	1924	Doran, Wm.	108 00
1921	Corner, K.	518 52	1924	Dorion, D. N.	505 08
1921	Cosgrave, Geo.	622 20	1923	Dorval, G. S.	549 60
1924	Cosgrove, Robt.	549 36	1922	Douglas, R. C.	1,516 58
1924	Cosgrove, T.	484 99	1921	Doyle, E. F.	577 44
1924	Cosky, L.	900 00	1922	Doyle, H. E.	496 92
1924	Côté, Alfred	936 48	1923	Drake, E. F.	2,274 96
1924	Courbron, E.	235 00	1924	Drapeau, J. A. P.	936 24
1923	Cournoyer, B.	570 48	1924	Drapeau, P.	771 60
1924	Cournoyer, Jean	63 45	1924	Drew, A. G. F.	493 44
1924	Courtney, D. G.	1,136 64	1924	Drillio, Geo.	565 44
1922	Coutts, J. J.	575 64	1924	Driscoll, Daniel	529 56
1922	Couture, C. A.	1,035 00	1924	Driscoll, James L.	
1921	Cowling, R.	549 24	1924	Driscoll, Patrick	306 00
1924	Cox, Mrs. S. S.	805 92	1922	Drolet, A.	250 68
1924	Cragg, John	195 00	1921	Drolet, J.	220 08
1924	Craig, B. F.	1,092 00	1924	Drolet, Pierre	277 20
1921	Craig, Geo	1,393 32	1922	Dubé, Jos	503·88
1921	Craig, Jas	265 80	1924	Dubois, A.	546 60
1923	Craig, J. A.	396 00	1923	Duclos, Geo.	862 92
1923	Craig, W. E.	410 76	1924	Duclos, P.	954 24
1924	Cranston, A. J.	600 72	1924	Dugal, A.	660 00
1921	Crépeau, Wm.	331 08	1921	Dunbar, R. C.	1,031 28
1924	Crilly, Wm. H.	189 00	1921	Duncan, W.	315 00
1924	Crites, D. A.	776 52	1921	Dunlop, John	425 16
1922	Croucher, Geo. A.	429 96	1924	Dunn, J. A.	714 12
1924	Cruickshank, Geo. A.	645 60	1922	Duplessis, L.	430 56
1921	Cummings, W.	336 84	1924	Dupuis, A.	213 48
1924	Curry, Chas.	187 00	1924	Dyble, John H.	346 50
1924	Custaloe, R.	416 64	1924	Dye, Benjamin	198 00
1924	Cyr, E.	307 95	1922	Earl, R. W.	474 96
1923	D'Aoust, A.	174 72	1924	Eddie, Chas.	662 20
1924	Daley, Robt.	436 44	1921	Eddy, J. A.	778 08
1924	Dalglish, G. M.	625 32	1922	Edgar, J.	699 96
1924	Dallain, A. J.	1,140 00	1924	Edgar, W. W.	900 00
1921	Dauphin, A.	216 60	1924	Edwards, J. F.	674 31
1924	Daveluy, J. A. P.	857 76	1922	Eldridge, C. C.	900 00
1921	David, T.	264 48	*1924	Elliott, Chas.	643 75
1924	Davis, L. C.	177 76	1921	Elliott, C. H.	750 00
1924	Davy, E. S. F.	453 24	1921	Elliott, Eliza	263 40
1924	Dawson, J. P.	1,265 00	1924	Elliott, G. W.	949 92
1924	Dawson, Dr. W. B.	2,100 00	1924	Elliott, Thos.	478 08
1924	Deasy, Thos.	1,106 64	1924	Ellis, Wm. T.	535 92
1924	Deavy, Thos.	659 40	1921	Elsterman, F. W. B.	285 67
1923	Dechêne, A. M.	906 84	1924	Emery, H.	727 92
1924	Delaney, John	750 00	1921	Emmett, C. D.	354 36
1923	Delfosse, A. P. V.	281 64	1921	Emmett, F.	289 08
1922	Deneault, Wm.	78 57	*1924	England, Frederick	165 28
1921	Denechaud, C.	502 56	1923	Erratt, W. H.	295 08
1924	Dery, Joseph	727 44	1922	Ewing, R.	755 56
1924	Deschesnes, M.	203 16	1924	Eynouf, Geo.	146 51
1924	Desforges, X.	236 16	1923	Fahey, J.	681 00
1924	Desilets, J. A.	754 08	1924	Fairen, F.	760 44
1922	Desmarais, H. O.	139 68	1921	Farquharson, D. R.	715 56
1923	Desmarais, S.	472 68	1923	Farrell, Julia	534 96
1923	Desrochers, Z.	609 36	1924	Farrell, Minnie J.	832 50
1924	Desroches, M. L. C.	393 72	1924	Farrell, P.	495 00
1922	Desrosiers, L. A.	1,754 16	1924	Farrell, Wm. J.	933 24
1924	Devine, Patrick	594 00	1922	Farrer, Emma E.	229 56
1923	Dickson, W. H.	790 20	1924	Farrow, M. Y.	728 75

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Faulkner, Geo	156 72
1924	Favelle, John	376 56
1924	Ferguson, D	832 47
1923	Ferguson, J. N	813 16
1924	Ferriman, W. J	714 48
1921	Finkle, H. J	665 76
1921	Fisher, C. A. L	
1924	Fitzgerald, E. W	943 32
1924	Fjeldsted, T	139 92
1924	Fleming, G. S	1,176 00
1921	Fleming, Wm	289 92
1924	Fletcher, Hugh	465 72
1921	Fletcher, R. W	923 52
1921	Flynn, M	305 16
1924	Foran, J. K	1,722 48
1922	Ford, Mabel	666 36
1924	Foreman, H	693 48
1923	Forest, S	753 96
1924	Forget, A	647 40
1924	Forrest, Alex	1,625 28
1924	Forsyth, J. R	1,078 68
1924	Fortier, A	1,643 28
1924	Fortin, F. X	786 48
1924	Fortune, Robt	315 72
1924	Foster, J. H	476 64
1924	Fotheringham, Geo	666 60
1922	Fowler, J. J	241 56
1921	Francoeur, A	166 56
1924	Fraser, D	295 56
1924	Fraser, Jas. L	128 28
*1921	Fraser, M	473 43
1923	Fredenburgh, G. C	360 00
1922	Frenett, J. L	147 48
1920	Frink, J. H	980 52
1924	Fuller, R. L	1,271 04
1924	Fullerton, John	518 76
1924	Fullerton, R	96 96
1921	Fulthorp, G. E	342 84
1923	Furnival, S	270 00
1922	Gagne, F. X	799 92
1921	Galbraith, Wm	481 92
1924	Gamble, S	142 92
1924	Gammon, T	203 40
1924	Gaston, John	236 16
1924	Gaudet, P	984 72
1921	Gaumond, Thos	383 40
1922	Gauvin, Joseph C	820 68
*1924	Gauvreau, Alex	310 40
1924	Gauvreau, J. A	480 00
1924	Gauvreau, N. B	1,032 00
1921	Genest, J. B	611 04
1924	Gent, A	368 52
1921	Germain, M	245 76
*1924	Gervais, Wm	228 43
1921	Gibbons, J. A	523 77
1924	Gibson, John	309 24
1923	Giddens, F. W	1,264 92
1923	Giffen, I. L	415 56
1922	Gillespie, Wm	401 76
1921	Gillis, John	429 36
1924	Gingras, E. X	1,050 00
*1921	Girard, Chas	172 77
1924	Giroux, W. J	377 40
1924	Glover, Thos	229 08
*1921	Goodday, L	162 88
1924	Goodhue, M. L. E. B	603 72
1924	Gordon, A. E	175 92
1924	Gordon, F. G	690 56
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Gore, W. J	414 00
1922	Goudie, John G	780 00
1924	Gould, I. A	1,077 01
1924	Graham, A	78 72
1924	Graham, H. C	1,608 72
1921	Graham, S. L. C	497 88
1922	Graham, W	243 24
1921	Graham, W. R	1,948 32
1924	Granger, I	351 96
1921	Grant, A. F	366 60
1922	Grasse, P. L	513 00
1924	Gray, Geo. W	339 96
1924	Grece, Wm	549 00
1924	Gregory, Chas	300 00
1924	Grenier, Jos	454 56
1924	Grenier, S	235 80
1920	Grey, F. W	492 60
1922	Grice, John	579 00
1923	Grieve, A. D	1,009 92
1923	Griffith, W. L	2,747 11
1924	Grison, A. A	1,138 32
1924	Guenet, A	354 96
1923	Guerard, A. E	420 09
1924	Guindon, A	415 92
1924	Hackett, Annie	744 96
1924	Hagen, S. C	317 16
1921	Hagerty, B	561 48
1924	Hall, Geo. A	1,034 40
1924	Hall, Richard	469 92
1924	Hall, R. P	694 20
1924	Halle, F	1,072 20
1924	Halpenny, J. H	540 00
1921	Hamel, A	655 80
1922	Hamilton, I	711 24
1921	Hamilton, P. J	624 84
1924	Hamilton, W. B	597 00
1924	Hamlett, O	228 00
1924	Hampshire, C. C	840 00
1924	Hand, E. J	561 12
1924	Handy, Jos	729 72
1921	Hanlon, B.J	516 84
1924	Harlon, Mary A	541 66
1923	Hanson, P	315 84
1922	Harding, Jas	344 04
1924	Harris, G. M	310 80
1924	Harris, T. A	594 00
1923	Harvey, J. W	1,008 00
1923	Hastings, T. A	828 00
1921	Haws, W	426 84
*1924	Hay, Jos	239 02
1921	Hayne, Thos	511 20
1920	Heath, Geo	328 08
1923	Hebert, John	726 24
1924	Heeschen, C. C	561 60
1921	Heffler, E	412 92
1921	Heise, W	272 64
1923	Hembrough, Thos	901 29
1924	Henderson, A	517 44
1924	Henderson, Wm	1,500 00
*1921	Henley, I. C	315 18
1924	Heppelle, E	151 58
1924	Herbold, A	600 00
1921	Herchmer, F. K	1,434 96
1922	Hicks, A. M	768 72
1922	Hickson, R. J	907 08
1924	Higgins, Wm	196 56
1924	Higman, O	2,179 08
1924	Hill, J. F	1,070 85

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1922	Hill, R. T.	437 40
1924	Hill, T. H.	450 00
1924	Hillier, E. G	559 92
1921	Hodgson, G	705 00
1924	Hoey, Jas.	464 42
1921	Hollins, J. M.	653 40
*1924	Hope, Geo. F.	458 26
1924	Horner, F. B	447 96
1922	Houde, G	643 44
1924	Houle, Jos.	283 92
1924	Houston, Geo	239 04
1924	Howard, E.	320 04
1921	Howard, A. A	390 00
1924	Howe, Thos.	1,140 00
1924	Howell, Thos.	852 00
1924	Howson, Geo. H.	565 92
1921	Hubbell, A. H.	404 16
1924	Hubley, C. F.	775 92
1924	Hudson, Chas.	872 04
1924	Hughes, Wm	474 24
1922	Humphries, T	1,380 00
1922	Hunt, B. J.	914 28
1923	Hunt, Robert	305 16
1923	Hunter, Jas.	821 88
1923	Hunter, S.	494 28
1921	Hutchins, R. F.	459 72
1921	Hutchinson, H. H	666 60
1921	Hutton, H. W	319 44
1921	Ireland, C.	195 36
1924	Jackson, F. N	726 00
1921	Jackson, S. J.	414 26
1922	Jackson, W	160 56
1924	James, R. F.	481 56
1924	Jamieson, Wm. A.	735 48
1922	Jean, E.	333 24
1922	Jeffcott, J. E	861 36
1921	Jeffrey, C	170 16
1924	Jenkins, Wm.	973 56
1923	Jenks, J. N	49 92
1924	Johnson, I. S	540 00
1921	Johnston, C. W	838 50
1924	Johnston, C. H. J.	317 04
1924	Johnston, David	207 96
1924	Johnstone, H. W.	900 00
1924	Johnston, Jane McI.	300 00
1923	Jones, A. E.	747 48
1921	Jukes, H. A.	1,134 00
1924	Kealey, H	270 00
1923	Kealey, M. T.	452 52
1924	Keays, E. M.	660 00
1922	Kelly, G. P	302 40
1921	Kemp, E.	963 00
1924	Kennedy, Wm	404 64
1924	Kenney, J. J.	189 00
1924	Kerr, J. W.	610 08
1924	Kilduff, P. A.	480 00
1921	King, G. C.	1,999 92
1921	Kingsmill, E. A	618 72
1924	Kingston, J. S	493 32
1921	Kinsman, R. W.	288 80
1924	Kirk, J. T.	555 72
1924	Kirkwood, J. S.	1,107 48
1924	Knox, Jos.	333 63
1924	Kuhlman, J.	613 32
1924	Kurs, Jos.	637 44
1924	Kylie, Richard	451 92
1924	Labelle, F.	180 00
*1924	Labelle, Jos. E.	160 25
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Labine, G.	1,366 56
1921	Labonté, L.	338 40
1921	Lacombe, A.	432 48
1924	Lacombe, L.	222 48
1924	Lacouture, L.	711 72
1924	Lacroix, E. O. H.	767 40
1924	Lacroix, S. C	722 64
1924	Laflamme, V.	639 60
1924	Laforest, J.	786 60
1924	Lafortune, D.	589 68
1924	Lafrance, I.	394 20
1924	Lagacé, O.	169 20
1923	Lahaye, O.	614 28
1924	Lake, Wm.	582 72
1924	Lally, F.	953 28
1920	Lalonde, E.	162 72
1921	Lalonde, L. N.	512 88
1921	Lamarre, A.	248 52
1924	Lamoureux, A.	428 40
1924	Lamoureux, F.	140 88
1921	Langelier, F.	487 44
1924	Langevin, P.	670 80
1924	Lanteigne, G.	339 96
1924	Lapierre, L.	94 44
1924	Laplante, J. B.	273 65
1924	Laprise, Jos.	609 84
1924	Larivée, H.	767 40
1924	Larivière, N.	453 24
1921	Larocque, J.	364 68
1924	Larose, W.	1,369 44
1924	Lavictoire, E.	448 68
1924	Lebano, M.	64 96
*1924	Lebel, Chas. A.	151 66
1923	LeBlanc, B.	429 96
1921	Leblanc, J.	420 36
*1920	LeBlanc, R.	39 96
1924	Leblanc, S.	471 24
1924	Leclair, P.	637 44
1924	Lederman, Agnes	526 68
1923	Lefebvre, A.	100 20
1924	Legendre, Mrs. L.	262 08
1924	Lemieux, J. A.	615 12
1924	Lemieux, J. N.	798 00
1923	Lemieux, Z.	595 44
1924	Lemire, J. N.	291 96
1924	Lenghen, C. G.	319 68
1924	Leonard, J.	745 81
1923	Lepage, C.	748 80
1922	Lewis, A.	249 96
1924	Lewis, Lydia J	738 72
1923	Lewis, M.	364 92
1924	Liberge, F.	379 56
1921	Limoges, A.	644 16
1922	Lindeburgh, A. V.	714 00
1924	Linloff, E.	162 00
1921	Little, C.	725 88
1924	Logan, D.	686 40
1922	Long, W. H. A.	502 16
1924	Longley, T. W.	315 00
1921	Loring, R. E.	1,098 24
*1921	Lortie, V.	418 77
1924	Low, E. J.	1,004 04
1923	Lowery, J.	287 16
1922	Loyer, E.	405 12
1924	Lundy, Thos.	464 76
1924	Lunney, J. P.	656 88
1921	Lusher, Thos.	207 72
1921	Luttrell, Jos.	249 36

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid		Retired in	Name	Amount paid	
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$	cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$	cts.
1924	Lyman, C. C	525	00	1924	Moloney, A	244	40
1924	Macarow, M. E	447	96	1924	Monahan, P	623	76
1921	MacDonald, G. M	597	48	1924	Monette, Adrien	627	00
1921	MacDonald, J. B	283	32	1924	Mongrain, E	165	00
1924	MacDonald, Jessie C	472	56	1924	Montgomery, A	195	00
1924	Macdonald, L. S	496	56	*1922	Mooney, M	246	45
*1921	MacDonald, W	38	38	*1924	Moore, Robt	135	17
1924	Macdonell, J. H	253	44	1921	Morel, E. L	329	16
1924	MacKay, Robt	756	00	1924	Moriarty, B	195	00
1924	Mackenzie, John	499	92	1922	Morris, A. S	904	20
1924	MacKey, W. H	389	16	1924	Morris, T. J	435	72
1924	Mackie, Robt	420	00	1924	Morrison, A	537	48
1922	MacKintosh, C. H	416	64	1924	Morrison, A. J	108	24
*1924	MacMillan, A. T	330	90	1924	Morrison, W. J	333	96
1921	MacMillan, J. H	640	68	1923	Morton, Thos	780	00
1922	MacPherson, Duncan	1,319	16	1921	Mothersill, G. A	1,762	44
1921	MacRae, D. M	317	40	1924	Mowat, W. J	647	11
1924	Magee, D	126	24	1922	Muhlig, G. E	662	40
1923	Magee, W. D	741	00	1924	Mulligan, A	764	52
1921	Maher, John	177	96	1924	Mullin, J	274	32
1924	Mailleue, H. W. G	647	50	1924	Mulroney, J. T	568	32
1924	Mair, Chas	871	92	1924	Mumford, L. S	265	80
1924	Major, A	345	24	1924	Munn, A	1,668	24
1924	Mallette, N	125	04	1924	Munroe, J. J	374	28
1923	Mallette, Nap	407	52	*1924	Murdock, P. C	340	07
*1924	Malouin, A	464	52	1924	Murphy, C	517	68
1924	Maloney, H. G	400	80	1924	Murphy, J. A	498	36
1924	Mann, G. G	516	60	1924	Murphy, M. A	473	28
1921	Marchant, W	1,273	08	1924	Murray, J. B	230	00
1923	Martial, H	454	92	1921	Murray, W. H	494	40
1922	Martin, A	691	56	1921	Murton, F. E	516	84
1924	Martin, F. W	1,001	00	1924	McCaffrey, John	546	00
1922	Martin, I. E	2,601	34	1924	McClintock, Jos	209	16
1922	Martin, T. C	247	50	1921	McClory, D	618	96
1922	Martin, W	104	40	1921	McColl, A. C	549	96
1924	Martineau, A. L. C	563	33	1922	McCombs, W. A	262	68
1922	Martineau, M. J	724	92	1924	McCoy, W. J	762	96
1924	Mathé, N. M	1,050	00	1924	McCullough, J. H	207	96
*1921	Mathieu, P	320	80	1924	McCully, G. A	609	00
1923	Matthews, A. M	238	32	1924	McDonald, Flora J	311	09
1924	Matthews, C. A	935	00	1924	McDonald, Jas	382	32
1924	Matthews, P. H	317	76	1924	McDonald, M	525	00
1924	Mayes, John	212	28	1924	McDonald, Rev. M	624	96
1924	Meadows, Geo. A	503	64	1921	McDonnell, T	307	20
1924	Meggs, A. E	205	48	1922	McDougall, Angus	166	92
1921	Mercer, E. N. H	646	32	1924	McEachern, G. B	977	64
1924	Mercier, J. B	1,099	08	1924	McEwan, J	758	40
1923	Merrithew, J. N	126	00	1922	McEwan, P. H	729	96
1923	Merry, E	518	76	1923	McEwan, R. H	213	51
1924	Messenger, H. W	527	01	1922	McGill, W	560	64
1922	Might, S. H	702	00	1922	McGonnell, Peter	894	36
1924	Migneault, A	528	00	1924	McGovern, J	845	26
1924	Milette, Sara	546	00	1923	McIvor, Isabella	313	80
1924	Millner, Geo. F	682	56	1920	McKay, J	811	08
1923	Mills, N	1,399	92	1923	McKay, John	506	40
1924	Mills, Wm	554	40	1921	McKay, Robt	785	76
1924	Milne, G. L	799	92	1921	McKean, M	728	16
1924	Milne, W. J	1,181	64	1924	McKenna, S	266	64
1924	Milner, W. C	1,119	96	1924	McKenzie, A	504	00
1923	Mitchell, G. H	1,587	48	1921	McKenzie, John	406	92
1924	Mitchell, J. A	787	44	1921	McKenzie, R. S	1,224	24
1923	Mitchell, J. T	540	00	1924	McLachlan, G. A	1,211	76
1921	Mitchell, J. W	544	44	1921	McLean, Donald	860	52
*1924	Mitchell, Robt	502	76	*1924	McLean, W. J	112	50
1922	Mitchell, Wm	205	08	1921	McLennan, J. G	453	75
1921	Moblo, John	825	00	1924	McLeod, J	663	00
1924	Moeser, Wm	616	00	1924	McLeod, J. C	875	68

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1922	McLeod, W. McK	639 96	1924	Percival, T. M	600 00
1924	McNab, A. J	522 00	1924	Perkins, S. C	741 00
1924	McNeil, J	222 96	1922	Perreault, E. E	774 00
1923	McPhee, Jas	198 24	1921	Peters, J. N	373 56
1924	McPherson, J	969 72	1924	Peters, W. H	427 44
1924	McRae, A	420 00	1922	Phibbs, C. J	231 00
1920	McRae, C. F	316 80	1921	Phillips, J. I	210 15
1924	McShane, J	110 40	1924	Phoenix, A. J	527 76
1923	McTiernan, C	282 84	1924	Pickard, N	234 00
1921	Nesbitt, Geo	200 52	1924	Pickins, J. M	87 00
1924	Nesbitt, G. McQ	317 76	1921	Pigeon, H. H	559 92
1921	Nettle, F. J	437 40	1924	Pinkerton, Robt	236 16
1921	Nevins, F	530 40	1924	Plouffe, A	142 96
1924	Nevins, J	780 36	1924	Plouffe, N	214 44
1924	Nevins, Jos	412 50	1924	Poirier, M. O	1,125 00
1923	Newcombe, H	991 56	1924	Polley, W. H	371 52
1921	Newling, H. P	619 80	1922	Pollock, R	522 96
*1924	Nezan, L	95 87	1924	Pope, E	1,350 00
1924	Nichol, S	161 28	1924	Porteous, G. H	496 20
1924	Nicol, J	465 74	1922	Potter, Henry	466 56
1924	Noonan, H. T	672 00	1921	Potter, W	579 84
1922	Noonan, M. W	898 32	1922	Poulin, J	657 60
1923	Normand, N. M	225 48	1924	Preston, S. R	333 24
1924	O'Brien, C. F. G	559 92	1924	Prevost, J	443 76
1923	O'Brien, D	954 48	1920	Prevost, J. E. W	629 52
1924	O'Brien, J	384 24	1924	Prince, E. E	1,999 92
1922	O'Brien, J. C	549 60	1921	Probert, C. H	294 60
1924	O'Brien, M	780 00	1924	Proulx, J	120 78
1923	O'Brien, W	501 60	1924	Proulx, N	447 96
*1921	O'Connor, G	450 90	1921	Pruneau, A	263 40
1922	O'Connor, K. M	815 16	1921	Pye, J. R	600 00
1923	Ogburn, R. J	396 00	*1924	Quesnel, A	427 09
1924	O'Hanly, M	1,235 00	1924	Quinn, W. A	306 96
1920	O'Leary, D	1,425 00	1924	Ralston, B. W	882 00
1921	Oliver, E. C	709 92	1924	Raper, E. W	928 68
1924	O'Meara, M. T	233 28	1924	Rathbone, C. F. A	246 96
1924	O'Reilly, E	400 80	1924	Ray, G. H	172 20
1923	O'Reilly, M	71 43	1924	Ray, J. E	1,989 72
1924	Orr, S	165 72	1924	Raymond, M. L	360 00
1924	Osborne, J. L	278 98	1921	Raymond, W. G	985 49
1924	Osborne, N. P	342 48	1924	Read, G	941 64
1921	Owen, N. C	682 32	1924	Redhead, J. W	234 96
1921	Page, W	269 40	1924	Regimbal, A	1,403 28
1921	Palmer, S. A	331 56	1924	Remillard, L	432 00
*1924	Papillon, U	188 41	1924	Richardson, A. K	615 96
1923	Papineau, G. B	635 00	1921	Richer, A. M	395 52
1923	Papineau, L. G	1,710 00	1924	Rickey, J. A	561 94
1921	Paquet, F. X	1,409 16	1922	Riendieu, Arsene	936 00
1924	Paquet, J. B	271 92	1924	Riendieu, Avila	841 92
1924	Paradis, E	420 00	1921	Riley, T. J	622 20
1924	Paris, Z	674 52	1924	Ringrose, J	117 24
1922	Parker, Thos	706 94	1924	Rivers, C. A	463 56
1921	Parkin, T. M	417 84	1924	Rivoire, J. D	181 08
1922	Parrington, Jas	882 84	1922	Roberts, J. W. G	862 44
1924	Pasmore, C. J	483 00	1921	Roberts, T	900 00
1924	Patchell, W. A	1,732 44	*1922	Robertson, H. H	12 34
1924	Patching, R	960 00	1922	Robertson, J. J. B	882 84
1924	Patenaude, J	307 92	1924	Robertson, R. J	881 64
*1924	Patterson, C. C	227 56	1924	Robertson, W. A	1,112 40
1921	Pattie, R. P	297 84	1924	Robertson, W. B	924 47
1924	Pawling, J	556 08	1921	Robertson, W. R	715 08
1922	Payne, F. F	1,369 44	1923	Robitaille, S	649 92
1921	Payne, J. L	1,993 68	1924	Roche, C. P	945 00
1924	Pearce, E. J	1,144 92	1924	Rochette, P	444 00
1924	Pelletier, J. B	378 84	1924	Rodman, E. A	536 25
1924	Pelletier, R	773 04	1922	Roe, Lottie	405 12
1924	Peloquin, J	425 52	1921	Rogers, C. G	1,026 00
1924	Pennington, W	836 77	1921	Rogers, F	273 13

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Rombough, J. I.	874 92
1923	Rose, D. J.	328 80
1924	Ross, A. H.	314 16
1924	Ross, C.	826 56
1923	Ross, W.	116 52
1924	Routh, E.	266 64
1922	Rowe, W.	515 71
1924	Roy, A. J.	899 64
1924	Roy, J. A.	729 72
1923	Roy, M. F.	580 68
1924	Roy, M. L.	498 24
1924	Ruest, E.	125 52
1924	Runions, A.	405 48
*1921	Russell, G. J. T.	160 14
1924	Russell, J. W.	300 00
1924	Russell, Robert	636 00
1924	Ryan, J.	842 04
1922	Rykart, J. C.	600 00
*1924	Sales, Wm.	23 65
*1923	Salkus, Albert	252 80
1924	Salton, W. H.	498 72
1921	Sanagan, F. L.	292 11
1922	Saunders, C. E.	1,128 88
1924	Sauvageau, S.	782 04
1923	Sauve, Jos.	239 76
1924	Savard, H.	226 80
1924	Savard, J. B.	482 04
1921	Savard, J. J.	361 44
1924	Schuler, W. B.	630 48
1924	Scott, J.	202 92
1924	Scott, M. M.	630 00
1924	Sedgwick, J.	410 76
1921	Seguin, D.	609 00
1924	Seguin, V.	253 56
1924	Selby, W. D.	900 00
1924	Selwyn, P. H.	1,312 44
1924	Semple, M. L.	739 31
1923	Shanahan, C.	459 12
1921	Sharp, A.	885 24
1924	Sharp, J.	679 92
1921	Shea, C.	360 96
1924	Shehyn, A. R.	951 96
1923	Shera, W. G.	270 00
1924	Sherk, D.	476 04
*1924	Shultis, G. T.	68 44
1921	Sidney, A. P.	212 52
1924	Simard, S.	418 68
1924	Simpson, F.	415 92
*1922	Simpson, H. V.	277 47
1921	Simpson, J. S.	622 29
1924	Simpson, P. E.	262 44
1924	Sinclair, J. W.	467 40
1924	Sixsmith, B. F.	890 88
1921	Slater, M. A.	647 88
1924	Sloan, J. B.	195 00
1924	Sloan, W.	633 33
1921	Smith, A. H.	757 32
1922	Smith, B. R.	
1924	Smith, J.	1,375 00
*1922	Smith, John	692 62
1923	Smith, John F.	401 40
*1924	Smith, Jos.	3 49
*1922	Smith, J. C.	565 00
1924	Smith, J. Obed	2,899 92
*1921	Smith, W.	653 46
1921	Smithers, R. O.	461 16
1922	Snetsinger, J. S.	460 80
*1924	Songhurst, J. R.	117 61
*1924	Southcott, S. J.	313 13
1924	Stafford, J. P.	900 00
1924	Stalker, M.	555 50
1921	Stanley, E.	795 84
1921	Steadworthy, Wm.	1,076 16
1920	Stephens, J. P.	731 76
1921	Stevens, A.	643 68
1921	Stewart, E.	307 92
1922	Ste-Marie, Jos.	882 84
1924	St-Marseille, A.	119 86
1923	St-Maurice, A.	99 00
*1924	St. Michel, F. X.	9 07
1924	Stewart, J. B.	1,014 96
1924	Stewart, L. J. G.	609 73
1924	Stingue, J.	495 72
1921	Stockdale, R. F.	269 16
1924	Stroulger, G. F.	933 36
1924	Stuart, S. G.	390 96
1921	Suffern, A.	384 00
1924	Sullivan, D.	473 85
1923	Sullivan, J.	534 84
1924	Sullivan, W. H.	3,150 00
1921	Summers, A.	653 88
1924	Sumner, F. E.	514 44
1924	Surtees, W. S.	1,050 00
1922	Suter, J.	145 80
1921	Sutherland, J. A.	450 00
1924	Sutton, L. L.	649 92
*1921	Swindell, R.	224 67
*1921	Sword, Jas.	40 28
1921	Taggart, Jas.	540 48
1924	Taunton, W. D.	400 80
1924	Taylor, G. J.	615 96
1924	Taylor, J. G.	739 56
1924	Taylor, John	624 24
1924	Taylor, J. R.	693 72
1921	Taylor, N. H.	569 88
1924	Taylor, T. G.	1,515 28
*1921	Telford, D. M.	71 66
1922	Tétrault, F. X.	
1921	Tétu, A.	702 48
1924	Thibault, Jos.	336 00
1921	Thibert, N.	349 08
1924	Thom, H.	528 48
1923	Thomas, F. R.	934 44
1922	Thompson, J. T.	270 36
1924	Thompson, W. G.	720 00
1924	Thomson, A.	407 28
1921	Thrush, John	412 92
1924	Tison, R. A.	775 44
1924	Todd, R.	
1921	Tolson, F. G.	507 48
*1924	Topham, F.	503 58
1921	Towill, J.	231 00
1924	Tramner, E. G.	759 72
1924	Tranter, K.	412 50
1924	Travis, C. A.	651 24
1924	Tremblay, F.	197 16
1921	Tremblay, J. A.	1,146 48
1924	Tremblay, O.	540 84
1922	Tremblay, P.	453 12
1922	Trépanier, L. A.	908 52
*1924	Trodden, James	32 32
1924	Trudeau, A.	530 04
1924	Trudel, E.	1,183 32
1921	Turner, Geo.	500 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
*1924	Tuura, A	218 35
1923	Upper, J	383 52
*1924	Valiquet, U	1,845 80
*1922	Valpy, J. T	71 75
*1924	Vanasse, A. P	231 03
1924	Vanasse, F	1,219 44
1924	Vaughan, T	259 60
1924	Vermette, T	390 00
1924	Vert, A. E	500 00
*1924	Vicars, J. R	751 73
1924	Vigneault, P. E	750 00
1924	Vincent, G. E	450 00
1924	Voligny, L. R	1,740 00
1924	Vrooman, N. B	1,140 00
1922	Wagner, L	101 64
1924	Waine, F. E	543 24
1924	Wainwright, P. H	613 32
1923	Wainwright, R	752 88
1924	Walker, G	699 12
1924	Walker, H. L	598 44
1922	Walker, J	432 24
1924	Walker, J. A	326 76
1921	Walker, W. H	480 00
1924	Wallace, J. M	541 32
1922	Wallace, T. F	
1924	Walsh, E	346 08
1922	Walsh, Thos	416 88
1922	Walsh, W	750 00
1922	Walters, H	841 62
1924	Ward, A. E	705 36
1922	Waterbury, D. H	1,303 32
1924	Waters, J	146 74
1924	Watson, Geo. A	240 79
1924	Watterworth, E	252 00
1924	Weasner, J	235 32
1922	Weaver, Jas. A	91 08
1923	Webber, B. C	1,883 28
1922	Webster, C. E	374 40
1922	Webster, Geo	86 30
1924	Weese, J. W	219 12
1924	Werry, F. W. O	693 24
1922	West, H	422 76
1924	West, T	821 76
1922	Weston, W. H	393 25
1924	Wetmore, G. K	396 00
1922	Whalen, W. H	416 99
1922	Whare, A	275 28
1922	Wheatley, G. H	1,125 00
1924	Wheeler, A. O	733 32
1923	White, D	186 96
1922	White, E. P. M	716 04
1922	White, G. A	879 24
1923	White, J. B	540 00
1924	White, W. J	2,250 00
1923	Whitty, M. J	534 96
1923	Williams, H. A. C	321 75
1922	Williams, J. T. C	987 96
1924	Williams, W	235 92
*1923	Williscraft, A	3 24
1924	Wilson, A. H	391 92
1924	Wilson, G	275 16
1924	Wilson, H. A	664 56
1924	Wilson, J. A	737 70
1924	Wilson, J. L	216 24
1924	Winchester, L	605 04
1924	Withrow, J. F. D	1,008 00
1922	Wolfenden, Wm	762 48
	SUPERANNUATION No. 4	$ cts.
1924	Woodill, J. S	845 40
1922	Wright, E	481 44
1924	Wright, L. K	541 56
1921	Wurtele, S. T	454 92
1923	Yeomans, E. H	873 96
1921	Yeomans, L. B	440 28
1923	Young, B. R	87 24
1921	Young, U	501 60
1924	Young, P. P	525 00
1924	Zinkan, G. V	1,244 40
		631,293 08
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5	
	Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, Chap. 24, R.S. 1927	
	Annuities to Contributors	
1928	Abra, S. B	202 20
1928	Adamson, S	567 60
1928	Alexander, J. J	719 76
1925	Alkins, W	204 00
1926	Allen, F. G	1,327 56
1925	Allen, G. H	1,260 00
1925	Alton, S. E	152 37
1928	Anderson, D	307 20
1928	Anderson, T	341 32
1928	Andrews, E. L	428 40
1926	Andrews, G. P	1,176 00
1928	Appleby, J	448 36
1926	Arcand, A. A	693 96
1928	Armstrong, E. W. H	1,399 92
1929	Armstrong, W	1,959 96
1928	Aymong, R. A	2,247 00
1926	Back, M. J	476 64
1928	Badeaux, L. B. N	513 12
1926	Baillarge, E. S	576 72
1928	Baker, F. M	2,683 32
1928	Baldwin, W. C	352 44
1928	Banford, Wm	369 96
*1926	Banville, J	46 60
1926	Barbe, W	1,596 00
1928	Barcelo, J. C. H	1,157 52
1928	Barnes, T. H	367 32
1929	Barsalou, A	704 64
*1928	Bartle, J. C	1,266 96
*1924	Beaulieu, R	102 96
1928	Bédard, C	409 20
1928	Bedlow, J. S	349 91
1926	Béland, T	792 00
1926	Belding, H. W	1,119 96
1925	Belec, J	349 68
1928	Bell, B. H	788 52
1927	Belleau, A. E	2,310 00
1928	Belleau, G. N	408 12
1928	Bent, F. P	2,463 58
1928	Bibaud, V	533 88
1928	Bible, J. E	343 44
*1928	Birks, J. B	371 50
1928	Bishop, H. F	950 76
1928	Blakley, J. H	1,100 88
1928	Bletcher, W. S	1,109 64
1925	Boak, W. C	1,131 24
1928	Boggs, H. A	1,630 92
1926	Boivin, D	890 40
1929	Bouchard, J. M. A	768 36

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid	Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.
	Annuities to Contributors			*Annuities to Contributors*	
1928	Bourbonnière, E.	506 76	1928	Decary, F.	221 76
1924	Bourque, E.	461 11	1927	De Cotret, L. D. R. A.	1,605 24
1928	Bowles, H. W.	311 64	1927	de la Giroday, E.	311 76
1929	Boyd, M.	1,995 00	1928	Demers, J. W.	1,105 92
*1928	Brady, M.	171 77	1928	De Salaberry, R.	983 76
1929	Brault, J. S.	344 52	1929	Desmeules, H.	680 16
1926	Bray, J. L.	408 36	1926	Devlin, C. A.	1,000 23
1927	Brears, J. S.	505 80	*1926	De Young, G. H.	321 84
1928	Bremner, C. H.	136 80	*1928	Digby, Thos.	87 74
*1926	Brochu, J. W. L.	175 41	1925	Dixon, C.	493 08
1926	Brough, W. C.	1,823 28	1925	Dixon, J. G.	594 96
1925	Brown, E. M.	392 88	1925	Doherty, T. K.	2,319 96
1926	Brown, J. H.	615 24	1929	Donnelly, H. H.	519 35
1925	Brown, J. L.	521 16	1929	Dooley, M.	561 24
1926	Bruce, D. A.	3,118 44	1925	Dorion, G.	582 72
1927	Bryenton, S. O.	479 64	1928	Dorland, P. N.	582 60
*1928	Burgess, W. H.	150 12	1926	Doucet, R.	928 20
1929	Burnham, J. W.	463 92	1927	Dowling, E. W.	569 16
1925	Burns, W. P.	1,172 86	1928	Dowrie, D. C.	1,176 00
1928	Byrne, W. P.	709 92	1929	Doyle, B. J.	1,690 80
1925	Cameron, W. M.	1,092 24	*1926	Ducharme, J. P. L.	63 28
1926	Campbell, A. C.	2,863 92	1928	Duchesnes, N.	416 52
*1928	Campbell, D. D.	1,401 52	1926	Duncan, T.	2,520 00
1929	Campsall, N. M.	234 00	1925	Dunlevie, S. A.	1,600 56
1925	Canniff, W. H.	1,575 00	1928	Dunlop, W. J.	1,546 92
1928	Carleton, W. H.	1,608 24	1928	Dupuis, E.	424 56
1928	Carrothers, A.	1,638 00	1928	Durantel, S. L. E.	760 80
1928	Chamard, J.	3,181 68	1929	Durham, R. F.	1,392 96
1925	Chambers, C.	511 56	1926	Dussault, J. B.	1,081 44
1926	Chartrand, J. A.	453 96	1929	Drought, F. A.	1,207 92
1928	Cheatley, P.	1,189 92	1926	Dwyer, M. J.	592 32
1926	Cheney, W. H.	1,057 81	1929	Eakins, G. G.	635 16
1928	Chisholm, W. N.	1,193 40	1928	Eason, A. R.	909 85
1929	Choquette, S.	1,628 16	1928	Edwards, J. P.	831 48
1927	Church, I. D.	254 02	1925	Elliott, R. J.	948 48
1928	Churchouse, E.	1,470 00	1929	Elliott, T. H.	1,173 84
1928	Clark, G. A.	1,063 32	1929	Ellis, W. L.	655 56
1928	Clark, J. H.	1,299 60	1925	Everett, E. G.	1,253 64
1928	Clewlo, O. S.	2,564 28	1925	Fair, J. J.	1,386 00
1926	Cliff, W. W.	448 92	1928	Fairley, W. H.	454 20
1928	Cline, J. H.	1,523 99	1928	Fairweather, J. H.	2,541 00
1926	Cloakey, G. H.	518 04	*1929	Fallis, W. J.	520 38
1928	Collier, J. H.	632 16	1929	Ferrah, Wm. A.	419 76
1925	Connolly, E.	1,470 00	1928	Ferguson, F.	1,186 44
1929	Cook, H.	501 90	1926	Fielding, C. W. W.	1,333 44
1929	Cook, S. B.	1,200 60	1926	Filgiano, H. E. J.	1,134 00
1926	Coombs, J. S.	504 60	1925	Fitzgibbon, J. D.	2,142 00
1928	Copp, J. R.	1,186 44	1928	Flynn, E.	390 24
1928	Corbeil, Z.	756 72	1926	Foley, P.	1,088 16
1929	Cormier, W. E.	310 56	1928	Foley, W. J.	675 24
1928	Costigan, T.	960 48	1926	Fowler, E. M.	280 80
1928	Coulter, Thos.	552 36	1924	Fraser, B. H.	3,780 00
1926	Craig, S.	406 44	1928	Fraser, M.	991 92
*1928	Crooke, G.	171 48	1928	Fraser, P. T.	1,040 88
1928	Croucher, R. A.	247 92	1928	Gagnon, Moise	1,000 32
1926	Cuming, E. E.	400 44	1928	Gamble, E.	536 76
1928	Curran, M. A.	1,134 00	1928	Garrioch, J.	306 72
1928	Cuttle, H. G.	1,344 12	*1926	Gauthier, A.	545 40
1928	Daly, J. A.	949 44	1927	Geldart, O. A.	1,627 44
1929	Daoust, A.	237 84	1928	Genge, R. E.	1,158 48
1926	D'Aoust, I.	210 12	1928	Gibson, D. R.	1,309 92
1926	Davis, J. H.	711 72	1925	Gillmore, M. M.	491 64
1928	Dawe, H. R.	721 80	1926	Girard, P.	707 04
1927	Davy, R. A.	954 72	1926	Giroux, F. X.	983 40
1928	Day, J. B.	565 80	1925	Giroux, T. A.	1,260 00
1928	Deacon, F. L.	550 92	1929	Gleeson, W.	2,093 39

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.
	Annuities to Contributors	
1928	Glover, W. J	3,990 00
1928	Godfrey, E. H	1,490 16
1926	Goetz, G	466 56
1926	Gordon, A. H	993 96
1926	Gordon, T. A	196 56
1928	Gosse, J. F	190 80
1928	Gouin, E	952 56
1928	Gould, H. J	2,645 04
1929	Goulding, J. E	306 60
1928	Gravel, W	1,095 48
1925	Greenfield, R	1,959 96
1928	Greer, Jas	1,649 64
1925	Grenier, A	1,304 28
1926	Grove, J	588 60
1925	Guay, L. M	502 20
1928	Guild, R	453 12
1926	Guillemette, J. E	1,308 96
1925	Guppy, H. J	1,470 00
1928	Guy, R. M	1,388 28
1928	Hall, C	532 32
1925	Hall, N. E	1,132 80
1929	Hamilton, Alex	759 48
1928	Hamilton, C. E	260 16
1925	Hancock, W	927 48
1925	Hannan, W. H	242 64
1925	Harding, S	916 44
1929	Harkness, G. C	790 92
1928	Harrison, F. E	3,195 48
1925	Hartley, H	748 80
1928	Hartley, R	1,011 12
1928	Harty, M. J	488 64
1925	Hatch, W	1,596 00
1928	Hawkins, J. R	284 90
*1925	Hegan, J. B	910 00
1925	Henry, M	231 00
*1926	Hetherington, H. A	229 50
1926	Hill, A	295 92
1928	Hinds, M. A	1,119 96
1928	Hodd, Frank	1,386 00
1928	Hodgson, J	604 44
1928	Holbrook, J. A	396 48
1928	Holmes, R	1,494 84
1928	Hood, T. A	1,504 92
1928	Horne, A. H	898 80
1928	Howe, H	166 32
1928	Hutchinson, D. A	772 41
1928	Hutton, W	1,025 40
1928	Inches, D	336 48
1928	Ingall, E. D	2,985 24
1928	Jamieson, J. W	950 04
1928	Jarvis, C. D	456 48
1928	Jeffery, W. H	1,506 96
1928	Jenkins, T	1,177 08
1928	Johnston, I	445 44
1929	Johnston, S	974 27
1929	Jones, T. F	506 52
1928	Joubert, A. A	351 36
*1928	Juneau, Jos	418 80
1925	Kahala, J. J	1,379 28
1926	Kane, W. J	1,490 40
1927	Keating, J. P	1,208 64
1925	Kemeys-Tynte, A. P. M	1,082 64
1928	Kennedy, E. T	403 92
1928	Kenny, H. J	840 84
1926	Kidner, E	998 16
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.
	Annuities to Contributors	
1925	Kinsman, M. B	436 08
1928	Kniewasser, A	545 05
1929	Labelle, L	312 96
*1928	Laberge, P	371 36
1928	Labonte, L	1,176 00
*1928	L'Africain, N	217 34
1928	Laidlaw, J. W	296 10
1925	Lamanque, T	1,092 00
1926	Lamb, J	208 08
1929	Lanctot, J. M. A	903 96
1924	Landriau, F. E	1,276 32
1928	Lanthier, E	465 00
1928	Lanthier, J. E	526 56
1928	Larue, C. H	475 08
1926	Laschinger, A. G	377 88
*1928	Laverriere, J	180 60
1929	Lavigueur, F. X	493 92
1928	Leake, W. W	1,032 24
1925	Learoyd, E. L	1,470 00
*1928	Lee, J. R	31 26
1926	Lesage, L. A	2,016 00
1928	Lindsay, R. W	1,114 32
1928	Lipsett, R	420 00
1928	Lock, H	580 08
1928	Lockhart, C. B	809 93
*1928	Logan, R. J	211 36
1928	Long, J	375 83
1928	Lorange, O	1,614 60
1925	Lortie, A	1,102 44
1928	Lortie, J. A	553 08
*1928	Lounds, C. M. R	1,244 76
1929	Loverin, F. McD	876 36
1926	Low, J. G. M	777 24
1927	Low, P. V	1,119 96
1925	Lynch, W. J	2,772 00
1928	Lytle, S. B	1,275 48
1928	Macdonald, C. A	806 52
1926	Macdonald, D. J	1,119 96
1929	Macdonald, Jas	560 76
1925	Macdonald, W	652 08
1927	Macdougall, J. I	310 56
1928	MacKellar, D	206 96
1928	MacKenzie, D. C	775 44
1925	MacKenzie, S. M	406 08
1928	Maclachlan, J. M	1,780 44
1929	MacQueen, G. R	1,470 00
1928	Madill, T	201 72
1926	Magee, C. W	882 00
*1929	Maitland, M. J	1,102 53
1929	Malouin, L	606 76
1928	Marineau, P. O	1,998 12
1928	Marquette, E. J. M	303 36
1925	Mathers, I. H	1,188 24
1925	Mathieu, J. O	922 32
1928	Meadows, A. H	1,186 44
1928	Miller, M. A	1,157 52
1926	Miller, R. R	499 56
1929	Mireault, H	624 36
1928	Mitchell, A	1,177 08
1928	Moffett, D	375 00
1926	Montgomery, J. D	324 00
1926	Montreuil, A. T	1,857 60
1929	Moore, F. W	445 20
*1928	Moore, S. J	953 73
1928	Moranville, D. F	496 80

Appendix No. 10—Continued

Amounts paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	Superannuation No. 5	$ cts.
	Annuities to Contributors	
1928	Morrison, J. A.	427 92
1926	Mouck, A. E.	381 24
1925	Moyer, P. J.	318 72
1928	Mullan, J.	558 36
1928	Murphy, P. J.	961 80
1928	Murray, J. A. F.	506 88
*1927	Murray, J. P.	103 12
1928	Murray, M.	166 32
1928	Myrick, J.	1,081 92
1925	McAllan, W. J.	524 52
1926	McCarey, Jos.	1,932 00
1928	McCharles, J.	1,950 36
1929	McCoy, E. H.	569 04
1925	McCreery, T. D.	282 00
1926	McCullough, W. S.	233 52
1925	McDonald, M.	1,596 00
1926	McDougall, Alex.	386 52
1928	McDougall, Allan	435 12
1928	McDougall, J. A.	1,296 36
*1928	McElroy, P. J.	342 72
1929	McFarland, Wm.	1,665 96
1928	McFarlane, A.	461 28
1927	McGillivray, H.	1,470 00
1926	McGrath, M. J. T.	367 44
1925	McInerney, L.	1,071 00
1928	McIntosh, D.	148 20
1929	McIntosh, M. C.	514 36
1926	McKendrick, D.	2,071 92
1926	McKenzie, H. D. L.	263 16
1928	McLaughlin, A.	1,208 16
1928	McLean, A. A.	1,309 92
1928	McLennan, J.	329 48
1925	McMinn, J. D.	218 88
1928	McMullin, A.	1,186 44
1925	McNeely, J.	1,428 00
1925	McPherson, H. B.	482 28
1929	McQuire, G. C.	2,764 84
1926	Nash, A. F.	1,197 36
1926	Neads, M. E.	460 79
1928	Nearing, J.	593 76
1928	Neelands, H. G.	328 68
1927	Neelin, F. G.	1,024 92
1928	Neely, F. S.	303 60
1925	Niven, T. D.	526 68
1926	Norman, H. F.	494 78
1927	Northrup, W. T.	222 48
1928	Nuttall, G. A.	339 96
1926	Oakes, J.	544 08
1925	O'Brien, J.	1,147 92
1927	O'Flaherty, E.	769 32
1929	O'Grady, D. J.	1,539 96
1928	O'Halloran, G. F.	3,774 60
1928	O'Neill, A. P.	598 56
1928	Osterhaut, H. G.	815 76
1925	Ostiguy, L. R.	910 32
1929	Ovens, T.	341 77
1928	Panter, G. C.	402 48
1926	Parmelee, J. D.	2,520 00
1928	Parker, A.	1,617 00
1929	Parkinson, N. F.	1,279 92
1928	Parkman, E.	322 56
1929	Pariseau, J. A.	379 68
1925	Patterson, W. L.	1,042 92
1926	Pattison, T. F.	1,139 16
1925	Payne, A. N.	2,169 96
	Superannuation No. 5	$ cts
	Annuities to Contributors	
1928	Payne, H. J.	1,113 00
1926	Peake, T. B.	1,459 20
1926	Pearson, S. M.	421 08
1929	Peebles, Wm.	1,421 04
1929	Peers, H. L.	349 68
1925	Pelletier, L. M.	1,219 80
1928	Perrin, C. N.	1,186 44
1929	Perron, J. C.	383 04
1928	Phair, L. B. C.	1,369 56
1929	Pollock, W. C.	1,006 20
1926	Preston, J. H.	616 85
1929	Price, S. L.	350 56
1928	Purtell, J. J.	1,147 92
1925	Reed, C. C.	1,287 96
1928	Reid, A. L.	1,166 16
1926	Reiffenstein, J. H.	1,807 55
1926	Rennie, E. H.	1,224 96
1925	Richard, L. N.	1,470 00
*1925	Richardson, W. H.	1,227 24
1925	Ring, J. W.	1,302 00
1929	Riopel, J.	593 06
1928	Rioux, J. B.	376 92
1926	Ritchie, J. H.	1,327 56
1928	Rivet, A.	470 52
1928	Rivier, C. E.	619 56
1928	Riviere, J.	207 72
1926	Robert, O. P.	230 04
1928	Roberts, L. H.	1,186 44
1928	Robertson, A. B.	252 60
1925	Robertson, A. R.	1,115 16
1928	Robertson, A. S.	853 45
1928	Robineau, F.	564 60
1926	Robinson, F. P.	543 12
1928	Rolland, M. L.	391 56
*1925	Rolston, E.	311 48
1928	Rowan, W. E.	817 56
*1925	Roy, F. A.	27 55
*1928	Ruggles, J. R.	760 20
1928	Sanders, E. L.	2,528 28
1928	Sandilands, J.	294 72
1928	Saunders, G. H.	472 92
1927	Sauriol, A.	1,596 00
1927	Scott, J. C.	1,806 00
*1928	Scullion, W. J.	600 00
1928	Selleck, E. J.	338 88
1929	Senecal, P.	565 80
1926	Sheppard, N. B.	2,016 00
1928	Shields, E. E.	991 08
1928	Sims, T. C.	580 56
1925	Sinclair, C. McL.	1,140 96
1929	Sinclair, Jas.	744 00
1928	Skinner, W. H.	1,946 34
1926	Sladen, A. F.	4,200 00
1929	Smith, Duncan	339 24
1928	Smith, Frank	676 32
1925	Smith, H. I.	1,318 32
1928	Smith, H. T.	572 52
1926	Smith, J.	1,061 40
1928	Smith, John	227 40
1926	Smith, J. H.	102 72
*1926	Smith, R. R.	200 66
1928	Snow, A. T.	1,726 56
1926	Sole, F. W.	328 68
1929	Songhurst, G. J.	357 12
1928	Sorley, J. S.	1,675 32
1926	Sparks, W.	2.016 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.
	Annuities to Contributors	
1929	Sproule, N. H	539 04
1926	Staniforth, C. G	343 32
*1928	Stanley, A. T	61 30
1928	Stanton, Richard, Sr	329 52
1926	Stephens, A	216 24
*1928	Stevens, C	32 00
1928	Stevenson, J. A	1,057 32
1929	Stevenson, J. K	360 24
1925	Stewart, E. E	396 60
1928	Stewart, F. D	1,229 40
1928	Stewart, Jas	217 08
1928	Stewart, Jas	1,216 56
*1928	Stewart, J. D	565 25
1928	Stewart, M. C	766 37
1924	St-Germain, Mabel	573 84
1928	Stockton, C. W	426 72
1929	Stockton, L	545 80
1928	Stollery, J. D	367 20
1928	Sullivan, J. M	874 44
1928	Sutton, E. W	1,307 76
1927	Swait, C. E	1,090 92
1928	Teaffe, W. J	1,370 52
1928	Temple, W. G	360 48
1928	Thivierge, J. A	1,326 12
1926	Thomas, C. E	813 48
1929	Thompson, A	2,331 00
1928	Thompson, T. H	294 60
1928	Thorp, G. J	677 16
*1926	Todd, A. H	234 40
1928	Trainor, W. E	443 64
1929	Trant, W. H. T	871 78
1928	Traynor, S. M	2,037 00
1927	Troup, W. E	336 38
1928	Tupper, E. G	734 88
1928	Turgeon, Alex	489 24
1926	Turner, J. E	493 56
1926	Uniacke, R. F	1,738 20
1928	Urquhart, D	399 60
1928	Valentine, C	583 56
1926	Valiquette, J	1,224 96
1929	Vallerand, L. N	1,518 96
1929	Van Fleet, C. R	410 28
1928	Van Loon, W. C	642 84
1928	Vanstone, T. M	460 56
1928	Vogan, G. E	508 56
1928	Wade, A. R	2,016 00
1926	Waggoner, S. H	1,452 48
1928	Wallace, B. H	604 92
1926	Walton, G	762 30
1929	Walton, Jos	338 52
1928	Ward, Jos	1,209 12
1928	Ward, Lena	1,007 64
1928	Warren, M	741 26
1926	Watson, A	561 48
1929	Watson, C	230 52
1928	Wharton, G. H	514 68
1928	Whitwell, F	1,006 80
1925	Watt, G	825 84
1925	Wenden, G. S	413 28
1925	Wetmore, T. H	271 80
1925	White, J	310 80
1928	White, Mary	387 48
1926	White, W. R	882 00
1928	Wilkins, S. W	1,808 64
1928	Wilmot, A. B	642 12
1925	Wilson, A. V	414 72

Retired in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.
	Annuities to Contributors	
1928	Wilson, W. F	4,072 80
1928	Winslow, G. W	518 54
1925	Wiseman, J	772 44
1928	Withers, G. E	1,290 24
1928	Wodehouse, W. T	586 08
1925	Wright, C. F	296 52
1928	Wright, L. M	659 88
1925	Wyatt, W. G	408 00
1926	Wyld, G	1,350 12
1927	York, B. L	2,948 04
1929	Young, R. D	887 64
		468,187 44
Died in	*Annuities to dependents of deceased employees*	
1928	Abraham, R. H	456 12
1929	Acres, A. G	476 04
1928	Adam, A. R	480 48
1927	Adam, J. W	233 52
1926	Alton, G. W	186 00
1927	Anderson, B	305 28
1929	Anderson, T	145 49
1928	Argue, M	221 16
1926	Armstrong, T. B	275 65
1926	Audet, J. P. A	113 76
1928	Avard, W	258 96
1928	Bainbridge, C. H	144 12
1925	Baird, T. M	159 64
1929	Banville, J	318 71
1925	Barthe, R	541 32
1929	Bartle, J. C	549 02
1926	Bartlett, H. J	207 00
1926	Bastedo, S. T	799 20
1928	Beaton, W. A	806 52
1928	Beaulieu, F. K	345 60
1928	Beausoleil, J. P	304 08
1928	Bedard, J. P. L	372 61
1928	Bell, H. L	96 48
1926	Bennett, J	73 19
1926	Benoit, L. V	587 52
1926	Bernier, P. E	573 96
1929	Birks, J. B	274 43
1929	Bishop, H. H	368 70
1929	Blackmore, E. H	498 19
1928	Blake, A. A	176 28
1926	Bleakney, A. C	516 24
1926	Bolduc, L. N	329 64
1928	Bonenfant, H	403 32
1927	Boullianne, E	182 88
1928	Bousfield, C	249 24
1926	Bowes, L. T	330 36
1929	Brady, M	496 67
1928	Brankin, J. F	517 68
1929	Brett, E	479 59
1929	Breton, N	606 84
1926	Briand, J. M	601 68
1926	Brittingham, F. A	140 25
1928	Britton, C. A	537 00
1928	Brophy, A	1,499 52
1928	Brown, J. C	106 56
1928	Brown, W. C	468 96
1926	Bruce, R	222 36
1926	Brunelle, H	216 12
1928	Brunet, J. B	44 52

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Died in	Name	Amount paid	Died in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.
	Annuities to dependents of deceased employees			*Annuities to dependents of deceased employees*	
1928	Buckley, T. J.	441 72	1928	Eagleson, J. S.	504 00
1929	Burgess, W. H.	112 56	1926	Edge, V. J.	748 68
1928	Burke, R. J.	277 32	1928	Egglefield, L.	258 84
1928	Burns, L.	214 32	1926	Eldridge, J. M.	258 50
1927	Butler, D. J.	179 95	1925	Elliott, F.	43 12
1928	Butler, T.	326 88	1925	Evans, P. H.	181 80
1925	Campbell, H. S.	525 00	1926	Fafard, O. V.	995 28
1929	Campbell, D. D.	198 51	1928	Fagan, M. H.	314 40
1925	Carey, P.	582 36	1929	Fallis, W. J.	194 24
1927	Carlin, I.	97 90	1928	Farnworth, F. H.	279 24
1926	Carroll, J. F.	417 84	1925	Fawcett, E. L.	334 32
1926	Carruthers, F. C.	476 88	1925	Featherston, J. E.	1,027 68
1927	Carter, B.	273 36	1926	Fee, R.	213 24
1929	Carter, E. E.	276 60	1928	Filson, H. K.	189 84
1928	Cartier, H. J.	243 22	1928	Fink, G. L.	128 76
1929	Cartwright, T. A.	305 82	1925	Finlayson, R.	547 08
1925	Chambers, E. J.	940 56	1926	Fiset, A.	167 44
1928	Chapman, J. B.	169 20	1925	Fisher, W. D.	270 01
1928	Charlston, J. L.	269 39	1928	Fixter, J.	894 24
1926	Charlton, W.	152 88	1927	Flaglor, J. S.	557 28
1926	Chevrier, F. L.	787 85	1928	Flanagan, P.	81 76
1928	Clyma, J. H.	363 72	1924	Flannery, P. J.	535 56
1928	Code, A.	532 60	1926	Forbes, J.	69 84
1928	Connor, G. K.	186 84	1928	Force, E. A.	416 99
1925	Copeland, R. E.	185 88	1928	Fowler, A.	270 48
1928	Coppleman, S.	127 92	1926	Fraser, D.	420 60
1928	Corbeille, J. O.	387 35	1927	Fraser, F. R.	255 24
1928	Corriveau, A. F. J.	337 20	1928	Fraser, S.	139 56
1928	Cory, T.	513 96	1929	Fredenburg, H. J.	290 62
1928	Côté, L.	692 64	1926	Frost, J. A.	236 60
1928	Covey, A.	134 88	1928	Gagnon, J. T. H.	352 44
1928	Cowling, A. J.	170 64	1928	Galipeau, I.	288 48
1928	Cross, A. E.	767 91	1926	Gamache, J. M.	611 72
1929	Crooke, G.	182 60	1929	Gareau, A.	481 07
1928	D'Aigle, D. I.	284 40	1928	Gaskin, Thos.	360 36
1928	Dares, H. B.	295 44	1926	Gaudin, T.	192 83
1928	Davies, F. W.	388 80	1925	Gauthier, G. H.	305 88
1928	Davies, W. B.	583 57	1925	Genest, O. A.	255 84
1928	Davis, J. H.	335 72	1926	Genest, P. F. X.	604 98
1926	Dawson, H. J.	919 50	1925	George, A. F.	188 81
1928	Demers, L. J.	552 12	1926	Gerald, C.	469 58
1925	Dennis, J. A.	422 88	1928	Gill, W. T.	234 39
1928	Depocas, E.	246 60	1929	Gillies, A.	855 40
1928	Desautels, M. J.	93 60	1927	Gillespie, D.	352 80
*1928	Despard, A. W.	897 26	1928	Gillis, A. D.	167 88
1929	De Young, G. H.	72 99	1928	Godin, C. H.	761 16
1928	Dion, T.	156 96	1928	Good, Joseph	318 36
1928	Dionne, J. L. A.	259 68	1928	Gorman, A. M.	382 80
1929	Dionne, L. N. A.	199 76	1926	Gould, W.	303 60
1926	Dixon, J.	212 16	1928	Goyette, H.	146 64
1928	Donaldson, J. C.	48 89	1927	Graham, L. D.	389 40
1925	Dorsey, J. J.	624 84	1928	Graham, M. H.	655 56
1928	D'Orsonnens, A.	664 50	1926	Grant, G.	162 84
1926	Dowd, E. C.	260 92	1926	Gribble, F. J.	193 92
1926	Doyle, D. J.	478 92	1926	Grier, J. W.	242 04
1927	Drysdale, W.	448 80	1928	Groulx, J. R. H.	193 96
1928	Dubé, W.	326 04	1928	Hair, H.	257 88
1928	Dubuc, J. P. E.	163 90	1929	Halladay, A. P.	657 61
1928	Ducharme, G.	100 08	1927	Hansen, H.	228 98
1929	Ducharme, J. P. L.	365 97	1928	Harney, W. T.	244 92
1925	Duck, A. R. B.	94 32	1925	Harris, G. A.	104 13
1928	Dulude, L.	556 80	1928	Harris, W. F.	319 20
1928	Dumas, J. T. F.	292 95	1926	Hartwell, G. M.	299 20
1929	Dumbrille, R. W.	414 89	1928	Harvey, G. H.	111 50
1928	Dunne, J. P.	615 84	1926	Haslam, G. S.	171 12
1928	Dunsmore, T. E.	264 60	1925	Haughton, J.	205 80

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Continued*

Died in	Name	Amount paid	Died in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 5	$ cts.
	Annuities to dependents of deceased employees			*Annuities to dependents of deceased employees*	
1926	Hawkins, T. T	481 68	1928	Littler, N	480 12
1926	Haynes, A. T	259 92	1929	Logan, R. J	51 51
1926	Heavers, T	454 54	1925	Logan, W. J	318 48
1929	Hegan, J. B	350 16	1928	Loughran, F	332 40
1928	Henley, W. C	214 08	1926	Love, R. A	187 36
1927	Hennessey, G. F	504 00	1928	Lovett, A	1,423 35
1929	Hetherington, H. A	41 54	1926	Lower, W. J	101 40
1929	Hetherington, F. W	475 91	1928	Lunan, J. E	458 76
1926	Hillock, P. J	309 48	1928	Lussier, J. H	148 72
1928	Holland, W. J	530 64	1926	Lutz, H	256 08
1928	Hudon, M. L. E	1,194 72	1926	Macdonald, A	185 28
1928	Hugg, Claire	493 08	1928	MacIntyre, A. C	47 79
1928	Huggins, W. H	602 64	1928	Mackenrot, W. H	320 88
1928	Hughes, J. M	384 36	1929	Maclelland, W. E	1,162 51
1928	Hughes, P. A	543 72	1926	MacMahon, M. J	280 68
1928	Hurst, L. B	456 84	1925	MacMartin, L. J	237 27
1928	Hutchinson, D. L	622 68	1927	MacRostie, N. H	194 28
1928	Hynes, M. E	504 00	1928	Maitland, F. P. A	85 56
1926	Irwin, W. N	115 08	1930	Maitland, M. J	40 25
1928	Isaac, J. S	352 33	1928	Malcolm, W. J	106 20
1924	Ivey, W. J	398 28	1928	Mallette, L	201 48
1925	Jack, S. R	283 44	1928	Malone, P. J	547 17
1928	Jackson, O	187 44	1928	Manhard, L. E	259 20
1927	Jarvis, A. L. F	1,680 00	1925	Marchand, A. H	184 80
1928	Johnson, W. E	281 93	1929	Martineau, J	75 02
1928	Johnston, C	197 40	1928	Mather, A. P	271 04
1928	Johnston, J. H	906 36	1927	Matheson, T. G	92 88
1926	Jones, F	227 34	1925	Mathieu, L. J	1,183 00
1925	Jordan, J. E	86 64	1928	Matte, G	225 48
1928	Joss, D	117 80	1928	May, O	656 40
1929	Juneau, J	146 60	1928	Mayer, J. A. A	638 22
1925	Kane, M	329 16	1924	Meiklejohn, H. J	208 53
1926	Kavanagh, F	263 64	1926	Merrigan, J. A	228 12
1928	Keeler, R. M	425 40	1925	Meyer, F. W	325 80
1928	Keigan, D. G	301 60	1925	Middleton, G	363 60
1929	Kenny, A. O	414 34	1929	Miller, R	321 08
1928	Kidd, R. N	233 76	1929	Milliken, J. B	630 73
1928	Kidner, J. H	470 60	1929	Molony, E. P	479 90
1929	Kirby, J. A	306 22	1928	Monette, T	363 36
1924	Kirk, F	636 84	1928	Money, E. W	252 00
1926	Kirkpatrick, J. R	191 76	1930	Moore, S. J	133 33
1928	Kirkpatrick, R. A	616 00	1926	Morden, J. R	389 34
1928	Kirkpatrick, W. L	143 40	1926	Morden, W. R	209 28
1928	Labelle, J. A	49 00	1929	Moreau, L. P	651 74
1928	Lachance, J. O	665 06	1928	Morris, W. E	367 92
1926	Laflamme, J. K	842 64	1928	Morton, G	272 64
1929	L'Africain, N	290 00	1928	Moule, W. J	449 40
1928	Lalonde, J. M	367 44	1926	Mowat, A	588 00
1929	Lamb, W	246 72	1928	Mundell, E	152 28
1924	Lang, J. T. C	221 28	1926	McCann, B. C	533 40
1926	Langevin, E. V	228 00	1928	McCourt, J. J	107 88
1926	Lapointe, J. A	167 64	1928	McDonald, A. B	640 44
1929	Laporte, J	297 28	1925	McDougall, P	316 56
1928	Laprise, E	57 72	1929	McElroy, P. J	546 45
1925	Larkin, J. M	679 20	1928	McEvoy, S. T	420 24
1927	Larue, J. N	441 00	1928	McLaughlin, H	661 44
1925	Larue, J. L. H	525 00	1925	McLay, J	176 04
1926	Latour, J. L	390 36	1928	McLean, G. F	157 68
1925	Learn, A. J	208 20	1928	McLeod, John A	187 32
1926	Lecourt, C. E	615 24	1928	McLeod, S	205 56
1929	Lee, J. R	83 39	1928	McNab, G. F	237 38
1925	Lelièvre, S	808 44	1925	McNeill, M. P	308 04
1926	Lemieux, F. X	367 44	1925	McPhee, J. E	348 12
1928	Lewis, H. B	365 75	1928	McQuarrie, D. J	490 80
1926	Lipsett, W. S	315 00	1926	Newton, T	143 04
1928	Lister, D. T	245 04	1928	Nisbet, J	181 44

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as superannuation during the year ended March 31, 1930, to employees retired prior to March 31, 1929—*Concluded*

Died in	Name	Amount paid	Died in	Name	Amount paid
	SUPERANNUATION No. 5 *Annuities to dependents of deceased employees*	$ cts.		SUPERANNUATION No. 5 *Annuities to dependents of deceased employees*	$ cts.
1929	Noel, S. H.	250 27	1928	Stanford, E.	192 62
1928	Nuttall, W. A.	420 72	1929	Stevens, C.	191 52
1927	O'Brien, P. J.	873 36	1925	Stevenson, J. S.	729 84
1928	Ogletree, A.	176 80	1929	Stewart, J. D.	238 31
1928	O'Sullivan, E.	229 84	1925	Stewart, W. J.	1,680 00
1928	Ogilvie, E. F.	353 86	1928	Stock, J. J.	522 00
1926	Orr, R. D.	289 92	1927	Strachan, A.	442 44
1928	Painchaud, C. F.	663 60	1925	Sturgess, A. W.	268 44
1926	Palen, A. F.	483 00	1925	St. Denis, J.	597 36
1925	Pansera, A.	221 16	1928	Tague, H. O.	241 56
1926	Paradis, J.	346 68	1925	Tansey, T. P.	446 04
1926	Parent, V. A.	328 08	1927	Taschereau, E. R. A.	731 16
1926	Partridge, G.	330 60	1928	Taylor, C. H.	269 16
1927	Paterson, A. C.	1,260 00	1929	Teno, A. C.	591 19
1928	Patterson, H. W.	496 80	1928	Terry, A. E.	306 86
1928	Pearce, R.	423 24	1929	Thompson, E.	140 35
1928	Pearce, W. J. H.	337 68	1928	Thompson, H.	634 56
1925	Peters, D. L.	239 76	1929	Todd, A. H.	652 41
1928	Poissant, I.	411 12	1925	Trafton, L.	191 28
1926	Pope, Sir Joseph	2,799 96	1926	Tremaine, A. de B.	699 96
1928	Poulin, C. E.	282 84	1928	Tremblay, J.	630 60
1928	Pouliot, J. J.	356 44	1928	Tremblay, J. P.	217 56
1928	Powell, H. H.	271 92	1928	Trudeau, H.	264 99
1928	Prairie, S.	340 80	1928	Trudeau, S.	85 03
1928	Pretty, J. M.	799 92	1926	Vaughan, J. H.	397 68
1926	Quinn, T.	318 50	1927	Veats, F.	353 35
1926	Regan, P.	367 44	1924	Vezina, D.	235 68
1926	Reid, J.	285 24	1928	Villeneuve, A.	169 20
1928	Renaud, J. D. U.	289 56	1925	Walker, D. J.	9 59
1926	Renouf, J.	187 44	1926	Wallis, C. J.	306 00
1926	Reynard, M. C.	798 00	1926	Ward, L. H.	144 87
1928	Roberge, A.	280 80	1928	Ware, J. A.	449 76
1928	Roberts, J. H.	761 52	1928	Warren, R. V.	712 08
1926	Robertson, D.	417 96	1928	Waterfield, C. W.	232 56
1928	Robins, F. J.	165 12	1928	Webb, S. A.	216 10
1928	Robitaille, E.	144 96	1926	Webster, F. T.	119 42
1925	Rogers, D. T.	284 04	1928	Webster, Geo.	267 36
1929	Rolston, E.	168 86	1928	Welch, R.	111 84
1926	Rose, L. F.	380 88	1928	Westman, T.	697 52
1928	Rose, W. H.	582 12	1926	Whalley, W.	243 36
1928	Ross, J. D.	357 50	1928	Wheaton, H. B.	388 68
1928	Ross, R. H.	308 88	1925	White, J.	236 94
1929	Roy, F. A.	203 69	1928	White, James	2,100 00
1926	Royal, J. A.	744 24	1926	Whitelaw, G.	278 04
1930	Ruggles, J. R.	104 22	1926	Whittaker, E. J.	213 40
1929	Rutland, F. E.	234 34	1927	Wibberley, J. A.	241 32
1928	Samson, J. E. A.	986 16	1928	Wickens, F.	135 96
1928	Scarf, W. S., Sr.	237 84	1928	Wiles, R. H.	157 32
1925	Scott, Thos.	133 44	1928	Williams, G. T.	190 20
1926	Scott, W.	130 64	1926	Williams, J. H.	121 86
*1927	Sealy, J. C.	41 44	1924	Williamson, J. G.	165 00
1928	Sevigny, J. E.	229 03	1927	Wilson, A. E.	281 90
1925	Shephard, F. B.	233 58	1929	Wilson, R. H.	379 80
1928	Shipman, C. W.	108 60	1925	Winter, H. G.	367 44
1925	Sigman, G. A.	98 40	1925	Wise, F. A.	1,477 44
1928	Skelly, J. J.	1,067 28	1926	Wismer, D. L.	170 28
1926	Smart, T. A.	342 00	1925	Witzig, F. X.	446 28
1926	Smith, A.	172 68	1929	Wren, J. T.	821 40
1928	Smith, Albert E.	314 52	1929	Wright, D. I.	304 25
1929	Smith, R. R.	291 25	1926	Wright, J. C.	179 52
1927	Smith, W. B.	315 00	1928	Wright, R.	323 31
1928	Somers, F.	483 12	1928	Worrel, J.	218 64
1928	Southall, F.	309 24	1926	Young, A.	315 72
1928	Speedy, L. G.	287 76	1925	Young, T. T.	274 34
1925	Spicer, A.	312 65			
1929	Stanley, A. T.	43 11			165,643 45

Appendix No. 10—Continued

ALLOWANCES granted as Superannuation and amounts paid to employees retired during the year ended March 31, 1930

Name and nature of service	Cause of retirement	Age at retirement	Number of years service	Number of years to count	Salary at time of retirement	Average salary	Annual allowance	Amount paid during the fiscal year
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 1								
Boyd, Wm. S., Customs-Excise Enforcement Officer, National Revenue	Age	72	53	....	660 00	641 67	449 17	411 73
Cameron, D. W., Chief Accountant, House of Commons	Age	67	37	....	4,000 00	3,966 67	2,776 67	1,388 28
de Rostaing, Emile, Principal Postal Clerk, Post Office	Ill health	54	36	....	2,370 00	2,370 00	1,659 00	1,244 25
Hanley, W. R., Principal Clerk, Post Office	Age	70	46	....	2,400 00	2,383 33	1,668 33	695 10
Hicks, W. H., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Age	74	49	....	1,740 00	1,730 00	1,211 00	504 55
O'Reilly, A. J., Senior Examiner of Companies, Insurance	Age	63	44	....	4,620 00	4,592 79	3,214 95	2,186 49
Vincent, F. P., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Ill health	51	42	....	2,040 00	2,033 33	1,423 33	237 22
Wilkins, Joseph, Statistician, Trade and Commerce	Age	72	45	....	3,000 00	2,980 00	2,086 00	1,042 98
Woods, Wm. P., Investigator of Drawback Claims, National Revenue	Age	65	41	....	2,640 00	2,520 00	1,764 00	2,352 00
							16,252 45	10,062 60
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 2								
*McDonald, J. R., Sub-Collector, National Revenue	Age	74	32	....	410 00	390 00	249 60	187 20
McKee, Wm., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	Age	70	39	....	1,800 00	1,795 21	1,256 65	300 64
							1,506 25	487 84
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5								
Aiken, A., Sub-Collector, National Revenue	Age	70	$12\frac{11}{12}$	$12\frac{11}{12}$	1,740 00	1,666 68	430 56	92 59
Allen, J. C., Customs Appraiser, National Revenue	Age	67	30	30	2,700 00	2,421 00	1,452 60	968 40
Alton, H., Oiler, Railways and Canals	Age	70	$10\frac{1}{12}$	$10\frac{1}{12}$	1,440 00	1,415 23	285 40	95 12
Anderson, J. H., Special Customs and Excise Officer, National Revenue	Age	74	$14\frac{7}{12}$	$14\frac{7}{12}$	2,160 00	2,089 55	609 45	285 02
Baby, W. A. D., Collector of Inland Revenue, National Revenue	Age	71	$52\frac{4}{12}$	35	3,240 00	3,201 33	2,240 93	2,166 23
Bailey, John, Sub-Collector, National Revenue	Age	73	$34\frac{7}{12}$	$34\frac{7}{12}$	2,880 00	2,580 00	1,784 50	1,784 40
Bancroft, C. D., Veterinary Inspector, Agriculture	Age	71	$21\frac{10}{12}$	$21\frac{10}{12}$	2,520 00	2,453 45	1,071 34	827 24
Bancroft, J., Mail Porter, Post Office	Ill health	63	$10\frac{5}{12}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	1,500 00	1,461 00	304 38	126 80
*Banks, John, Sub-Collector, National Revenue	Age	66	17	17	2,040 00	1,972 00	670 48	167 61
Barnhardt, A., Regulating Weir Attendant, Railways and Canals	Age	70	$16\frac{11}{12}$	$13\frac{5}{12}$	1,110 00	1,103 81	296 19	24 68

Barnstead, W. L., Supervising Immigration Inspector, Immigration and Colonization	Age	73	$26\frac{11}{12}$	$26\frac{11}{12}$	2,880 00	2,733 35	1,471 45	265 02
Bartlett, E. E., Clerk, Grade 4, Public Works	Age	75	$24\frac{4}{12}$	$24\frac{4}{12}$	1,920 00	1,862 78	906 55	282 67
Bissett, J., Fireman, Public Works	Age	70	$14\frac{11}{12}$	$14\frac{11}{12}$	1,380 00	1,357 17	404 89	154 08
Blake, A. C., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	66	$36\frac{8}{12}$	35	2,040 00	2,021 50	1,415 05	654 27
Blyth, W. S., Inspector, Railway Safety Apparatus, Railways and Canals	Age	68	22	$15\frac{7}{12}$	3,120 00	3,032 00	944 97	787 38
Bonneville, L. M., Mail Porter, Post Office	Ill health	62	$23\frac{10}{12}$	$14\frac{8}{12}$	1,440 00	1,155 50	338 95	310 64
Bourassa, C., Asst. Steam Power Plant Engineer, Public Works	Age	70	$23\frac{2}{12}$	$13\frac{6}{12}$	1,680 00	1,501 74	410 87	11 04
Bourdon, M., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Age	73	$25\frac{6}{12}$	$25\frac{6}{12}$	1,740 00	1,713 00	873 63	218 40
Bourinot, S. P., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Ill health	38	$17\frac{5}{12}$	$17\frac{5}{12}$	1,740 00	1,683 00	586 24	341 95
Bousquet, P., Mail Porter, Post Office	Age	70	16	16	1,500 00	1,470 00	470 40	235 20
Bown, E. A., Sub-Collector, National Revenue	Ill health	60	$23\frac{10}{12}$	$23\frac{10}{12}$	1,380 00	1,345 00	641 12	587 62
Boyd, A. J., Inspector of Agencies, Indian Affairs	Age	75	22	22	2,400 00	2,330 65	1,025 49	912 39
Boyer, W., Mail Porter, Post Office	Ill health	63	$17\frac{7}{12}$	$17\frac{7}{12}$	1,500 00	1,469 80	516 88	215 35
Bradley, N. S., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	65	$38\frac{4}{12}$	35	2,040 00	2,003 33	1,402 33	1,285 35
Brymer, W. S., Customs-Excise Enforcement Officer, National Revenue	Abolition of office	59	$23\frac{8}{12}$	14	660 00	625 00	175 00	131 22
Bryson, M. N., Sub-Collector, National Revenue	Abolition of office	59	24	24	1,740 00	1,704 23	818 03	802 01
Bulger, J., Cashier and Computing Clerk, National Revenue	Age	74	$24\frac{4}{12}$	$24\frac{4}{12}$	2,040 00	1,982 67	964 90	294 80
Burke, F. A., Lightkeeper, Marine	Age	72	$22\frac{3}{12}$	$22\frac{3}{12}$	1,166 00	1,075 58	478 63	338 34
Burkitt, J., Immigration Inspector, Immigration and Colonization	Age	70	$15\frac{10}{12}$	$11\frac{11}{12}$	1,800 00	1,705 60	406 50	392 89
Busby, E. S., Chief Inspector, National Revenue	Age	65	$31\frac{2}{12}$	$31\frac{2}{12}$	5,040 00	4,968 00	3,096 72	3,096 72
Carnahan, G. B., Fruit and Vegetable Inspector, Agriculture	Ill health	60	$11\frac{4}{12}$	$11\frac{4}{12}$	1,980 00	1,602 79	363 30	363 24
Carrothers, J. A., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Ill health	47	$16\frac{2}{12}$	$16\frac{2}{12}$	1,740 00	1,705 00	551 28	505 34
Charters, J., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Age	70	$43\frac{6}{12}$	35	1,500 00	1,485 00	1,039 50	779 58
Chasse, J. A., Junior Departmental Solicitor, Public Works	Age	70	$39\frac{8}{12}$	$30\frac{3}{12}$	3,360 00	3,294 45	1,993 14	1,457 31
Clemens, H. U., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	70	$25\frac{6}{12}$	$25\frac{6}{12}$	1,620 00	1,595 00	813 45	67 78
Coffey, J., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	65	$43\frac{7}{12}$	35	2,040 00	2,003 33	1,402 33	1,285 46
Cooney, P. J., Senior Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Age	65	$42\frac{5}{12}$	35	1,920 00	1,910 00	1,337 00	668 46
Cooper, C. E., Caretaker, Public Works	Ill health	60	$16\frac{1}{12}$	$10\frac{7}{12}$	1,380 00	1,358 67	287 59	102 23
Cornish, J. C., Supervising Immigration Inspector, Immigration and Colonization	Age	73	$20\frac{3}{12}$	$20\frac{3}{12}$	1,920 00	1,848 36	748 59	533 16
Corp, W., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	66	$36\frac{6}{12}$	35	2,040 00	2,020 00	1,414 00	706 98
Coulter, A. F., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	Age	68	$46\frac{9}{12}$	35	1,800 00	1,795 00	1,256 50	314 10
Crevier, S. E., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Age	70	$27\frac{9}{12}$	$27\frac{9}{12}$	1,740 00	1,714 57	951 59	113 27
Crichton, G., Cleaner and Helper, Public Works	Age	68	$11\frac{8}{12}$	$11\frac{8}{12}$	1,200 00	1,155 00	269 50	202 05
David, T., Special Exciseman, National Revenue	Age	72	$29\frac{9}{12}$	$29\frac{9}{12}$	2,160 00	2,107 16	1,253 76	252 77
Davis, M. R., Steamship Inspector, Marine	Age	67	$28\frac{3}{12}$	$28\frac{3}{12}$	2,880 00	2,808 00	1,586 52	1,586 52
Demers, J. E., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Ill health	53	12	$11\frac{10}{12}$	1,740 00	1,706 00	403 75	336 40
Dempsey, J. H. C., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	66	$42\frac{10}{12}$	35	1,740 00	1,723 33	1,206 33	1,005 20
Desforges, B., Lockman, Railways and Canals	Age	67	$11\frac{4}{12}$	$11\frac{4}{12}$	1,110 00	877 30	198 85	10 69
Dickson, W. H., Parliamentary Reporter, House of Commons	Ill health	63	22	22	3,480 00	3,360 00	1,478 40	985 60
Donovan, J. M., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	67	$29\frac{2}{12}$	$29\frac{2}{12}$	2,040 00	1,980 00	1,155 00	577 50
Dorval, I., Clerk, Grade 2, Post Office	Ill health	42	$18\frac{6}{12}$	$18\frac{6}{12}$	1,380 00	1,328 64	491 60	68 75
Doyle, A. J., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	70	35	35	1,740 00	1,712 00	1,198 40	399 44
Drolet, A., Sub-Collector, National Revenue	Age	72	$22\frac{7}{12}$	$22\frac{7}{12}$	1,140 00	1,105 00	499 09	457 49
Dumond, P. E., Senior Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Age	70	$25\frac{11}{12}$	$25\frac{11}{12}$	1,920 00	1,888 00	978 61	652 40

Appendix No. 10—Continued

ALLOWANCES granted as Superannuation and amounts paid to employees retired during the year ended March 31, 1930—Con.

Name and nature of service	Cause of retirement	Age at retirement	Number of years service	Number of years to count	Salary at time of retirement	Average salary	Annual allowance	Amount paid during the fiscal year
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5—*Continued*					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dumont, O., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Ill health	62	$41\frac{8}{12}$	35	2,040 00	2,003 33	1,402 33	1,285 46
Ellis, F. T., Clerk, Grade 2, Interior	Ill health	51	$24\frac{11}{12}$	$24\frac{11}{12}$	1,380 00	1,353 98	674 73	618 42
Elsam, T. R., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Ill health	61	$17\frac{11}{12}$	$17\frac{11}{12}$	1,620 00	1,595 00	571 54	47 62
Emerson, J., Inspector, Postal Service, Post Office	Ill health	58	$39\frac{3}{12}$	35	3,240 00	3,200 00	2,240 00	1,119 96
Evans, W. J., Caretaker, Public Works	Age	71	$17\frac{2}{12}$	$10\frac{6}{12}$	1,200 00	1,184 61	248 77	14 71
Fenwick, W., Collector, National Revenue	Age	73	$18\frac{3}{12}$	18	2,500 00	2,500 00	900 00	31 45
Ferguson, H. S., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	Age	70	$39\frac{5}{12}$	35	1,800 00	1,772 52	1,240 76	360 20
Fitzpatrick, J. T., Cashier and Computing Clerk, National Revenue	Age	69	$18\frac{1}{12}$	$18\frac{1}{12}$	2,040 00	1,926 00	696 57	58 04
Fleming, M. J., Bridgemaster, Railways and Canals	Age	73	$14\frac{10}{12}$	$14\frac{10}{12}$	1,200 00	1,190 00	353 03	58 82
Fleming, W. H., Lockmaster, Railways and Canals	Age	72	$40\frac{8}{12}$	35	1,305 00	1,262 00	883 40	368 05
Forrest, C. G., Messenger, National Defence	Ill health	58	$30\frac{2}{12}$	$30\frac{2}{12}$	1,140 00	977 23	589 60	
Forrest, G., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Age	69	$29\frac{3}{12}$	$29\frac{3}{12}$	1,740 00	1,704 93	997 38	919 75
Fraser, R. H., Right of Way Agent, Railways and Canals	Age	69	$25\frac{2}{12}$	$25\frac{2}{12}$	4,920 00	4,870 45	2,451 46	158 15
*Gaudet, A., Senior Customs and Excise Clerk, National Revenue	Age	66	$26\frac{6}{12}$	$26\frac{6}{12}$	2,220 00	1,984 00	1,051 52	175 24
Gazey, J., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	67	$35\frac{1}{12}$	35	1,740 00	1,720 00	1,204 00	1,203 96
Germain, C., Superintendent of Mails, Post Office	Ill health	61	$38\frac{7}{12}$	35	3,000 00	2,980 00	2,086 00	1,042 98
Gibson, H., Clerk, Grade 3, National Defence	Age	70	$10\frac{6}{12}$	$10\frac{6}{12}$	1,680 00	1,637 80	343 94	173 87
Godreau, J. P. J., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Ill health	29	$11\frac{2}{12}$	$11\frac{2}{12}$	1,500 00	1,475 00	329 42	
Godwin, L. A. W., Immigration Guard, Immigration and Colonization	Age	73	$17\frac{6}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	1,260 00	1,250 89	437 81	66 44
Grant, J. G., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	67	47	35	1,740 00	1,721 67	1,205 16	1,104 73
Grigor, R. W., Collector, National Revenue	Abolition of office	62	$22\frac{1}{12}$	$22\frac{1}{12}$	1,920 00	1,880 00	830 33	761 09
Halkett, A., Associate Zoologist, Fisheries	Age	75	$51\frac{8}{12}$	35	3,420 00	3,403 33	2,382 33	794 08
Harmon, D. K., Sub-Collector, National Revenue	Age	72	$21\frac{8}{12}$	21	1,740 00	1,714 64	720 15	21 43
*Harris, S. T. H., Customs Appraiser, National Revenue	Age	70	$39\frac{11}{12}$	35	2,700 00	2,568 33	1,797 83	1,373 26
Harrison, F. A., Emigration Agent, Immigration and Colonization	Abolition of office	58	$16\frac{8}{12}$	$16\frac{8}{12}$	3,620 00	3,558 00	1,186 00	691 81
Hawley, W. W., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Ill health	31	10	10	1,740 00	1,637 33	327 47	238 24
Himsworth, L. G., Clerk, Grade 1, Marine	Age	66	$15\frac{9}{12}$	$15\frac{9}{12}$	1,020 00	1,034 00	325 71	244 26
Hodder, J. F. M., Collector, National Revenue	Age	71	$31\frac{11}{12}$	$31\frac{11}{12}$	2,880 00	2,826 00	1,803 93	450 96
Hoey, W. C., Caretaker, Public Works	Age	70	$16\frac{9}{12}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	1,380 00	1,350 48	281 35	138 37
Holland, R., Lightkeeper, Marine	Ill health	58	$22\frac{8}{12}$	$22\frac{8}{12}$	2,270 00	2,202 00	998 24	831 80
Hubbard, T. C., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Age	69	17	17	1,740 00	1,712 00	582 08	194 00
Jacques, A. F. X. A., Assistant Postmaster, Post Office	Ill health	62	$36\frac{11}{12}$	35	4,320 00	4,275 00	2,992 50	2,244 33

Jeffrey, A. J., Express and Postal Computing Clerk, National Revenue	Age	72	26	26	1,860 00	1,732 74	901 02	181 65
Jenkins, F. M. S., Principal Clerk, Post Office	Age	70	47$\frac{11}{12}$	35	2,400 00	2,380 00	1,666 00	416 49
Jones, C. E., Stenographer, Grade 3, National Revenue	Ill health	50	14$\frac{10}{12}$	14$\frac{7}{12}$	1,680 00	1,680 00	490 00	326 64
Kearney, D. J., Special Customs and Excise Officer, National Revenue	Ill health	58	34$\frac{8}{12}$	34$\frac{8}{12}$	2,460 00	2,388 00	1,655 68	1,655 64
Killorn, D., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Age	72	37$\frac{11}{12}$	35	1,500 00	1,483 33	1,038 33	865 20
King, J., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Age	66	45$\frac{8}{12}$	35	1,500 00	1,495 86	1,047 10	216 72
Kirkpatrick, W. J., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	Age	66	35$\frac{8}{12}$	35	1,800 00	1,790 00	1,253 00	626 46
Knight, N. C., Sub-Collector, National Revenue	Ill health	59	21$\frac{1}{12}$	19$\frac{7}{12}$	2,040 00	1,976 00	773 93	515 92
Knowlton, J., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	67	43$\frac{7}{12}$	35	2,040 00	2,030 00	1,421 00	355 23
Lagimodiere, W., Inspector, Dominion Lands, Interior	Age	70	23$\frac{8}{12}$	23$\frac{8}{12}$	1,920 00	1,854 00	877 56	658 17
Lamb, J. D., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	69	36$\frac{5}{12}$	35	1,740 00	1,721 66	1,205 16	1,104 73
Landry, W., Lightkeeper, Marine	Age	74	15$\frac{5}{12}$	9$\frac{11}{12}$	1,220 00	1,122 50	222 63	204 05
Lefebvre, J. P., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	66	17$\frac{8}{12}$	17$\frac{8}{12}$	1,740 00	1,711 73	604 81	215 04
Leigh, H. R., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Ill health	57	12$\frac{1}{12}$	11$\frac{8}{12}$	1,500 00	1,470 00	343 00	171 48
Le Moyne, E., Clerk, Grade 2, Public Works	Age	75	30	25$\frac{5}{12}$	1,480 00	1,454 06	739 15	532 46
Leprohon, J., Principal Clerk, National Defence	Ill health	59	26$\frac{7}{12}$	26$\frac{7}{12}$	2,400 00	2,304 00	1,224 96	1,224 96
Livesley, L. P., Clerk, Grade 3, Interior	Age	70	15$\frac{5}{12}$	15$\frac{5}{12}$	1,500 00	1,360 86	419 60	62 44
Lockwood, C. D., Lightkeeper, Marine	Ill health	59	11$\frac{3}{12}$	7$\frac{9}{12}$	1,820 00	1,760 00	272 80	113 65
Loiseau, A., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Ill health	57	26$\frac{3}{12}$	26$\frac{2}{12}$	1,620 00	1,588 00	831 05	554 00
Lunny, R. J., Chief Customs Appraiser, National Revenue	Age	69	48$\frac{1}{12}$	35	3,600 00	3,385 00	2,369 50	1,184 70
MacDonald, John, Principal Clerk, National Defence	Age	75	13$\frac{9}{12}$	13$\frac{9}{12}$	2,400 00	1,869 86	514 14	509 80
MacNeill, C. C., Head Clerk, National Revenue	Age	74	29$\frac{6}{12}$	29$\frac{2}{12}$	2,760 00	2,441 81	1,440 67	290 44
Marion, M. L. F. A., Stenographer, Grade 2, Post Office	Ill health	34	15$\frac{10}{12}$	15$\frac{10}{12}$	1,440 00	1,395 00	441 75	368 10
Marshall, J. A., Collector, National Revenue	Age	70	43$\frac{6}{12}$	35	2,340 00	2,307 78	1,615 45	1,301 33
Martin, E., Lightkeeper, Marine	Age	65	24$\frac{10}{12}$	14$\frac{9}{12}$	1,166 00	1,091 00	321 85	160 92
Mason, T. H., Live Stock Certificate Clerk, Agriculture	Age	71	22$\frac{4}{12}$	22$\frac{4}{12}$	2,800 00	2,800 00	1,250 66	312 66
Mathewson, A. G., Immigration Inspector, Immigration and Colonization	Age	70	16$\frac{2}{12}$	16$\frac{2}{12}$	1,800 00	1,698 45	549 17	475 31
Matton, R., Clerk, Grade 3, Post Office	Ill health	42	17$\frac{2}{12}$	17$\frac{2}{12}$	1,680 00	1,622 00	556 89	464 00
Mayer, E. C., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Ill health	61	17$\frac{11}{12}$	17$\frac{11}{12}$	1,740 00	1,712 57	613 67	58 43
McCallum, P. T., Immigration Inspector, Immigration and Colonization	Age	73	20$\frac{11}{12}$	20$\frac{11}{12}$	1,800 00	1,698 64	710 60	347 62
McCann, J. A., Departmental Purchasing Agent, Grade 6, National Defence	Age	75	44$\frac{5}{12}$	35	4,920 00	4,896 02	3,427 21	2,054 48
McDonald, R. H., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Ill health	40	16$\frac{3}{12}$	16$\frac{3}{12}$	1,500 00	1,471 00	478 08	
McDonald, J. H., Bridge Motorman, Railways and Canals	Age	70	13$\frac{3}{12}$	9$\frac{1}{12}$	1,170 00	962 41	174 84	131 13
McDonald, Thos., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	Age	66	11$\frac{11}{12}$	11$\frac{11}{12}$	1,800 00	1,704 00	406 12	135 36
McGrattan, R. P., Stenographer, Grade 2, Public Works	Ill health	40	15$\frac{10}{12}$	11	1,380 00	1,299 00	285 78	261 91
McLean, E. G., Stenographer, Grade 1, Pensions and National Health	Ill health	30	10$\frac{4}{12}$	5$\frac{4}{12}$	1,200 00	1,001 77	106 85	
McMullen, J. E., Inspector, Dominion Lands, Interior	Age	67	17$\frac{5}{12}$	17$\frac{5}{12}$	1,920 00	1,862 00	648 60	216 20
Meloche, A., Lock Motorman, Railways and Canals	Age	70	11	6$\frac{1}{12}$	1,170 00	907 77	110 44	101 20
Miller, F., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Ill health	49	21$\frac{3}{12}$	21$\frac{3}{12}$	1,500 00	1,471 20	625 26	250 08
Moore, A. T., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	68	34$\frac{8}{12}$	35	1,740 00	1,731 67	1,212 17	505 05
Moore, I., Stenographer, Grade 3, Interior	Age	69	24$\frac{9}{12}$	24$\frac{9}{12}$	1,680 00	1,679 00	831 11	69 25
Moore, W. S., Customs-Excise Clerk, National Revenue	Age	74	26$\frac{3}{12}$	26$\frac{3}{12}$	1,740 00	1,707 65	896 52	624 19
Morin, H., Lightkeeper, Marine	Age	66	31$\frac{10}{12}$	31$\frac{10}{12}$	1,400 00	1,340 50	853 45	71 12

Appendix No. 10—Continued

ALLOWANCES granted as Superannuation and amounts paid to employees retired during the year ended March 31, 1930—Con.

Name and nature of service	Cause of retirement	Age at retirement	Number of years service	Number of years to count	Salary at time of retirement	Average salary	Annual allowance	Amount paid during the fiscal year
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5—*Continued*					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Morris, J., Mail Porter, Post Office	Age	70	$14\frac{5}{12}$	$14\frac{5}{12}$	1,500 00	1,470 00	423 85	211 92
Morrissey, T. E., Sub-Collector, National Revenue	Abolition of office	66	$16\frac{8}{12}$	$16\frac{5}{12}$	660 00	716 00	235 09	215 49
Muggah, M. M., Hospital Attendant, Pensions and National Health	Ill health	53	$11\frac{11}{12}$	$8\frac{11}{12}$	1,140 00	821 68	146 50	11 02
Murphy, M. J., Clerk, Grade 4, Printing and Stationery	Age	66	20	20	1,920 00	1,740 86	696 34	80 81
Murray, J. A., Principal File Clerk, Marine	Age	70	$49\frac{9}{12}$	35	2,800 00	2,800 00	1,960 00	816 65
Nash, H. G., Forest Assistant, Interior	Age	69	12	12	1,944 00	1,848 00	443 52	443 52
Nelligan, M., Elevator Operator, Public Works	Ill health	51	$11\frac{11}{12}$	$7\frac{6}{12}$	1,080 00	1,010 58	151 58	135 26
Niblock, W. G., Collector, National Revenue	Age	69	$15\frac{1}{12}$	15	2,340 00	2,268 00	680 40	680 40
O'Brien, E. C., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Ill health	62	$38\frac{9}{12}$	35	1,740 00	1,731 67	1,212 17	505 05
O'Brien, P., Lockman, Railways and Canals	Ill health	63	$15\frac{4}{12}$	$15\frac{4}{12}$	1,110 00	865 73	265 49	256 59
*O'Connor, D. J., Head Clerk, Secretary of State	Age	75	$20\frac{5}{12}$	$20\frac{5}{12}$	3,000 00	2,928 45	1,195 77	604 27
O'Connor ,E., Wharf Patrolman, Marine	Age	75	$19\frac{1}{12}$	$19\frac{1}{12}$	1,260 00	1,250 65	477 33	78 39
Paradis, J. J. P., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Age	66	$17\frac{11}{12}$	$17\frac{11}{12}$	1,500 00	1,475 00	528 54	44 04
Parent, Y. C., Stenographer, Grade 3, Public Works	Ill health	38	17	17	1,560 00	1,420 00	482 80	321 84
Paterson, G. W., Clerk, Grade 4, Interior	Age	71	$50\frac{1}{12}$	35	1,920 00	1,893 87	1,325 71	865 94
Patterson, T. B., Clerk, Grade 2, National Revenue	Age	70	$17\frac{7}{12}$	$17\frac{7}{12}$	1,440 00	1,424 32	500 89	218 13
Paul, A. R., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Ill health	68	$29\frac{10}{12}$	$29\frac{10}{12}$	1,740 00	1,704 00	1,016 72	1,016 64
Pegg, A., Clerk, Grade 2, Interior	Age	66	45	35	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,008 00	504 00
Petepiece, T. E., Postmaster, Post Office	Ill health	57	21	21	2,640 00	2,412 00	1,013 04	506 52
Peters, C. M., Lightkeeper, Marine	Age	65	$19\frac{9}{12}$	$19\frac{9}{12}$	1,227 48	1,228 10	485 07	
Picard, G., Immigration Guard, Immigration and Colonization	Ill health	61	$17\frac{5}{12}$	$13\frac{1}{12}$	1,260 00	1,242 26	325 06	96 09
Plumridge, J. W., Cleaner and Helper, National Defence	Ill health	56	$11\frac{4}{12}$	$11\frac{4}{12}$	1,200 00	1,187 90	269 26	54 26
Podger, C., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	69	$17\frac{5}{12}$	$17\frac{5}{12}$	1,620 00	1,589 00	553 50	322 84
Proctor, W. G., Caretaker, Public Works	Age	75	$11\frac{1}{12}$	$11\frac{1}{12}$	1,380 00	1,356 17	300 62	94 35
Provost, J. A., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Ill health	47	$18\frac{3}{12}$	$18\frac{3}{12}$	1,740 00	1,708 00	623 42	415 60
Purvis, C., Cleaner and Helper, Public Works	Age	70	$12\frac{2}{12}$	$7\frac{8}{12}$	1,200 00	1,156 13	177 27	129 11
Reid, J. D. P., Customs-Excise Clerk, National Revenue	Age	74	$18\frac{10}{12}$	$18\frac{10}{12}$	1,740 00	1,709 33	643 85	357 67
Richard, J. J. L., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	66	$15\frac{7}{12}$	$15\frac{7}{12}$	1,740 00	1,714 00	534 20	89 02
Robillard, R. J., Chief Draftsman, Public Works	Ill health	65	$43\frac{10}{12}$	35	3,120 00	3,106 67	2,174 67	724 88
Rochon, J., Inspector, Food and Drugs, Pensions and National Health	Ill health	50	$16\frac{3}{12}$	$16\frac{2}{12}$	1,740 00	1,635 00	528 65	528 60
Rome, A., Grain Weighman, Trade and Commerce	Age	70	$20\frac{9}{12}$	$20\frac{9}{12}$	2,460 00	2,372 00	984 38	574 21

Sankey, E. M., Immigration Inspector, Immigration and Colonization	Age	70	$17\frac{2}{12}$	$17\frac{2}{12}$	1,800 00	1,694 13	581 65	555 78
*Shaw, J. F., Principal Clerk, Pensions and National Health	Ill health	43	$17\frac{6}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	2,400 00	2,312 32	809 31	180 57
Shaw, P. C., Customs-Excise Clerk, National Revenue	Ill health	43	$16\frac{9}{12}$	$16\frac{6}{12}$	1,740 00	1,713 26	565 38	129 17
Smith, Alfred, Letter Carrier Overseer, Post Office	Ill health	61	$29\frac{10}{12}$	$29\frac{8}{12}$	1,920 00	1,866 00	1,107 16	276 78
Smith, F. H., Postmaster, Post Office	Age	70	$47\frac{6}{12}$	35	4,020 00	4,020 00	2,814 00	703 50
Smith, Theophilus, Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	65	$43\frac{10}{12}$	35	1,740 00	1,720 00	1,204 00	1,203 96
Southern, E. W., Lightkeeper, Marine	Age	71	$40\frac{7}{12}$	$21\frac{11}{12}$	1,256 00	1,184 05	519 01	186 95
Staples, Wm., Clerk, Grade 3, Public Works	Age	73	$15\frac{1}{12}$	$10\frac{11}{12}$	1,620 00	1,530 00	334 05	83 49
*Stewart, C. R., Parliamentary Doorkeeper, House of Commons	Age	70	$49\frac{1}{12}$	35	1,440 00	1,440 00	1,008 00	336 00
Stupart, Sir R. F., Director of Meteorological Service, Marine	Age	71	$56\frac{6}{12}$	$31\frac{8}{12}$	5,520 00	5,454 00	3,454 20	2,590 65
Sullivan, E. A., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	66	$45\frac{8}{12}$	35	2,040 00	2,020 00	1,414 00	706 98
Summerfield, T. H., Caretaker, Public Works	Age	74	$17\frac{11}{12}$	$17\frac{11}{12}$	1,380 00	1,376 77	493 34	
Taylor, E. L., Departmental Accountant, Grade 3, Post Office	Age	65	$46\frac{3}{12}$	35	3,120 00	3,100 00	2,170 00	1,084 98
Taylor, F., Mail Porter, Post Office	Ill health	60	$11\frac{2}{12}$	$11\frac{2}{12}$	1,500 00	1,475 00	329 42	27 45
Taylor, Wm., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Ill health	52	$18\frac{8}{12}$	$18\frac{8}{12}$	1,740 00	1,659 00	619 36	154 83
Thicke, G. M., Clerk, Grade 3, Trade and Commerce	Ill health	38	$17\frac{11}{12}$	$17\frac{11}{12}$	1,620 00	1,459 22	522 88	290 47
Thompson, T. E., Clerk, Grade 4, National Revenue	Age	70	$42\frac{11}{12}$	35	1,920 00	1,852 00	1,296 40	1,080 30
Thomson, Wm., Veterinary Inspector, Agriculture	Ill health	56	$20\frac{5}{12}$	$20\frac{5}{12}$	2,520 00	2,460 00	1,006 13	335 36
Tobin, T. S., Collector, National Revenue	Age	71	$26\frac{5}{12}$	$26\frac{5}{12}$	2,340 00	2,251 22	1,189 28	396 40
Torrie, G. E., Fisheries Inspector, Fisheries	Age	66	$17\frac{10}{12}$	$17\frac{10}{12}$	1,500 00	1,485 00	529 65	220 65
Trew, E., Clerk, Grade 3, National Defence	Age	72	$14\frac{10}{12}$	$14\frac{10}{12}$	1,560 00	1,356 13	402 32	294 11
Trumpour, F. T. T., Clerk, Grade 4, National Revenue	Ill health	33	$16\frac{11}{12}$	$16\frac{11}{12}$	1,920 00	1,806 00	611 03	
Tubbs, F. H., Letter Carrier, Post Office	Ill health	60	$35\frac{8}{12}$	35	1,500 00	1,468 00	1,027 60	685 04
Urquhart, J. R., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	Age	75	$48\frac{9}{12}$	35	1,800 00	1,780 00	1,246 00	1,245 96
Valois, L., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Ill health	60	$17\frac{4}{12}$	$17\frac{4}{12}$	1,740 00	1,698 58	588 84	383 06
Verner, T. H., Collector, National Revenue	Age	66	$34\frac{7}{12}$	$34\frac{7}{12}$	4,920 00	4,415 00	3,053 71	3,053 64
Waldorf, J. H., Lock Motorman, Railways and Canals	Age	70	$12\frac{1}{12}$	$8\frac{7}{12}$	1,170 00	971 42	166 76	125 01
Wattsford, G. H., Draftsman, Public Works	Ill health	55	$21\frac{2}{12}$	21	1,800 00	1,714 00	719 88	569 91
Westwick, H., Clerk, Grade 4, Printing and Stationery	Ill health	53	$29\frac{5}{12}$	$29\frac{5}{12}$	1,920 00	1,786 75	1,051 21	788 40
Wilde, J., Lightkeeper, Marine	Age	77	$17\frac{1}{12}$	$17\frac{1}{12}$	1,056 00	954 00	325 95	325 92
Wiley, W. E., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	74	$43\frac{9}{12}$	35	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,260 00	962 50
Wilson, E. E., Supervising Immigration Inspector, Immigration and Colonization	Age	65	$16\frac{11}{12}$	$16\frac{11}{12}$	2,280 00	2,225 35	752 91	208 46
Wilson, J. E., Assistant Receiver General, Finance	Age	67	14	14	3,240 00	3,117 00	872 76	654 29
Wood, C. H., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Age	68	$19\frac{9}{12}$	$19\frac{9}{12}$	1,740 00	1,715 00	677 42	
Woods, M., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Age	66	$19\frac{2}{12}$	$19\frac{2}{12}$	1,620 00	1,586 00	607 97	506 60
Yates, T. H., Customs-Excise Surveyor, Grade 5, National Revenue	Age	69	$24\frac{7}{12}$	$24\frac{7}{12}$	2,880 00	2,363 29	1,161 95	78 08
Young, C. A., Fisheries Inspector, Fisheries	Age	68	23	23	1,500 00	1,488 00	684 48	228 16
							179,477 11	99,529 36

Appendix No. 10—Continued

ANNUITIES granted and amounts paid to dependents of employees who died during the year ended March 31, 1930

Name of Contributor and Nature of Service	Dependents' Relationship to contributor	Age at death	Number of years service	Number of years to count	Final annual salary	Average salary	Annual allowance to dependents	Amount paid during the fiscal year
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5—*Continued*					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ashforth, J. G., Grain Trackman, Trade and Commerce	Widow	68	$12\frac{8}{12}$	$12\frac{8}{12}$	1,620 00	1,458 00	184 68	69 25
Audette, F., Caretaker, Public Archives	"	66	$17\frac{9}{12}$	$13\frac{5}{12}$	1,380 00	1,379 84	222 16	
Baker, F. C., Head Clerk, Board of Pension Commissioners	"	49	$13\frac{3}{12}$	$13\frac{3}{12}$	3,000 00	2,946 19	468 44	113 31
Balmain, G. E., Collector, National Revenue	"	67	$17\frac{1}{12}$	$16\frac{8}{12}$	1,920 00	1,895 09	315 85	
Banks, John, Sub-Collector, National Revenue	"	66	17	17	2,040 00	1,972 00	335 24	175 68
Barrett, A. E., Assistant Architect, Public Works	"	52	$15\frac{8}{12}$	$15\frac{8}{12}$	2,700 00	2,629 87	618 02	569 93
Bertrand, T., Wage Investigator, Labour	"	57	$12\frac{2}{12}$	$12\frac{2}{12}$	2,520 00	2,296 06	279 36	175 73
Bobby, H. J., Letter Carrier, Post Office	"	62	$35\frac{2}{12}$	$19\frac{3}{12}$	1,500 00	1,494 25	287 64	82 74
Boivin, G. L. N., Committee Clerk, House of Commons	"	59	$26\frac{11}{12}$	$26\frac{11}{12}$	2,520 00	2,352 60	949 86	941 88
Bowman, A. O., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	"	73	$21\frac{1}{12}$	$21\frac{1}{12}$	1,740 00	1,707 32	359 96	260 24
Burnie, W. E., Postal Clerk, Post Office	"	56	26	26	1,740 00	1,714 68	668 72	
Burton, R. H., Land Administration Clerk, Interior	"	60	$17\frac{10}{12}$	$17\frac{10}{12}$	1,740 00	1,608 00	286 76	
Burwell, E. V., Assistant Engineer, Public Works	"	55	16	16	2,580 00	2,267 35	362 78	319 86
Butterworth, A. F. W., Departmental Accountant, Gr. 2, Immigration and Colonization	"	47	$21\frac{4}{12}$	$21\frac{4}{12}$	2,700 00	2,645 47	564 37	
Cairns, R. H., District Inspector, Indian Schools, Indian Affairs	"	71	$15\frac{2}{12}$	$15\frac{2}{12}$	2,100 00	2,030 64	307 98	273 98
Callaghan, J. A., Postmaster, Post Office	"	68	$42\frac{1}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	2,880 00	2,816 77	492 94	
Carrier, G. L., Clerk, Gr. 3, Post Office	"	50	$15\frac{5}{12}$	$15\frac{5}{12}$	1,560 00	1,157 81	178 50	49 41
Carrière, P., Departmental Accountant, Gr. 2, Post Office	"	55	$34\frac{2}{12}$	$34\frac{2}{12}$	2,700 00	2,383 16	977 10	640 86
Chapman, H. D., Engineering Clerk, Interior	"	64	$15\frac{4}{12}$	$10\frac{3}{12}$	1,740 00	1,573 61	161 29	
Chartrand, E. J., Clerk, Gr. 3, Post Office	"	42	$18\frac{9}{12}$	$18\frac{9}{12}$	1,620 00	1,535 10	431 75	92 83
Cloutier, S., Postal Clerk, Post Office	"	38	$17\frac{2}{12}$	$16\frac{8}{12}$	1,740 00	1,705 29	424 19	379 60
Collins, W. T., Customs-Excise Clerk, National Revenue	"	68	$12\frac{11}{12}$	$12\frac{11}{12}$	1,740 00	1,715 03	221 52	
Connolly, M., Mail Porter, Post Office	"	68	$17\frac{9}{12}$	$17\frac{9}{12}$	1,500 00	1,473 29	261 50	59 04
Corriveau, H. F., Chief Radio Operator, Marine	"	34	$13\frac{3}{12}$	$13\frac{3}{12}$	2,190 00	1,911 27	354 54	
Côté, J. A. E., Postal Clerk, Post Office	Children	46	$22\frac{7}{12}$	$22\frac{7}{12}$	1,740 00	1,707 23	308 44	225 50
Cryderman, C. W., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Widow	64	$23\frac{5}{12}$	$23\frac{5}{12}$	1,740 00	1,709 43	400 29	218 99
Cyr, J. E., Clerk of Works, Public Works	"	74	$14\frac{11}{12}$	$14\frac{11}{12}$	2,520 00	2,448 81	365 28	353 10
Dame, M., Postal Clerk, Post Office	"	52	$17\frac{4}{12}$	$16\frac{11}{12}$	1,500 00	1,713 19	289 82	67 78
Davidson, A. S., Customs Truckman, National Revenue	"	67	$10\frac{5}{12}$	$10\frac{5}{12}$	1,500 00	1,378 47	143 59	37 42
Desrochers, R. C., Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Works	"	61	44	35	5,220 00	5,200 97	1,820 34	714 41
Dinsmore, J. E., Senior Examiner, National Revenue	"	59	$20\frac{1}{12}$	$20\frac{1}{12}$	1,920 00	1,884 77	378 53	354 29
Durant, C. D., Clerk, Grade 1, Marine	"	38	$10\frac{7}{12}$	$7\frac{6}{12}$	1,200 00	1,176 83	132 39	51 11
Farmer, R. C., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	"	68	$23\frac{5}{12}$	$23\frac{5}{12}$	1,740 00	1,709 47	400 30	217 89

Filion, E., Postal Clerk, Post Office	“	49	$15\frac{9}{12}$	$15\frac{4}{12}$	1,740 00	1,715 29	394 51	
Fisher, J. W., Veterinary Inspector, Agriculture	“	68	$16\frac{7}{12}$	$13\frac{9}{12}$	2,520 00	2,469 71	339 58	32 33
Fulford, H. L., Principal Clerk, Interior	“	60	23	$21\frac{10}{12}$	2,400 00	2,328 67	711 79	667 35
Gaiger, A. P., Letter Carrier, Post Office	“	43	$11\frac{11}{12}$	$11\frac{11}{12}$	1,500 00	1,475 09	263 67	
Gamble, O. K., Clerk, Grade 4, Interior	“	44	$14\frac{5}{12}$	$14\frac{5}{12}$	1,740 00	1,631 03	282 17	
Gaudet, A., Senior Customs and Excise Clerk, National Revenue	“	66	$26\frac{6}{12}$	$26\frac{6}{12}$	2,220 00	1,984 00	525 76	156 87
Gough, D. S., Clerk, Grade 3, Auditor General's Office	“	47	$10\frac{4}{12}$	$10\frac{4}{12}$	1,620 00	1,383 87	200 20	3 77
Goyette, L. F., Clerk, Grade 4, Post Office	“	47	$24\frac{11}{12}$	$24\frac{11}{12}$	1,800 00	1,647 90	410 60	98 22
Hamel, A. J., Clerk, Grade 3, Marine	“	66	$27\frac{9}{12}$	$27\frac{9}{12}$	2,100 00	2,100 00	699 30	142 86
Harris, S. T. H., Customs Appraiser, National Revenue	“	70	$39\frac{11}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	2,700 00	2,568 33	449 36	56 17
Hennessy, J., Express and Postal Computing Clerk, National Revenue	“	70	$22\frac{8}{12}$	$22\frac{8}{12}$	1,920 00	1,797 00	407 32	58 18
Hill, W. A., Postal Clerk, Post Office	“	37	$16\frac{7}{12}$	$16\frac{4}{12}$	1,740 00	1,679 00	411 35	239 89
Horton, A. H., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	“	44	$18\frac{3}{12}$	$18\frac{3}{12}$	1,800 00	1,764 40	322 01	284 40
Hudon, P. E., Inspector, Weights and Measures, Trade and Commerce	“	67	$11\frac{11}{12}$	$11\frac{11}{12}$	1,800 00	1,618 10	289 23	171 80
Jeffery, J. E., Principal Postal Clerk, Post Office	“	65	$40\frac{5}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	2,400 00	2,383 23	417 07	174 87
Johnson, W. R., Hatchery Helper, Fisheries	“	62	$16\frac{2}{12}$	$16\frac{2}{12}$	1,200 00	1,162 48	225 53	130 28
Jones, John, Grain Weighman, Trade and Commerce	“	55	$13\frac{8}{12}$	$7\frac{3}{12}$	2,460 00	2,056 31	149 08	128 60
Lang, W. M., Lockmaster, Railways and Canals	“	53	$13\frac{5}{12}$	$13\frac{5}{12}$	1,140 00	944 44	126 71	46 06
Laprise, A., Superintendent, Power Plant, Public Works	“	64	$10\frac{7}{12}$	$10\frac{7}{12}$	3,120 00	3,069 64	324 87	
Larmonth, F. F., Principal Clerk, Immigration and Colonization	“	50	$22\frac{3}{12}$	$21\frac{7}{12}$	2,400 00	2,129 29	459 57	301 38
Leblanc, A., Mail Porter, Post Office	“	60	$21\frac{1}{12}$	$21\frac{1}{12}$	1,500 00	1,464 80	177 00	165 20
Léveillé, J. H., Letter Carrier, Post Office	“	39	$15\frac{1}{12}$	$15\frac{1}{12}$	1,500 00	1,473 68	222 28	43 02
Liddle, D., Senior Inspector, Weights and Measures, Trade and Commerce	“	65	$25\frac{2}{12}$	$25\frac{2}{12}$	2,100 00	2,046 07	514 93	127 35
Macdonald, E. F., District Superintendent, Post Office	“	50	$30\frac{4}{12}$	$30\frac{4}{12}$	3,720 00	2,607 06	948 96	
MacIsaac, A. A., Custom-Excise Clerk, National Revenue	“	42	17	$16\frac{7}{12}$	1,740 00	1,705 23	282 79	253 84
Magill, R. A., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	“	46	18	18	1,740 00	1,712 77	308 30	82 87
Martineau, G. E., Medical Officer, Grade 3, Pensions and National Health	“	62	$30\frac{6}{12}$	$30\frac{6}{12}$	4,790 00	4,412 71	1,345 88	578 84
Maunder, F. E., Park Warden, Interior	“	53	$17\frac{2}{12}$	$17\frac{2}{12}$	1,740 00	1,951 84	469 08	322 81
McFadden, C., Elevator Operator, Public Works	“	59	$17\frac{6}{12}$	$11\frac{1}{12}$	1,260 00	1,214 00	188 37	144 34
McFarland, A. L., Postal Clerk, Post Office	“	44	$17\frac{9}{12}$	$17\frac{9}{12}$	1,740 00	1,714 32	365 14	51 06
McMurtry, J. C., Veterinary Inspector, Agriculture	“	68	$22\frac{5}{12}$	$22\frac{5}{12}$	2,520 00	2,449 60	549 10	511 00
McNeill, J. S., Postal Clerk, Post Office	“	46	$16\frac{9}{12}$	$13\frac{11}{12}$	1,620 00	1,585 71	264 82	227 00
Mears, E. C., Moisture Tester Operator, Trade and Commerce	“	60	$13\frac{10}{12}$	$8\frac{9}{12}$	1,800 00	1,638 02	143 33	43 91
Milot, J. F., Special Exciseman, National Revenue	“	57	$24\frac{11}{12}$	$24\frac{11}{12}$	2,160 00	2,110 58	525 88	
O'Leary, H. L., Postal Clerk, Post Office	“	51	$17\frac{2}{12}$	$17\frac{2}{12}$	1,740 00	1,706 00	351 44	292 80
Ovell, W. G., Senior Letter Carrier, Post Office	“	45	$21\frac{9}{12}$	$21\frac{9}{12}$	1,560 00	1,479 55	386 16	
Patten, C. B., Chief Clerk, National Revenue	“	46	$25\frac{11}{12}$	$25\frac{11}{12}$	3,720 00	3,546 13	919 04	439 05
Peacock, R. A., Customs-Excise Account Clerk, National Revenue	“	56	$16\frac{7}{12}$	$16\frac{7}{12}$	2,220 00	2,071 35	343 50	
Pelletier, E. A., Messenger to Minister, Railways and Canals	“	61	$31\frac{6}{12}$	$16\frac{11}{12}$	1,600 00	1,534 62	311 53	203 49
Persse, R. M., Clerk, Grade 4, National Revenue	“	64	$36\frac{7}{12}$	35	2,100 00	2,100 00	735 00	614 48
Piché, J., Elevator Operator, Public Works	“	66	$21\frac{5}{12}$	$12\frac{7}{12}$	1,260 00	1,218 06	183 92	128 49
Preville, J. L., Draftsman, Public Works	“	44	$19\frac{6}{12}$	$13\frac{3}{12}$	1,800 00	1,738 45	345 52	
Reeves, A. E., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	“	50	$15\frac{3}{12}$	$14\frac{10}{12}$	1,740 00	1,710 52	253 73	115 93
Regan, C. H., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	“	52	$24\frac{10}{12}$	$24\frac{10}{12}$	2,040 00	1,983 27	591 01	235 04
Reid, N. A., Postal Clerk, Post Office	“	41	$15\frac{11}{12}$	$15\frac{9}{12}$	1,740 00	1,583 13	349 09	
Ruggles, F. G., Lightkeeper, Marine	“	64	$28\frac{3}{12}$	$28\frac{3}{12}$	1,700 00	1,635 44	646 81	446 85
Ryan, T. W., Clerk, Grade 2, Interior	“	61	$21\frac{8}{12}$	$21\frac{8}{12}$	1,600 00	1,600 00	416 00	200 85
Salingar, S., Clerk, Grade 3, Immigration and Colonization	“	57	$30\frac{8}{12}$	$30\frac{8}{12}$	1,680 00	1,676 00	616 77	

Appendix No. 10—Continued

ANNUITIES granted and amounts paid to dependents of employees who died during the year ended March 31, 1930—Con.

Name of Contributor and Nature of Service	Dependents' Relationship to contributor	Age at death	Number of years service	Number of years to count	Final annual salary	Average salary	Annual allowance to dependents	Amount paid during the fiscal year
SUPERANNUATION FUND No. 5—*Concluded*					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Shaw, J. F., Principal Clerk Bookkeeper, Pensions and National Health	Child	43	$17\frac{6}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	2,400 00	2,312 32	161 86	111 32
Shea, J. W., Assistant Postmaster, Post Office	Widow	42	$21\frac{6}{12}$	$21\frac{6}{12}$	2,580 00	1,901 68	613 28	181 32
Silver, A. F., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	Children	44	$15\frac{9}{12}$	$15\frac{5}{12}$	1,740 00	1,710 16	210 92	102 59
Slack, C. C., Clerk, Grade 3, External Affairs	Widow	39	$10\frac{9}{12}$	$8\frac{9}{12}$	1,680 00	1,680 00	162 40	65 39
Sleeth, J., Clerk, Grade 3, Immigration and Colonization	"	56	$26\frac{6}{12}$	$26\frac{6}{12}$	1,440 00	1,334 61	353 67	296 60
Smith, Alex., Lay Inspector, Agriculture	"	57	$10\frac{11}{12}$	$9\frac{11}{12}$	1,620 00	1,528 00	212 12	135 42
Splane, A. A., Lightkeeper, Marine	"	64	$24\frac{2}{12}$	$24\frac{2}{12}$	1,700 00	1,640 71	396 50	186 52
Starratt, W. W. P., Railway Mail Clerk, Post Office	"	67	$28\frac{2}{12}$	$28\frac{2}{12}$	1,800 00	1,768 74	498 20	301 28
Stewart, C. R., Parliamentary Doorkeeper, House of Commons	"	70	$49\frac{1}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	1,440 00	1,440 00	252 00	167 32
Stocks, J. W., Stores Clerk, Trade and Commerce	"	58	$21\frac{11}{12}$	$21\frac{11}{12}$	1,440 00	1,413 07	464 55	260 65
St. Pierre, J. L., Senior Postal Clerk, Post Office	"	47	$21\frac{3}{12}$	$21\frac{3}{12}$	2,040 00	1,922 87	612 92	563 47
Suffel, J. W., Lockmaster, Railways and Canals	"	66	$17\frac{6}{12}$	$17\frac{6}{12}$	1,200 00	1,197 26	209 52	
Talbot, J. O. L., Examiner and Caretaker, National Revenue and Public Works	"	55	$16\frac{10}{12}$	$16\frac{10}{12}$	1,740 00	1,740 00	292 90	
Taylor, E. G., District Supervisor of Fish, Fisheries	"	67	$24\frac{11}{12}$	$24\frac{11}{12}$	2,760 00	2,600 00	906 97	
Thomson, J. D., Sheep Promoter, Agriculture	"	59	$14\frac{10}{12}$	$14\frac{10}{12}$	2,040 00	1,988 42	294 95	
Tobin, M., Senior Checking Clerk, National Revenue	"	70	$24\frac{11}{12}$	$24\frac{5}{12}$	2,280 00	2,081 81	518 72	
Valleau, D. A., Collector, National Revenue	"	59	13	$12\frac{9}{12}$	2,880 00	2,735 33	348 75	178 23
Vyvyan, S., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	"	71	$27\frac{7}{12}$	$25\frac{9}{12}$	1,740 00	1,705 58	439 19	381 24
Warburton, H. H., Customs-Excise Clerk, National Revenue	"	68	$24\frac{7}{12}$	$21\frac{8}{12}$	1,740 00	1,714 00	371 36	61 88
Wetmore, H. W., Head Clerk, National Revenue	"	40	$18\frac{4}{12}$	$18\frac{4}{12}$	2,520 00	1,991 16	511 07	279 61
Wilkinson, .T C., Assessor, Income Tax, National Revenue	"	69	$10\frac{6}{12}$	$10\frac{6}{12}$	2,200 00	1,815 00	190 57	77 28
Wilson, W. W., Customs-Excise Examiner, National Revenue	"	68	$13\frac{8}{12}$	$13\frac{8}{12}$	1,740 00	1,714 82	234 36	
Wood, H. L., Senior Customs and Excise Clerk, National Revenue	"	71	$29\frac{9}{12}$	$29\frac{5}{12}$	2,280 00	1,992 80	586 22	581 31
							42,962 19	18,297 51

Appendix No. 10—Continued

AMOUNTS paid as Gratuities to Contributors or Dependents of Deceased Employees during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930

Name of Contributor	Department	To whom paid	Amount paid
			$ cts.
Affleck, John	Public Works	Contributor	253 75
Asselin, Amable	Post Office	Widow	330 00
Berberick, Leonard J	Pensions and National Health	Contributor	135 00
Bird, Wm. R	Post Office	“	513 33
Brankin, Margaret T	Public Printing and Stationery	“	911 25
Burnett, Mary H	Post Office	“	864 58
Carr, Edward J. B	“	“	1,135 83
Cassidy, Henry J	Fisheries	Widow	1,177 08
Clyde, T. T	Agriculture	Contributor	1,085 00
Conway, L. A	Railways and Canals	“	316 04
Desaulniers, Lionel	Public Works	Widow	393 75
Dorion, R. F. X	National Revenue	“	918 33
Elderton, R. H	Public Works	Contributor	261 25
Elsden, A. J	National Revenue	Widow	976 01
Enefer, George	Public Works	“	482 92
Foreman, Albert	National Revenue	“	652 50
Foster, George	Post Office	Contributor	513 33
Friend, Wm. D	“	Widow	1,685 83
Garlick, George F	Immigration and Colonization	“	292 50
Grieve, Gavin H	Indian Affairs	Contributor	431 67
Grove, Fred	Pensions and National Health	“	87 50
Gugin, Albert A	Finance	“	60 00
Hardie, Annie	Immigration and Colonization	“	1,148 33
Hooser, G. A	National Revenue	“	954 58
Houlahan, John A	Justice	“	740 00
James, Daniel D	Indian Affairs	Widow	312 50
Johnstone, Thos. J	Pensions and National Health	Contributor	96 25
Juneau, Henri A	Post Office	Widow	1,187 50
Lamon, Lyle W	National Revenue	“	357 50
Lamontagne, Nap	Public Works	“	175 00
Lawrence, Arthur	Post Office	“	593 75
Leblanc, Jules	Agriculture	“	55 00
Marchant, Jas	Marine	Contributor	945 00
Maynard, Ernest H	“	Widow	436 08
McKee, Alfred	Public Works	Contributor	346 67
Meek, Ruth I	Pensions and National Health	“	346 67
Michaud, Joseph	Marine	Widow	56 25
Monk, Eric	Post Office	“	125 00
Mooers, Frederick L	Public Works	“	843 33
Munro, D. A	National Revenue	“	1,377 50
Murcott, Harold	Post Office	“	95 00
Myrick, Wm	Marine	Contributor	223 33
Oakley, John	Public Works	“	1,035 00
O'Connor, Evelyn M	National Revenue	“	783 33
Payne, Thos. H. S	Public Works	“	891 25
Pearce, Wm. T	“	“	720 42
Pinneo, H. W	Railways and Canals	Widow	113 33
Pringle, C. A	National Revenue	Contributor	1,147 92
Ranger, Alfred	Railways and Canals	Widow	90 00
Robertson, Wm. W	National Revenue	“	1,150 00
Russell, Lewis H	Pensions and National Health	Contributor	56 67
Smithman, H. H	Marine	Widow	168 88
Stubbs, John H	National Revenue	Contributor	726 25
Sweeting, John	Post Office	Widow	225 00
Tessier, Josephine	Railways and Canals	Contributor	70 71
Violon, Frank	Public Works	Widow	533 33
Warren, S. W	Marine	“	594 03
Wynn, John R	Public Works	Contributor	751 67
			32,950 48

Appendix No. 10—Continued

WITHDRAWAL Allowances paid to Contributors or Dependents of Deceased Employees during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930

Name of Contributor	Department	To whom paid	Amount paid
			$ cts.
Abernethy, L. K.	Post Office	Contributor	144 70
Allaway, Catherine M.	Agriculture	“	110 90
Amsbury, Vivian	Post Office	“	277 43
Appleton, Frank	Trade and Commerce	“	161 19
Atkinson, John	Post Office	“	232 25
Bailey, Elva L.	Agriculture	“	117 35
Banford, Alice M.	Immigration and Colonization	“	208 52
Barker, Harriet	Post Office	Father	939 89
Barnes, Lily	Interior	Contributor	750 80
Barr, Margaret E.	Post Office	“	172 67
Bartholomew, Gilbert	National Revenue	“	522 73
Barthlett, Hildegarde	Pensions and National Health	“	631 26
Batchelor, T. E.	National Revenue	“	803 80
Bates, Jessie McK.	“	“	125 50
Baxter, K. E.	“	“	1,069 64
Beaton, Hilda G.	Agriculture	“	196 72
Beaupré, Albina	Mines	“	217 83
Beckwith, John	Public Works	“	514 52
Best, Lyda M.	Finance	“	35 80
Bigras, Marie C. G.	Auditor General's Office	“	49 73
Bird, Frederick G.	Civil Service Commission	“	1,699 32
Blake, Myrtle L.	Trade and Commerce	“	92 00
Boulet, L. N.	Public Works	“	1,179 60
Bowin, Marie J.	Agriculture	“	135 66
Breault, Simone	Fisheries	“	119 93
Brennan, John	Public Works	Daughters	149 50
Brooker, E. J.	Post Office	Contributor	795 50
Brown, Kathleen E.	“	“	1,155 09
Bryan, A. E.	Trade and Commerce	“	3,080 81
Bulley, Edward	Post Office	“	1,035 42
Calnan, Elizabeth S.	“	“	160 45
Cameron, Dalziel	“	“	1,237 82
Campbell, Donald E.	Pensions and National Health	“	1,285 07
Camten, Gerard	National Revenue	“	195 48
Carrier, Anita	Post Office	“	15 00
Carroll, Frank P.	National Revenue	Sister	2,167 19
Chagnon, Gratia	Post Office	Contributor	215 25
Chalifour, Marie S. A.	Interior	“	112 26
Chisholm, L. L.	Post Office	“	775 70
Clarke, Rita	National Defence	“	730 20
Clendenning, Charles H.	National Revenue	“	1,016 61
Codire, A. A.	“	Sisters	565 03
Cole, Bertha L.	Pensions and National Health	Contributor	39 00
Collins, Heber L.	“ “	“	62 19
Condie, Annie B.	Finance	“	380 71
Connor, Jessie V.	Mines	“	1,231 86
Coté, Alfred J.	Post Office	“	1,135 14
Coté, Edouard	“	“	1,384 97
Cousineau, Henry	National Revenue	Sisters	934 30
Craig, H. B. R.	Public Works	Contributor	2,538 99
Crockett, Ida	Post Office	“	1,074 19
Cross, Heber E.	Interior	“	732 10
Currier, Sibyl	National Revenue	“	103 90
Daigle, R. P.	“	“	1,798 54
Davis, Percy	Post Office	Mother	780 00
Davis, Vera F.	“	Contributor	31 95
Dean, Marjorie	Immigration and Colonization	“	235 16
de la Ronde, Elizabeth H.	National Revenue	“	35 96
Delude, Simon	“	“	240 29
Deneault, Marie C. E.	Post Office	“	81 85
Denton, Henrietta E.	Pensions and National Health	“	20 94
Devine, Georgina	“ “	“	438 30
Dexter, Clara	Post Office	“	180 87
Dolmage, Victor	Mines	“	1,584 59
Donnelly, Mary L. E.	Public Works	“	239 31
Draper, E. N.	National Revenue	“	887 80

Appendix No. 10—Continued

Withdrawal Allowances paid to Contributors or Dependents of Deceased employees during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930—*Continued*

Name of Contributor	Department	To whom paid	Amount paid
			$ cts.
Draper, Stella E.	Post Office	Contributor	191 35
Drouin, Fernande	Justice	“	614 20
Dubrule, A. F.	National Revenue	“	1,744 86
Duford, C. F. C.	Mines	“	481 06
Dunlop, Margaret C.	Public Works	“	132 56
Dupuis, Hector	Post Office	Father	1,655 00
Edney, Joan M.	Immigration and Colonization	Contributor	170 01
Edwards, William H.	Post Office	Father	176 23
Empey, Frances E.	Pensions and National Health	Contributor	406 17
Fairman, Nora	National Revenue	“	133 00
Faulkner, Cecile	Post Office	“	902 64
Fauteaux, E. M. C.	National Revenue	“	30 24
Foreman, Minnie	“	“	53 04
Foster, A. E.	Post Office	“	728 54
Fowler, George W.	Pensions and National Health	“	28 45
Fowlie, E. A.	National Revenue	“	1,132 42
Fraser, A. M.	Immigration and Colonization	“	207 22
Geldart, A. G.	National Revenue	“	47 18
Gibson, Edwin	Mines	“	63 00
Green, Ann E.	Post Office	“	248 40
Griffith, William F.	“	“	2,000 97
Hall, M. J.	National Revenue	“	1,323 60
Halls, Gladys H.	Post Office	“	178 25
Hancock, Charles H.	“	“	1,101 70
Harrington, Fred D.	“	“	639 34
Hayward, A. F.	Interior	“	491 01
Huggins, Muriel A. I.	Post Office	“	224 00
Humphreys, H. W. R.	Interior	Mother	940 65
Hutchingame, Elizabeth T.	National Defence	Contributor	1,330 18
Jackson, Athol Y.	Labour	“	87 50
Jarvis, Naomi G. W.	National Revenue	“	113 00
Johnson, Edith	Justice	“	182 25
Johnstone, Ella G.	Civil Service Commission	“	192 50
Kealey, Norma N.	Post Office	“	73 25
Keene, L. R. A.	Agriculture	“	552 79
Kennedy, Margaret C.	Pensions and National Health	“	19 50
Kerr, Lewis H.	Post Office	“	1,466 83
Ketchum, William Q.	Interior	“	738 36
Labelle, Germaine E. A.	Finance	“	34 60
Landerkin, Lucille E.	National Revenue	“	25 33
Latour, Rosa	Pensions and National Health	“	487 44
Law, Margaret N.	Agriculture	“	649 66
Littlefield, Edward	Post Office	“	977 02
Lockhart, Elizabeth A.	Agriculture	“	291 66
Low, Agnes	Interior	“	1,324 20
MacDonald, Jean M.	National Revenue	“	131 75
MacIntyre, Jessie S.	Post Office	“	239 15
MacKay, Marie A. J.	Secretary of State	“	87 75
MacKell, Loyola	National Revenue	“	204 48
MacMurchy, Annabelle	Finance	Mother	535 98
Mailloux, Germain	Marine	Daughter	218 63
Maloney, T. L.	Post Office	Contributor	599 67
Marks, Gladys	Immigration and Colonization	“	888 01
Marshall, Roy A.	Post Office	“	1,141 68
Martin, Madeline T.	“	“	105 33
Martin, Vera A.	Interior	“	166 43
Mason, Vera M. C.	Labour	“	67 45
McCrea, Genevieve	Trade and Commerce	“	585 83
McCuaig, Tessie	Post Office	“	92 00
McGiffin, Kathleen C.	Interior	“	158 75
McGuire, Mary Agnes	Post Office	Sister	763 38
McHenry, Jessie	“	Contributor	86 25
McMillan, J. D.	National Revenue	Daughter	1,506 12
McRae, Catherine M.	Trade and Commerce	Contributor	1,021 49
McWhirter, Hugh	National Revenue	Brother	198 53
Meagher, Patrick Joseph	Post Office	Contributor	1,670 62
Mercier, Leonce	Pensions and National Health	“	479 41

Appendix No. 10—Continued

WITHDRAWAL Allowances paid to Contributors or Dependents of Deceased Employees during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930—*Continued*

Name of Contributor	Department	To whom paid	Amount paid	
			$	cts.
Messerschmidt, Edna	Post Office	Contributor	39	38
Morgan, Ethel L.	Trade and Commerce	"	83	25
Morrison, Edna N.	Post Office	"	180	75
Moriarty, Katherine	Pensions and National Health	"	12	00
Munro, Christina	Trade and Commerce	"	57	50
Munro, Fenton	National Revenue	"	1,203	98
Munro, Violet E.	Interior	"	22	84
Nelson, Mary E.	Agriculture	"	51	45
Nesbitt, Alice	Post Office	Sister	391	97
Nichols, Violet W.	Interior	Contributor	116	00
Nick, Ombra E. J.	"	"	154	50
Nolet, Joseph H.	Post Office	"	578	42
Noonan, F. F.	National Revenue	"	331	52
O'Brien, Helena C.	Marine	Sisters	569	62
Ogilvie, Rose I. A.	National Revenue	Contributor	177	33
O'Neill, Ruby F.	Interior	Mother	1,026	70
Ord, Florence I.	Finance	Contributor	372	41
Owens, Helen N.	National Revenue	"	123	50
Panting, Winnifred M.	Pensions and National Health	"	25	50
Pilkington, Florence	National Defence	"	163	31
Plouffe, Leda	Post Office	"	980	40
Pommerville, C. P.	Agriculture	"	181	47
Power, Mary C.	Pensions and National Health	"	28	75
Purcell, Marjorie	Interior	"	165	34
Purdy, R. G.	National Revenue	"	1,848	78
Quirk, Dorothy	Pensions and National Health	"	381	43
Régimbal, Germaine	Printing and Stationery	"	173	10
Richer, Emeriza	Secretary of State	"	648	00
Ritchie, Lillian N.	Indian Affairs	"	496	48
Robertson, S. E. K.	Immigration and Colonization	"	182	52
Robitaille, J. Edgar	Interior	"	1,620	21
Romans, David J.	Post Office	"	618	75
Ross, Frances	Interior	"	31	28
Ross, Winona W.	Marine	"	339	10
Ruccins, Johanna E. H.	Post Office	"	115	00
Ruttan, Ernest H.	Trade and Commerce	"	806	30
Ryall, Dorothy E.	Post Office	"	299	50
Ryan, Nellie E.	Pensions and National Health	"	473	75
Scott, Lena	Post Office	"	207	25
Seibert, Fred. V.	Interior	"	2,283	95
Shields, Mabel G.	Agriculture	"	168	08
Simard, Jeanne	Post Office	"	298	50
Slack, Marion K.	Mines	"	259	17
Smith, Edward	Post Office	"	1,452	40
Smith, Harold B.	Interior	"	806	68
Smith, Kathleen M.	Finance	"	43	94
Somerville, M. J.	Post Office	"	536	48
Soulière, Marie E.	Labour	"	1,144	82
Stark, R. S.	National Revenue	Sister	1,833	79
Staite, Freda B.	Pensions and National Health	Contributor	12	50
Steele, E. L.	" "	"	62	00
Stein, Lillian	Agriculture	"	195	77
Stuart, John C.	"	"	1,155	09
Taylor, Cyril S.	Trade and Commerce	"	128	25
Taylor, Leonore M.	National Revenue	"	42	50
Teehan, Anna Mary	"	"	222	26
Thomas, Constance	Civil Service Commission	"	784	64
Thomas, Mark T.	Post Office	"	1,301	00
Thornton, Mabel	Pensions and National Health	"	61	74
Tourigny, H. B.	Post Office	Mother	552	65
Trudeau, Mary M.	Agriculture	Contributor	232	80
Turcotte, Georgina G.	Interior	"	120	75
Varcoe, M. F.	National Revenue	"	313	37
Walsh, Gladys	Post Office	"	1,154	42
Warburton, Henry E.	Mines	"	753	96
Weinman, Ethel	Printing and Stationery	"	83	65

Appendix No. 10—Continued

WITHDRAWAL Allowances paid to Contributors or Dependents of Deceased Employees during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930—*Concluded*

Name of Contributor	Department	To whom paid	Amount paid
			$ cts.
Wetmore, H. A.	Post Office	Contributor	975 62
White, Harvey E.	Trade and Commerce	Daughter	230 97
White, Wilbert	National Revenue	Contributor	963 96
Williamson, Alice	Agriculture	"	227 16
York, Gordon W.	Marine	"	615 04
Youhill, Joseph A.	Post Office	"	2,437 75
Young, M. A.	Pensions and National Health	"	25 78
			113,675 66

Total amount paid as Annuities to Contributors	$ 567,716 80
Total amount paid as Annuities to Dependents	183,940 96
Total amount paid as Gratuities	32,950 48
Total amount paid as Withdrawals	113,675 66
Total Superannuation No. 5	$ 898,283 90

Appendix No. 10—Continued

CIVIL SERVANTS WIDOWS ANNUITIES ACT, 1927

AMOUNTS paid to widows of deceased contributors to Superannuation under part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act

Widow	Contributor	Department	Annual Allowance	Amount paid during 1929-30
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Adams, Jessie L.	J. F. Adams	National Revenue	200 28	216 97
Aikens, Sarah	Wm. Aikens	Railways and Canals	72 66	72 60
Allen, Jennie	Horace Allen	Post Office	60 00	60 00
*Amor, Eliza S	W. Amor	National Revenue	260 65	213 69
Anderson, Dorothea S	Wm. P. Anderson	Marine and Fisheries	700 00	699 96
Anderson, Elizabeth	Andrew Anderson	Immigration and Colonization	83 13	83 04
Archambault, Marie L	Alfred Archambault	Archives	168 28	182 26
Ardouin, Clara	G. G. V. Ardouin	Labour	346 50	346 44
Arland, Mary Jane	Wm. H. Arland	Post Office	315 00	341 25
Armstrong, Dora	B. M. Armstrong	Post Office	720 22	720 12
Ashton, Lucy Ann	Alfred E. Ashton	Post Office	158 34	158 28
Atcheson, Ada	A. Atcheson	National Defence	173 25	173 16
Atkins, Martha J	Wm. Atkins	National Revenue	333 68	333 60
Atwood, Julia	W. W. Atwood	National Revenue	140 00	139 92
Aumond, Leda P	Telmond Aumond	Secretary of State	208 12	208 08
Aumond, Mary F	Wm. H. Aumond	National Defence	330 31	330 24
Austin, Agnes	J. J. Austin	Post Office	125 84	136 24
Austin, Clara	T. B. S. Austin	Post Office	120 00	120 00
Austin, Mary J	Wm. A. Austin	Indian Affairs	126 00	42 00
Avery, Margaret	Wm. R. Avery	Post Office	262 50	262 44
Bacon, Ellen F	Thos. Bacon	National Defence	126 00	126 00
Balcom, May Jane	J. H. Balcom	Finance	332 50	332 40
Barber, Charlotte V	Edward C. Barber	Auditor General's Office	306 24	306 24
Barber, Elizabeth	Ben F. Barber	Post Office	134 75	134 64
Bare, Catherine	A. Bare	Railways and Canals	46 62	34 92
Barker, Annie L	R. W. Barker	Post Office	455 00	454 92
Barnett, Laura	John Barnett	National Revenue	168 75	168 72
Barrett, Annie	Jas. Barrett	Post Office	280 00	279 96
*Bartlett, Ida L	J. H. Bartlett	Finance	156 00	7 13
Barton, Julia E	W. H. Barton	National Revenue	46 46	46 44
Bartram, Janet	Jos. Thos. Bartram	National Revenue	245 00	244 92
Bascom, Elizabeth A	Benj. Bascom	Post Office	132 00	132 00
Bate, Beatrice N	Chas. W. C. Bate	Agriculture	500 72	542 36
Battle, Katherine M	Timothy Battle	Railways and Canals	69 76	69 72
Battle, Rachel E	John Battle	National Revenue	131 75	131 64
Bayard, Annie E	Gilbert A. Bayard	National Revenue	266 73	266 64
Beatty, Margaret L	W. J. Beatty	Post Office	375 88	344 52
Beauchesne, Caroline	P. C. Beauchesne	National Revenue	175 00	174 96
Beaudoin, Philomene	Jos. Beaudoin	Interior	70 58	70 56
*Beaulieu, Rose Alba	Arthur H. Beaulieu	Printing and Stationery	85 00	2 12
Beckwith, Cordelia R	Robert Nelson Beckwith	National Revenue	217 50	217 44
Belair, Victoria L	A. P. Belair	National Revenue	139 38	139 32
Bell, Ethel B	*E. B. Bell*	*Post Office*	*196 00*	*580 88*
Belleau, Elise L	Narcisse L. S. Belleau	National Revenue	69 79	69 72
Belliveau, Genevieve	A. H. Belliveau	Marine and Fisheries	301 60	301 56
Belton, Margaret K	F. S. Belton	National Revenue	212 50	212 40
Belyea, Maria L	Theodore H. Belyea	National Revenue	392 19	392 16
Bennett, Katherine E	Fred G. Bennett	National Revenue	472 24	472 20
Bennett, Mary Alice	John Bennett	Finance	164 33	164 28
Bennetts, Minnie	Francis K. Bennetts	Privy Council	676 40	676 32
Bender, Eva Alma	Hiram Bender	National Revenue	112 98	112 92
Benson, Alice Maud	Martin Benson	Indian Affairs	438 96	438 96
Berney, Elizabeth	Thos. Berney	Post Office	204 14	204 12
Berube, Marie L	*P. A. Berube*	*National Revenue*	*125 37*	*46 98*
Bickle, Charlotte H	John W. Bickle	Interior	219 19	219 12
Bill, Margaret A	Caleb R. Bill	National Revenue	101 85	101 76
Billings, Charlotte E	Braddish Billings	Interior	55 00	50 38
Bilodeau, Rebecca	Edmond Bioldeau	Post Office	185 84	185 76
Birtch, Margaret H	C. S. Birtch	Trade and Commerce	203 90	203 88
Blair, Rebecca	William Blair	Post Office	186 00	186 00
Blais, Elzire B	J. C. Blais	Public Works	111 10	111 00
Blamey, Marion J	George F. Blamey	National Revenue	179 63	179 52
*Blanchard, Isabella M	Wm. M. K. Blanchard	Post Office	86 25	70 41
Blethen, Clara Belle	Chas. W. Blethen	National Revenue	294 00	294 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

CIVIL SERVANTS WIDOWS ANNUITIES ACT, 1927—*Continued*

AMOUNTS paid to widows of deceased contributors to Superannuation under part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act—*Continued*

Widow	Contributor	Department	Annual Allowance	Amount paid during 1929-30
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Bliss, Kate F	*T. A. D. Bliss*	*National Revenue*	*490 00*	*468 18*
Boivin, Josephine V	Charles A. Boivin	National Revenue	160 00	159 96
Boneberg, Caroline D	E. W. Boneberg	Railways and Canals	27 95	27 84
Bonnick, Sarah C	Wm. Bonnick	Post Office	260 07	260 04
Botterell, Annie	H. A. Botterell	House of Commons	101 46	101 40
Botterell, Mary L	Edward Botterell	House of Commons	420 00	420 00
Boulanger, Caroline	Arthur Boulanger	Public Works	40 38	40 32
Boulet, Blanche T	Albert Boulet	Post Office	280 00	279 96
Bourgeois, Emma	Jos. Bourgeois	Post Office	69 00	69 00
Bourinot, Isabelle	Sir John G. Bourinot	House of Commons	561 00	561 00
Bourret, Sara D	E. A. Bourret	National Revenue	175 00	174 96
Bown, Eliza P	T. S. Bown	National Revenue	182 03	181 92
Boyle, Mary Agnes	Patrick Boyle	National Revenue	157 40	
Bradley, Margaret	Casper W. Bradley	Railways and Canals	78 43	71 83
*Brennan, Elizabeth	John Brennan	National Revenue	329 00	273 21
Brennan, Jessie	Thos. Brennan	Post Office	115 38	105 71
Brennan, Margaret F	Pat. F. Brennan	Post Office	158 18	158 16
Brenot, Delphine	Honore Brenot	Post Office	222 28	222 24
Brittain, Dora Joyce	Alfred Brittain	Post Office	56 00	51 26
*Brophy, Elizabeth M	Geo. P. Brophy	Public Works	525 00	481 25
Brophy, Fannie L	Wm. M. Brophy	Finance	171 60	171 60
Browne, Sarah Alice	Alfred Browne	Post Office	210 00	210 00
Budge, Phoebe	Benjamin Budge	Post Office	170 13	170 04
Buist, Amelia E	Andrew Buist	National Revenue	57 00	57 00
Bunel, Isabel E	Edmond L. Bunel	Post Office	154 11	154 08
Bunting, Jane	Chas. E. Bunting	National Revenue	72 00	72 00
Burke, Bridget	Timothy Burke	National Revenue	365 25	365 16
Byers, Mary Agnes	Henry Byers	National Revenue	294 97	270 38
Byrnes, Honorah	John Byrnes	Trade and Commerce	509 62	509 52
Cairns, Annie	Wm. Cairns	House of Commons	461 44	384 50
Cairns, Minnie E	Thos. A. Cairns	Post Office	437 50	437 40
Cameron, Lucy O	Donald M. Cameron	National Revenue	280 00	279 96
Campbell, Constance	J. M. Campbell	Post Office	245 00	244 92
Campbell, Marie E	John Campbell	Post Office	88 08	88 08
*Campeau, M. Adeline	F. R. E. Campeau	National Revenue	503 61	320 29
Carleton, Isabella	John Carleton	Senate	280 00	279 96
Carleton, Julia	Robert Carleton	National Revenue	156 75	156 72
Carr, Agnes S	*J. H. Carr*	*National Revenue*	*49 50*	
Carroll, Maria	Daniel Carroll	National Revenue	257 38	257 28
Carter, Amy J. T	Chas. H. Carter	Railways and Canals	76 50	76 44
Carter, Bella Phebe	James Carter	Post Office	210 00	210 00
Casault, Esther A	Louis J. Casault	Library of Parliament	210 00	210 00
Casgrain, Catherine	H. Casgrain	Agriculture	288 00	288 00
Cassells, Emma	Robert Cassells	Justice	352 00	351 96
Chadd, Ida	Geo. J. Chadd	National Revenue	22 00	
Chalmers, Elizabeth	Robert Chalmers	Mines	208 82	208 80
Chesley, Mary Stuart	H. N. P. Chesley	National Defence	490 00	489 96
Chilton, Jemima	J. P. Chilton	Post Office	186 92	186 84
Clappison, Mary	Thos. Clappison	National Revenue	280 00	279 96
Clark, Amelia E	Jas. A. Clark	National Revenue	158 97	158 88
Clark, Bertha	Jas. S. Clark	Post Office	189 00	189 00
Clarke, Margaret M	Patrick Clarke	Post Office	90 00	90 00
Clark, Sarah M	J. C. Clark	Post Office	92 00	91 92
Clarkin, Annie	John T. Clarkin	Post Office	105 22	105 12
*Claude, Rachel A	Benjamin Claude	Marine and Fisheries	70 00	63 92
Clayton, Clara M	Frank Clayton	Interior	279 00	279 00
Clewes, Charlotte E	John R. Clewes	Post Office	55 69	55 68
Clinch, Eleanor T	C. Clinch	National Revenue	56 00	55 92
Coburn, Florence H	Alex. H. J. Coburn	Post Office	238 00	257 79
Codd, Katherine F	H. J. Codd	National Revenue	144 07	144 00
Code, Helen C	Thos. J. Code	Trade and Commerce	748 86	748 80
Coffin, Jessie May	Frederick Coffin	Finance	344 14	344 04
*Coldwell, Emily Mary	Aubrey B. Coldwell	National Revenue	216 67	180 50
Colette, Rosalie	Jacques Colette	Railways and Canals	84 63	84 60

Appendix No. 10—Continued

CIVIL SERVANTS WIDOWS ANNUITIES ACT, 1927—*Continued*

AMOUNTS paid to widows of deceased contributors to Superannuation under part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act—*Continued*

Widow	Contributor	Department	Annual Allowance	Amount paid during 1929-30
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Collier, Ellen E.	Chas. H. Collier	Railways and Canals	82 76	199 89
Colson, Elizabeth F.	Frederick Colson	Secretary of State	586 25	586 25
Connolly, Margaret	Peter Connolly	House of Commons	280 00	279 96
Corbeil, Seraphine	Jos. Z. Corbeil	National Revenue	532 25	532 20
Corbett, Sarah G.	Howard Corbett	National Revenue	32 50	32 40
Costley, Charlotte M.	A. Costley	Post Office	425 00	424 92
Cote, Elmina	Pierre M. Cote	Justice	700 00	699 96
Cote, Julia	Jos. A. Cote	Interior	660 00	715 00
Courtney, Adelaide M.	J. J. Courtney	National Revenue	210 12	210 12
Courtney, Mary E. S.	J. M. Courtney	Finance	875 00	874 92
*Cousins, Florence J.	Hugh T. Cousins	Post Office	208 18	132 94
*Crawford, Elizabeth	John Crawford	Post Office	252 00	168 00
Crawford, Isabella A.	S. Crawford	National Revenue	239 95	239 88
Crocker, Victoria A.	Wm. Crocker	Post Office	204 00	204 00
Culhane, Margaret	Patrick Culhane	National Revenue	97 50	113 68
Cullis, Ada Eliza	Wm. Cullis	Marine and Fisheries	51 75	51 72
Culross, Christina	Charles Culross	Post Office	88 98	103 74
Dalton, Catherine J.	James Dalton	House of Commons	490 00	489 96
Dalton, Margaret J.	Robert G. Dalton	Indian Affairs	297 50	297 48
Damery, Abbie J.	Thos. J. Damery	Post Office	40 60	43 94
Daoust, M. E. L.	Joseph A. Daoust	Trade and Commerce	264 83	264 72
D'Auray, Clarisse	Louis D'Auray	Agriculture	238 77	238 68
Daveluy, Marie Ann	Georges Daveluy	National Revenue	72 00	72 00
Davis, Alice M.	John C. Davis	National Revenue	158 30	158 28
Davis, Flora B.	Rupert G. Davis	Justice	232 00	231 96
Davis, Frances Julia	John Davis	Interior	490 00	
Davison, Lucille D.	Thos. E. Davison	Finance	202 67	202 56
Dawson, Maria	Francis Dawson	Railways and Canals	23 21	23 16
DeCelles, Marie E.	A. D. DeCelles	Library of Parliament	943 06	942 96
Demare, Elva L.	J. G. Demare	National Revenue	170 10	99 19
Denneny, Jane	Jas. Denneny	Railways and Canals	116 90	116 88
D'Entrement, Frances	J. A. D'Entrement	National Revenue	48 00	60 00
Dickieson, Harriet	M. G. Dickieson	Finance	336 00	336 00
Dixon, Margaret M.	Frederick A. Dixon	Railways and Canals	591 18	591 12
Dobbin, Margaret	W. L. Dobbin	National Revenue	257 54	278 98
Donaldson, Mary E.	J. R. Donaldson	Post Office	257 40	235 95
Dorais, Marie B.	*N. A. Dorais*	*Post Office*	*218 83*	*648 52*
Dorman, Jane H.	W. H. Dorman	Post Office	280 00	279 96
Douglas, Emily	Peter B. Douglas	Interior	134 18	134 16
Doyle, Mary R.	Jas. J. Doyle	Post Office	139 20	139 20
Doyon, F. M.	J. A. Doyon	National Revenue	490 00	489 96
Driscoll, Sarah A.	James Driscoll	Railways and Canals	28 25	28 20
*Drouillard, Genevieve	Albert Drouillard	National Revenue	205 92	34 32
Drouin, Cedulie	Alphonse Drouin	Secretary of State	399 00	399 00
Dubé, Rose A.	L. J. A. Dubé	Secretary of State	236 57	236 52
*Dubé, Victoire	Lucien Dubé	House of Commons	350 00	269 96
Dufresne, Lucie L.	F. A. Dufresne	Post Office	185 94	185 88
Dufresne, Mary A.	L. F. Dufresne	Finance	159 45	
Duggan, Annie	E. J. Duggan	House of Commons	436 00	435 96
Dundas, Christina L.	Jas. Dundas	Finance	163 20	163 20
Dunlop, Sarah	Jas. H. Dunlop	Library of Parliament	140 00	139 92
Dunne, Louise P.	John P. Dunne	National Revenue	176 67	176 64
Dunnett, Charlotte E.	E. H. Dunnett	Post Office	313 06	312 96
Dupont-Hebert, C. B.	Chas. Dupont-Hebert	National Revenue	272 00	271 92
du Sault, Euphemie D.	*Remi du Sault*	*Post Office*	*31 79*	*94 11*
Eckersley, Georgia Roe	John Eckersley	National Revenue	238 00	237 96
Edgar, Margaret	Wm. Edgar	Post Office	244 13	244 08
Egener, Louise I.	A. Egener	National Revenue	262 50	262 44
Elliott, Margaret	James H. Elliott	Post Office	105 39	105 36
Ellis, Agnes	Geo. Ellis	Post Office	272 00	271 92
Ellis, Mary A. A.	Wm. Ellis	Railways and Canals	246 50	267 02
Embury, Ida May	J. Embury	Post Office	51 13	51 12
Erwin, Rhoda	Walter Erwin	Marine and Fisheries	101 50	101 40
Evans, Kate D.	Albert H. Evans	Post Office	198 59	181 94

Appendix No. 10—Continued

CIVIL SERVANTS WIDOWS ANNUITIES ACT, 1927—*Continued*

AMOUNTS paid to widows of deceased contributors to Superannuation under part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act—*Continued*

Widow	Contributor	Department	Annual Allowance	Amount paid during 1929-30
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Fawcett, Myra	Edgar Fawcett	National Revenue	168 75	168 72
Fearnside, Ida J.	J. H. Fearnside	Post Office	207 72	207 72
Fenerty, Louise M.	Arthur Fenerty	Finance	224 25	224 16
Ferguson, Ann E.	Wm. Ferguson	Post Office	227 50	227 40
Fergusson, Melanie A.	R. C. Fergusson	Post Office	256 63	235 18
Firth, Alicia	Charles M. Firth	Marine and Fisheries	61 63	66 69
Fleming, Mary	Alexander Fleming	National Revenue	37 50	34 32
Fletcher, Sarah	E. H. Fletcher	Post Office	693 88	693 84
Flinn, Margaret	Wm. Flinn	Post Office	156 51	156 48
Flynn, Catherine	*John Flynn*	*Post Office*	*225 56*	*668 45*
Foley, Mary E.	Jas. G. Foley	Privy Council	598 12	598 08
*Forest, Rose D.	Eugene Forest	National Revenue	301 20	4 18
Fortier, Cecile G.	J. J. O. Fortier	National Revenue	132 59	132 48
Fortier, Sephronie	Theo. Fortier	Public Works	351 82	322 41
Foster, Blanche	Geo. L. Foster	Justice	252 00	252 00
Foster, Margaret	Alfred Foster	Railways and Canals	101 06	101 04
Fox, Mary A.	Thomas Fox	National Revenue	262 13	262 08
Franck, Leda	Raphael Franck	Post Office	112 68	112 68
Fraser, Angeline	L. C. Fraser	Post Office	334 01	333 96
Fraser, Jennie	J. R. Fraser	Post Office	205 00	204 96
Fraser, Mary J.	John Fraser	Auditor General	875 00	874 92
Frechette, Annie H.	Achille Frechette	House of Commons	488 06	488 04
Frechette, Elizabeth	G. Frechette	Post Office	95 00	94 92
Freeman, Mary E.	N. P. Freeman	National Revenue	157 50	157 44
Friers, Sarah A.	John Friers	Post Office	191 33	191 28
Frigon, Leocadie P.	H. M. A. Frigon	Post Office	163 30	163 20
Frost, Martha	S. L. T. Frost	National Revenue	412 77	412 68
Fulton, Mary	Robert Fulton	National Revenue	66 00	66 00
Gagnon, Emma	S. Gagnon	R.C.M.P.	189 00	189 00
Gariepy, Marie A.	J. B. Gariepy	Post Office	86 00	85 92
Garland, Katherine	N. S. Garland	Finance	266 47	266 40
Gass, Blanche E.	Wm. H. Gass	Finance	245 00	244 92
*Gaudin, Agnes	J. Gaudin	Marine and Fisheries	185 55	24 93
Gaudry, A. L.	B. T. Gaudry	Post Office	199 61	199 56
Genest, Rose	J. A. Genest	Post Office	184 00	183 96
Gerald, Alice M.	A. S. Gerald	National Revenue	105 00	113 75
*Gerald, Elizabeth H.	W. J. Gerald	National Revenue	875 00	783 78
Gerald, Lizzie	W. H. Gerald	National Revenue	374 00	373 92
Gill, Eliza A.	Wm. H. Gill	Post Office	240 00	240 00
Gill, Isabella	Wm. Gill	Interior	437 50	437 40
Gillie, Mary	John Gillie	Railways and Canals	88 59	73 80
*Gingras, Marie P.	J. F. Gingras	House of Commons	289 00	198 07
Giroux, Mary	O. J. Giroux	National Revenue	245 00	244 92
*Glover, Frances	John E. Glover	Railways and Canals	85 70	7 14
Godson, Mary M.	Ernest Godson	Post Office	164 67	164 64
Goodeve, Chloe E.	W. M. Goodeve	Interior	430 21	466 05
Gouin, Adelaide	Jas. A. Gouin	Post Office	700 00	699 96
Gouin, Erilie M.	Chas. Gouin	National Revenue	210 00	210 00
*Gould, Mary E.	T. D. Gould	Post Office	217 00	24 11
Goulet, Marie O. C. S.	*L. C. I. Goulet*	*Post Office*	*249 60*	*256 30*
Grafton, Mary	W. H. Grafton	National Revenue	224 00	223 92
Gray, Elizabeth	*H. H. O. Gray*	*Post Office*	*367 50*	*199 03*
Greaves, Marie Z.	Walter Greaves	Post Office	366 26	366 24
Greenfield, Eliza	J. R. M. Greenfield	Post Office	593 18	593 16
Guerin, Aurore C.	L. J. Guerin	National Revenue	198 84	198 84
Hagarty, Henrietta	H. B. Hagarty	National Revenue	270 60	270 60
Hagerman, Alvina V.	J. G. Hagerman	National Revenue	186 94	186 84
Halkett, Isabel	J. B. Halkett	Marine and Fisheries	476 88	476 88
Hall, Beatrice	Chas. R. Hall	National Revenue	189 00	189 00
Hall, Elsie M.	John P. Hall	Post Office	271 01	270 96
Hall, Oriessa	Jas. M. Hall	Post Office	267 58	267 48
Hambly, Mary A.	*P. H. Hambly*	*National Revenue*	*102 61*	
Hamilton, Mary	Andrew Hamilton	Railways and Canals	122 40	122 40
Harding, Ida K.	F. H. Harding	Marine and Fisheries	315 00	315 00

Appendix No. 10—Continued

Civil Servants Widows Annuities Act, 1927—*Continued*

Amounts paid to widows of deceased contributors to Superannuation under part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act—*Continued*

Widow	Contributor	Department	Annual Allowance	Amount paid during 1929-30
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Harney, Mary	Thos. Harney	National Revenue	262 50	262 44
Harrington, Florence	W. H. Harrington	Post Office	616 88	616 80
Harris, Emma J	H. J. Harris	Post Office	33 20	33 12
Harron, M. E	R. J. Harron	Post Office	135 82	135 72
Hassard, Eva F	Richard Hassard	Post Office	397 45	397 44
Haszard, Annie W	T. W. D. Haszard	Post Office	245 00	244 92
Hatch, Caroline	Walter Hatch	Interior	94 88	94 80
Hayes, Emily C	Edwin C. Hayes	Auditor General's Office	472 50	472 44
Heath, Christina	Daniel Heath	Railways and Canals	32 25	32 16
Henderson, Charlotte A	James Henderson	Post Office	458 88	458 88
Henry, Jane	J. R. Henry	National Revenue	57 19	57 12
Herchmer, Ethel J	L. W. Herchmer	R.C.M.P	286 00	285 96
Herst, Dinah	Samuel Herst	Post Office	72 00	72 00
Hicks, Lessie A	Amos Hicks	Post Office	396 67	396 60
Hill, Almina A	Arthur M. Hill	National Revenue	173 33	173 28
Hilton, Frances P	Geo. W. Hilton	Post Office	147 72	160 03
Hilyard, Bertha I	*F. S. Hilyard*	*Post Office*	*128 00*	*379 30*
Hiscott, Frances S	Wm. C. Hiscott	Post Office	282 66	306 15
Hobbs, Agnes	G. N. Hobbs	National Revenue	178 63	178 56
Holder, Lillie J	Geo. W. Holder	House of Commons	175 00	174 96
Howe, Margaret C	G. J. Howe	Railways and Canals	148 28	135 85
Hudson, Kate A	A. B. Hudson	Auditor General's Office	400 00	399 96
Hunt, Bessie	Geo. A. Hunt	Post Office	211 61	211 56
Hurley, Annie	Robert Hurley	Railways and Canals	103 34	43 05
Hyatt, Mary E	F. F. Hyatt	Post Office	450 86	450 84
Iler, S. Marguerite	*B. Iler*	*National Revenue*	*490 00*	*507 08*
Ironside, Caroline	Geo. A. Ironside	National Revenue	194 25	194 16
James, Sophia	W. H. James	Post Office	69 00	69 00
Jarvis, Ethel C	E. F. Jarvis	National Defence	758 33	758 28
Jenkins, Susan J	Geo. Jenkins	National Revenue	141 63	141 60
Jessop, Mary S	W. G. Jessop	Post Office	184 40	184 32
Johnson, Christina	Jos. Johnson	Post Office	315 00	315 00
Johnstone, Emily M	*W. J. Johnstone*	*Post Office*	*700 00*	*159 93*
Johnstone, Jane L	Geo. E. Johnstone	National Revenue	143 52	143 52
Joule, Ellen	A. J. Joule	National Revenue	95 00	102 83
Keating, Laura M	M. E. Keating	National Revenue	174 86	174 84
Keeler, Eliza A	Geo. S. Keeler	National Revenue	144 14	144 12
Keith, Georgie	Jas. T. Keith	Post Office	315 00	315 00
Kelly, Margaret	Mathew D. Kelly	Marine and Fisheries	173 33	173 28
Kennedy, Maude A	Robert D. Kennedy	National Revenue	315 00	315 00
Kent, Susan C	S. B. Kent	Marine and Fisheries	487 08	487 08
Keyes, Helen	James Keyes	Railways and Canals	41 76	45 24
King, Augusta F	Wm. F. King	Interior	666 11	666 00
Kinloch, Emily G	Henry Kinloch	Interior	154 24	154 20
**Kirkpatrick, Mary K*	*Robt. Kirkpatrick*	*National Revenue*	*105 00*	*284 95*
Knauff, Henrietta	Henry Knauff	Post Office	179 61	194 48
Kreps, Rose Ann	Wm. H. Kreps	Post Office	280 00	279 96
Lacasse, Lioza M	Louis T. Lacasse	Interior	110 00	109 92
Lafontaine, Eugenie	A. M. Lafontaine	National Defence	155 91	155 88
Laframboise, Alphonsine	L. J. M. Laframboise	House of Commons	560 97	560 88
Lagace, Melvina	Philippe Legace	Post Office	84 00	84 00
Lally, Annie	P. J. Lally	Post Office	168 71	168 60
Lambe, Mable M	L. M. Lambe	Mines	594 13	643 63
Laporte, Clara L	Geo. Laporte	National Revenue	204 00	204 00
Larochelle, Flora	Norbert Larochelle	Printing and Stationery	287 35	287 28
Larose, Marie M	*A. Larose*	*Post Office*	*255 00*	*151 49*
Larue, Marie E. C	E. P. Larue	National Revenue	245 00	244 92
Latouche, Anna	A. Latouche	National Revenue	202 92	202 92
Laurin, Marie E	A. Laurin	National Revenue	202 67	202 56
Lawlor, Elizabeth	R. A. Lawlor	National Revenue	105 00	113 75
Leblanc, Azilda	Pierre Leblanc	Railways and Canals	88 55	88 44
Lee, Frances A. R	H. P. Lee	Post Office	174 66	174 60
Lee, Sarah Ann	Ed. Lee	National Revenue	251 81	251 76
Lefebvre, Alphonsine	G. Lefebvre	Post Office	255 21	255 12

Appendix No. 10—Continued

CIVIL SERVANTS WIDOWS ANNUITIES ACT, 1927—*Continued*

AMOUNTS paid to widows of deceased contributors to Superannuation under part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act—*Continued*

Widow	Contributor	Department	Annual Allowance	Amount paid during 1929-30
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Legendre, Letitia	J. B. Z. Legendre	Post Office	198 00	198 00
*Leggett, Mary A	John E. Leggett	Railways and Canals	140 00	109 83
Lelacheur, Sarah J	C. P. Lelacheur	National Revenue	42 00	42 00
Lemieux, Emma E	E. E. Lemieux	National Defence	502 67	502 56
Lemieux, J. A	G. Lemieux	Interior	282 78	282 72
Lepage, Alphonsine	Victor Lepage	Public Works	116 00	115 92
Leslie, Margaret	John Leslie	Justice	491 46	491 40
Lesueur, Lottie A	Chas. P. Lesueur	Post Office	437 50	437 40
Letson, Lucretia M	E. E. Letson	National Revenue	60 00	60 00
Levasseur, P. V	Naz. Levasseur	Interior	228 47	190 30
Lewis, Evelyn C	R. A. Lewis	Trade and Commerce	344 33	344 28
Lewis, Mary	J. H. Lewis	Post Office	513 62	513 60
Little, Christina M	H. R. Little	Post Office	129 50	129 48
Lloyd, Ellen	F. E. Lloyd	National Revenue	92 90	92 88
Loan, Elizabeth A	*J. B. Loan*	*Post Office*	*244 80*	*31 32*
Lord, Margaret	A. Lord	Marine and Fisheries	388 64	388 56
Losey, Susan	T. Losey	National Revenue	122 31	122 28
Lowe, Ella	W. H. Lowe	National Revenue	101 85	110 24
Lowry, Sarah E. M	John Lowry	National Revenue	87 00	87 00
Loyer, Eglophire	F. Loyer	Interior	325 65	325 56
Lynch, Charlotte M	Walter Lynch	National Revenue	116 00	125 58
Lyons, Helen	John M. Lyons	Railways and Canals	403 00	436 54
Macarow, Mary E	P. H. Macarow	Post Office	315 00	315 00
Macauley, Mary E	D. D. Macauley	Post Office	187 20	187 20
*Macdonald, Annie	C. J. Macdonald	Post Office	312 00	249 09
Macdonald, Clara A	A. B. Macdonald	National Revenue	363 00	363 00
Macdonald, Isabella	Dugald Macdonald	National Revenue	225 00	225 00
Macdonald, Selina V	*C. W. Macdonald*	*Post Office*	*50 49*	*149 56*
Macdonell, Ada M	H. P. Macdonell	House of Commons	296 44	296 40
Macfarlane, Margaret	Thos. Macfarlane	National Revenue	315 00	315 00
Mackenzie, Grace A	Arch. Mackenzie	National Revenue	238 00	237 96
Macleod, E. S	Alex. D. Macleod	National Revenue	140 19	140 16
Macpherson, Annie C	John Macpherson	National Defence	375 00	375 00
Macpherson, Ellen	Wm. Macpherson	Post Office	315 00	315 00
Macrae, Rachel A	Jas. A. Macrae	Indian Affairs	297 50	297 48
Madore, Marie H	J. A. Madore	Post Office	315 00	315 00
Mahon, Mary	Martin J. Mahon	Post Office	367 50	367 44
Maingy, Ann Maria	L. A. Maingy	Post Office	447 71	447 60
Malepart, Elizabeth	Geo. S. Malepart	Justice	525 48	525 48
Mankey, Mary W	Wm. J. Mankey	Post Office	146 56	146 52
*Marentette, Susan	Alex. Marentette	Trade and Commerce	149 85	118 76
Marks, Emily E	John Marks	Finance	69 00	69 00
Marquette, E. J	L. F. Marquette	Post Office	203 72	203 64
Martin, Antoinette	R. P. Martin	National Revenue	212 38	212 28
Martin, Nora E	C. W. Martin	Post Office	302 17	302 16
Martineau, Marie H	F. R. Martineau	Post Office	208 00	207 96
Matheson, Agnes	John Matheson	National Revenue	91 60	91 56
Matthews, Marie E	Geo. Matthews	Finance	126 04	126 00
Matthews, Sarah A	John Matthews	National Revenue	55 25	55 20
May, Christina	G. M. May	National Revenue	162 00	162 00
Medlow, Catherine	Charles Medlow	Secretary of State	95 00	102 83
Meredith, Maria	*W. E. Meredith*	*National Revenue*	*230 00*	*681 61*
Miller, Agnes B	H. J. Miller	Interior	70 00	69 96
Miller, Matilda	Robt. S. Miller	Post Office	247 48	247 44
Milligan, Lena P	W. G. Milligan	Post Office	458 03	457 92
Milliken, Bessie	Edwin Milliken	National Revenue	227 50	
Moerschfelder, Jane	Jacob Moerschfelder	Post Office	415 92	415 92
Moffatt, Elizabeth Ann	Thos. P. Moffatt	Indian Affairs	151 64	151 56
Morgan, Margaret	James A. Morgan	Post Office	80 90	80 88
Monaghan, Minnie	John Monaghan	Post Office	168 00	154 00
Monkman, E. E	A. H. Monkman	Post Office	116 73	116 64
Morin, Alice R	A. E. Morin	Post Office	288 17	288 12
*Morin, Marie	Jules Morin	Marine and Fisheries	113 58	61 34
Morin, Marie	*Alfred Morin*	*National Revenue*	*266 01*	*788 33*

Appendix No. 10—Continued

Civil Servants Widows Annuities Act, 1927—*Continued*

Amounts paid to widows of deceased contributors to Superannuation under part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act—*Continued*

Widow	Contributor	Department	Annual Allowance	Amount paid during 1929-30
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Murray, Flora	Alex. Murray	Post Office	222 22	222 12
McAdoo, Annie	R. J. McAdoo	National Revenue	153 92	153 84
*McAllister, Mary	Daniel McAllister	National Revenue	68 00	62 26
*McBeath, Lowell E	Allan McBeath	National Revenue	132 00	3 19
McCarthy, Mary L	Dennis F. McCarthy	Post Office	280 00	279 96
McClosky, Bridget	J. R. McCloskey	National Revenue	198 01	198 00
McCord, Harline	F. A. McCord	House of Commons	416 25	416 16
McCulloch, Mary L	*John O. McCulloch*	*Post Office*	*287 16*	*304 91*
McCoy, Anna C	Wm. McCoy	National Revenue	223 03	222 96
McDonald, Catherine	John McDonald	Justice	240 00	240 00
McDonald, Johanna	Jas. J. McDonald	National Revenue	46 56	46 56
McDonald, Mary C	J. F. McDonald	National Revenue	350 00	349 92
McElhinney, E. F	M. P. McElhinney	Marine and Fisheries	247 72	247 68
McFarlane, Katherine	Jas. D. C. McFarlane	Post Office	149 44	149 40
McGee, Elizabeth	John Jos. McGee	Privy Council	560 00	559 92
McGie, Clara E	D. B. McGie	National Revenue	70 00	116 60
McGinnis, Jane A	Arthur McGinnis	National Revenue	236 41	236 40
McGirr, Jane	John McGirr	Indian Affairs	367 50	367 44
McGuire, Etna	Horace McGuire	Post Office	549 61	549 60
McInnis, Emma	J. L. McInnis	National Revenue	72 25	84 28
McIntyre, Lizzie	C. C. McIntyre	Finance	186 00	232 50
McKay, Annie E	Hiram McKay	Indian Affairs	471 43	471 36
McKay, Ellen	James McKay	National Revenue	118 71	
McKay, Frances Jane	Samuel McKay	National Revenue	40 80	44 20
McKay, Sarah H	*R. McKay*	*Marine and Fisheries*	*72 60*	*215 17*
McKenna, C. A	W. G. McKenna	Post Office	63 00	63 00
McKenna, Mary	J. A. J. McKenna	Indian Affairs	390 00	390 00
McKenna, Mary S	W. J. McKenna	National Revenue	411 55	411 48
McKiel, Mary O	C. E. McKiel	National Revenue	241 87	221 65
McLagan, D	John McLagan	National Revenue	218 75	218 64
McLennan, E. A	A. McLennan	Post Office	189 00	189 00
McLeod, Jennie H	*E. B. McLeod*	*Post Office*	*270 00*	*330 96*
McLeod, M. E	W. W. McLeod	Post Office	485 63	485 52
McMinn, Caroline	W. J. R. McMinn	Finance	112 00	111 96
McMullan, Dorothy	H. J. McMullan	Post Office	183 21	183 12
McNamara, Gertrude	M. McNamara	National Revenue	149 19	149 16
Nelson, Ermina	Frank Nelson	Interior	504 00	504 00
Nelson, Jessie	Robert Nelson	Post Office	232 30	232 20
Nevens, Alice M	J. Jas. Nevens	Post Office	131 44	131 40
Newall, Mary E	W. J. Newall	Post Office	60 00	75 00
Newman, Emma A	*J. J. Newman*	*Railways and Canals*	*101 15*	*107 28*
*Newsome, Charlotte	W. A. Newsome	Railways and Canals	145 83	57 22
Nicholson, Georgina	James Nicholson	Post Office	114 56	114 48
Noble, Margaret	W. H. Noble	Marine and Fisheries	183 85	183 84
Norcross, Mary L	A. A. Norcross	Post Office	377 40	345 95
Norris, Gertrude	Jas. G. Norris	Post Office	315 00	315 00
Northrop, Marilla	B. M. Northrop	Post Office	703 94	703 92
Nutting, Claire	Jas. P. Nutting	Trade and Commerce	236 13	236 04
O'Brien, Harriet	J. F. O'Brien	National Revenue	380 69	380 64
Odell, Elizabeth L	Henry Odell	National Revenue	78 90	78 84
O'Dowd, M. A	Francis O'Dowd	Post Office	238 00	237 96
O'Flaherty, M. A	E. J. O'Flaherty	National Revenue	80 59	73 81
O'Leary, Johanna	B. O'Leary	Railways and Canals	49 67	45 43
O'Loane, Teresa E	J. T. O'Loane	Post Office	270 67	270 60
Orr, Lizzie L	W. A. Orr	Indian Affairs	585 76	585 72
Ouellette, Marie L	E. H. Ouellette	Post Office	245 00	244 92
Ouimet, Elizabeth B	Treffle Ouimet	House of Commons	111 25	111 24
*Owen, Keziah	A. W. Owen	Marine and Fisheries	349 42	12 20
*Panet, Euphemie E	Chas. Panet	House of Commons	174 65	17 46
Paquet, Marie E	E. T. Paquet	Post Office	404 67	404 64
Park, Edith	W. A. Park	National Revenue	294 00	294 00
Parker, Mary P	Fred John Parker	National Revenue	110 50	110 40
Parker, Winnifred	Wm. Parker	Post Office	210 00	210 00
Parkhill, Ida L	W. J. Parkhill	National Revenue	164 14	164 04

Appendix No. 10—Continued

Civil Servants Widows Annuities Act, 1927—*Continued*

Amounts paid to widows of deceased contributors to Superannuation under part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act—*Continued*

Widow	Contributor	Department	Annual Allowance	Amount paid during 1929-30
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Patrick, Mary	G. M. Patrick	Post Office	110 82	110 76
Patteson, Marie	T. C. Patteson	Post Office	580 00	579 96
Pelletier, Josephine	M. Pelletier	Post Office	190 72	190 68
Pereira, Lizzie	L. C. Pereira	Interior	490 00	489 96
Perry, Sarah	H. C. Perry	National Revenue	21 00	22 75
Phair, Maud	W. B. Phair	Post Office	198 00	198 00
Philibert, Emma	J. E. Philibert	Post Office	232 00	231 96
Phillips, Mabel	R. B. H. Phillips	Post Office	273 79	273 72
Phillips, Maria	W. R. Phillips	Public Works	88 38	88 32
Phillips, Mary H	Percy Phillips	Finance	115 38	115 32
Pierson, Ada J	Chas. Pierson	Post Office	271 02	270 96
Pirrie, Lillian	T. A. Pirrie	Post Office	76 32	89 04
Plumb, Josephine	Chas. Plumb	Post Office	494 28	494 28
Plummer, G. M	H. Plummer	National Revenue	390 51	390 48
Plunkett, Ada	G. L. Plunkett	Post Office	367 50	367 44
Plunkett, Mary	Wm. Plunkett	National Revenue	225 75	225 72
Polkinghorne, Margaret	J. A. Polkinghorne	House of Commons	283 50	283 44
Pope, Ethelwyn	Geo. D. Pope	Interior	695 25	695 16
Pothier, Jean	D. L. Pothier	National Revenue	19 00	
Powell, Catherine	John Powell	Post Office	89 27	89 16
Prout, Mary	Frank Prout	National Revenue	32 50	32 40
Pryor, Isabella B	Oswald Pryor	National Revenue	258 61	258 60
Quain, Ellen	Redmond Quain	National Revenue	411 48	445 77
Quesnel, Sophie	Jules Quesnel	Railways and Canals	132 00	132 00
Quinlan, Julia	M. Quinlan	Post Office	175 00	160 38
Quinn, Catherine	J. D. Quinn	National Revenue	280 00	279 96
Ranahan, Mary	Peter Ranahan	Marine and Fisheries	77 00	70 51
Rand, Mary H	F. C. Rand	National Revenue	214 12	196 24
Ratchford, Evelyn A	*C. E. Ratchford*	*National Revenue*	*262 50*	*124 87*
Reinhardt, Margaret	H. N. Reinhardt	National Revenue	104 82	104 76
Renaud, Mathilde	Jos. E. Renaud	Post Office	256 67	256 56
Rennie, Helen B	Geo. Rennie	National Revenue	350 00	349 92
Reynolds, Elizabeth	W. G. S. Reynolds	Privy Council	32 50	32 40
Richard, Amanda C	*A. Richard*	*Marine and Fisheries*	*105 00*	*80 50*
Richards, Martha F	*F. W. Richards*	*Post Office*	*111 96*	*331 83*
Riddell, Annie	R. W. Riddell	Post Office	289 50	289 44
Robert, Sephora	*P. Robert*	*Post Office*	*210 38*	*19 40*
Robertson, Annie	Alex. Robertson	Trade and Commerce	70 50	76 31
Robertson, Catherine	J. N. Robertson	Post Office	87 81	95 03
Robidoux, Ellen	N. Robidoux	House of Commons	499 63	499 56
Robinson, Sophie	Geo. Robinson	National Revenue	72 50	72 48
Rogers, Catherine	Thos. Rogers	Governor General's Secretary's Office	156 60	156 60
Rogers, Helen	E. O'B. Rogers	National Revenue	149 27	149 16
Rogers, Susannah	C. C. Rogers	Interior	224 00	223 92
Rondeau, Aglae	U. Rondeau	Post Office	315 00	315 00
Rooney, Mary	John Rooney	Post Office	125 62	125 52
Rorison, Elizabeth	B. D. D. Rorison	Post Office	168 00	210 00
Ross, Ada	Alex. Ross	National Revenue	244 72	244 68
Ross, Bella J	C. W. Ross	Railways and Canals	392 00	391 92
Ross, Rebecca	Geo. Ross	Post Office	965 42	965 40
Rossiter, Hannah	J. E. Rossiter	Post Office	90 38	90 36
Rouleau, Josephine	F. Rouleau	House of Commons	210 00	210 00
Rourke. Elizabeth	J. E. Rourke	Finance	700 75	700 68
Rousseau, Caroline	H. B. Rousseau	Post Office	189 00	189 00
Roy, Fabiola	E. F. E. Roy	Public Works	189 00	189 00
Ryan, Margaret	Jeremiah J. Ryan	Post Office	131 46	131 40
Sandall, Mary A	H. P. Sandall	National Revenue	266 70	266 64
Scholfield, Mary C	Thos. Scholfield	National Revenue	93 54	93 48
Scholfield, Sarah	Fergus Scholfield	Marine and Fisheries	61 25	61 20
Schreiber, Julia	Sir C. Schreiber	Privy Council	1,050 00	1,050 00
Scott, Elizabeth	Andrew Scott	National Revenue	280 00	279 96
Shanacy, Jane F	Michael Shanacy	National Revenue	208 00	207 96
Shaw, Elizabeth	Abraham Shaw	National Revenue	555 33	555 24

Appendix No. 10—Continued

Civil Servants Widows Annuities Act, 1927—*Continued*

Amounts paid to widows of deceased contributors to Superannuation under part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act—*Continued*

Widow	Contributor	Department	Annual Allowance	Amount paid during 1929-30
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Shaw, Louisa	Jas. F. Shaw	National Revenue	590 62	590 52
Simard, Azelia	*L. Simard*	*Railways and Canals*	*141 12*	*107 02*
Simpson, Jenny	J. B. Simpson	Auditor General's Office	315 00	315 00
Slattery, Elizabeth	Ralph Slattery	National Revenue	171 92	171 84
Slean, Eliza	John Slean	National Revenue	104 14	104 04
Sloan, Cassie E	M. W. Sloan	Post Office	210 00	210 00
Smith, Agnes	Geo. Smith	National Revenue	155 90	155 88
Smith, Agnes B	E. J. M. Smith	Public Works	428 46	428 40
Smith, Emily A	Sidney Smith	Post Office	698 76	698 76
Smith, Gertrude E	T. J. Smith	Post Office	280 00	326 62
*Smith, Jennie F	Fred W. Smith	Indian Affairs	266 51	187 62
Smith, Margaret H	George Smith	National Revenue	355 83	355 80
Soutter, Eliza	Alex. Soutter	Senate	367 50	367 44
Spencer, Mary C	*J. H. Spencer*	*Post Office*	*280 00*	*97 98*
*Spereman, Annie	J. J. Spereman	National Revenue	248 00	25 99
Standish, Dorothy	J. G. Standish	National Revenue	339 56	339 48
Stanton, Sabina	E. P. Stanton	Post Office	536 29	536 28
Stayner, Jessie	T. A. Stayner	National Revenue	51 00	
Steckel, Mary	L. J. Steckel	Public Works	538 86	538 80
Steele, Mathilda	V. H. Steele	Marine and Fisheries	396 00	396 00
Steers, Annie	C. J. Steers	Interior	490 00	489 96
Steffens, Margaret	John Steffens	Railways and Canals	71 42	71 40
Stevens, Alicia	C. F. Stevens	National Revenue	133 00	132 96
Stewart, Isabel	E. N. S. Stewart	National Revenue	123 75	123 72
Stewart, Isabelle	Sam. Stewart	Indian Affairs	490 00	489 96
Stimpson, Kate	F. C. Stimpson	National Revenue	341 00	340 92
Stinson, Susan	Thomas Stinson	National Revenue	129 31	129 24
Stoddart, Helen	Jas. Stoddart	Post Office	198 27	198 24
Stratton, Rose	W. C. Stratton	National Revenue	517 05	516 96
Strongman, Mary	Wm. Strongman	Post Office	144 94	144 84
Strous, Ida	Jas. Strous	Post Office	145 55	145 44
*Sutherland, Kate	E. D. Sutherland	Auditor General's Office	1,050 00	691 25
Swan, Hannah	W. H. Swan	Post Office	231 00	231 00
Swinburn, Maria	A. R. Swinburn	Interior	218 32	218 28
Symes, Bertha	*P. Symes*	*Interior*	*396 67*	*191 90*
Talbot, Georgianna	Octave Talbot	Post Office	437 50	437 40
Taylor, Elizabeth	Charles Taylor	National Revenue	78 00	78 00
Tetu, Emilie D	J. D. H. Tetu	Post Office	165 26	165 24
Theriault, Rose	J. A. Theriault	Public Works	215 42	215 40
Thompson. Irene	H. P. Thompson	Post Office	273 00	273 00
Thompson, Theresa	Robt. Thompson	Post Office	312 81	286 66
Toller, Annie F	Fred Toller	Finance	558 54	558 48
Towers, Elizabeth	Geo. T. Towers	Post Office	45 00	45 00
Trainor, Ellen	B. Trainor	Post Office	210 00	210 00
Travis, Minnie	L. W. Travis	Post Office	108 00	108 00
Tupper, Rhoda L	C. W. Tupper	National Revenue	98 73	123 30
Turner, Martha A	*H. H. Turner*	*Interior*	*358 75*	*144 46*
Tyson, Elizabeth	A. M. Tyson	National Revenue	91 95	91 92
Vankoughnet, Lucy	L. Vankoughnet	Indian Affairs	528 00	528 00
Vavasour, Isobel	E. W. Vavasour	Post Office	245 00	244 92
Venning, Adelia A	*Wm. H. Venning*	*Marine and Fisheries*	*198 00*	*553 85*
Venning, Frances	R. N. Venning	Marine and Fisheries	495 34	495 24
Verner, Helene	J. W. D. Verner	Agriculture	280 00	279 96
Verreault, Exilia	J. E. Verreault	Public Works	37 50	3 12
Verret, Annie	G. C. Verret	Public Works	44 64	44 64
Waller, Annie	John Waller	National Revenue	56 31	56 28
Walsh, Alice	Robert Walsh	Post Office	245 00	224 51
Walsh, Helen	W. J. Walsh	Patent and Copyright	273 67	273 60
Warwicker, Lydia	F. S. Warwicker	Post Office	181 84	181 80
Waterman, Anne	W. L. Waterman	Post Office	288 96	288 96
Watson, Mary	*J. W. Watson*	*Marine and Fisheries*	*304 50*	*36 24*
Weyms, Eva	Chas. Weyms	National Revenue	189 44	189 36
White, Adeline	E. White	National Revenue	146 21	146 16
White, Clara	F. White	R.C.M.P	875 00	874 92

Appendix No. 10—Concluded

CIVIL SERVANTS WIDOWS ANNUITIES ACT, 1927—*Concluded*

AMOUNTS paid to widows of deceased contributors to Superannuation under Part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act—*Concluded*

Widow	Contributor	Department	Annual Allowance	Amount paid during 1929-30
			$ cts.	$ cts.
White, Mary	C. W. White	Marine and Fisheries	140 99	140 88
*Whittaker, Mary	W. C. Whittaker	Finance	437 50	255 15
Wilkes, Margaret	E. T. Wilkes	National Revenue	171 84	171 84
Williams, Analina	*T. Williams*	*Railways and Canals*	*445 50*	*152 19*
Willimott, Susan	C. W. Willimott	Interior	264 69	264 60
Williston, Kate	W. W. Williston	Marine and Fisheries	43 50	43 44
Wilson, Annie	David Wilson	National Revenue	207 61	207 60
Winters, Melissa	Wm. Winters	Railways and Canals	33 52	19 53
Wood, Emily	F. F. Wood	National Revenue	63 00	63 00
Worsnop, Mary	A. A. Worsnop	National Revenue	485 62	525 98
Wright, Harriet	J. P. Wright	Railways and Canals	200 00	199 92
York, Jennie	Dunbar York	Post Office	210 00	210 00
				142,708 07

* Dead.

NOTE.—Those shown in Italics are annuitants who came under the Act during the fiscal year.

SUMMARY

—	Payments on account of employees retired prior to March 31, 1929	Payments on account of employees retired during fiscal year ended March 31, 1930	Total payments during fiscal year
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Superannuation No. 1, Revised Statutes, 1906, Chap. 17	521,189 98	10,062 60	531,252 58
Superannuation No. 2, Revised Statutes, 1906, Chap. 17	42,739 11	487 84	43,226 95
Superannuation No. 3, Printing Bureau	15,929 74		15,929 74
Superannuation No. 4, Public Service Retirement Act	631,293 08		631,293 08
Superannuation No. 5, Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924	633,830 89	264,453 01	†898,283 90
Superannuation No. 6, Civil Servants Widows Annuities Act, 1927	133,813 49	8,894 58	142,708 07
Total Superannuation payments	1,978,796 29	283,898 03	2,262,694 32

† Including dependents of deceased employees.

Appendix No. 11

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS			
Nova Scotia—			
Halifax—Immigration Building—Payment to Department of Railways and Canals for accommodation	25,000 00		
Halifax—Quarantine Station—Improvements, repairs, etc.	8,377 24		
Halifax—Repairs to buildings and wharfs at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard	27,561 19		
Halifax—Tractor for postal purposes	1,163 60		
Hantsport—Public Building	13,604 93		
North Sydney—Public Building—Addition	4,342 75		
Pictou—Public Building—Improvements, repairs, etc.	5,500 00		
Sherbrooke—Public Building	1,843 60		
Springhill—Public Building—Installation of fittings	4,084 56		
Truro—Public Building—Addition	4,925 46		
		96,403 33	
Prince Edward Island—			
Charlottetown—Public Building—Improvements and repairs		2,120 50	
New Brunswick—			
Buctouche—Public Building	28,913 69		
Ste. Croix—Building for Customs-Excise and Immigration purposes at International Bridge	6,270 18		
St. John Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—New pipe line	86 53		
St. John Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—Water supply	818 23		
St. John Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—Improvements, repairs, etc.	15,097 50		
		51,186 13	
Maritime Provinces Generally—			
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.		49,999 44	
Quebec—			
Acton Vale—Public Building—Alterations	1,687 54		
Athabaska—Public Building—Improvements and repairs	3,000 00		
Beauharnois—Public Building	6,633 72		
Cowansville—Public Building	9,005 10		
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	109,997 94		
Farnham—Public Building—Enlargement	44 70		
Grand'Mère—Public Building	3,342 18		
Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Improvements, repairs, etc.	11,012 36		
Huntingdon—Public Building	7 45		
La Tuque—Public Building	5,341 45		
Lennoxville—Public Building	11,844 40		
Maisonneuve—Public Building	180 30		
Montreal—Craig Street Drill Hall—Mastic floor	13,206 12		
Montreal—Immigration Detention Building—Improvements to heating	4,957 77		
Montreal—New Examining Warehouse—Improvements to heating	5,668 84		
Montreal—Postal Station in Notre Dame de Grâce	5 85		
Montreal—Stephens Building—Improvements, alterations and equipment	12,758 57		
Montreal—General Post Office—Installation of pickup table and alterations to fittings	3,790 00		
Montreal—Postal Station in Outremont Division	21,543 91		
Carried forward	224,028 20	199,709 40	

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—*Continued*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	224,028 20	199,709 40	
Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.—*Continued*			
Public Buildings—*Continued*			
Quebec—Concluded			
Montreal—Postal Station "B"—Improvements and alterations	5,895 55		
Montreal—Towards purchase of Lavut Building for Postal Station "G"	13,203 98		
Montreal—Old Examining Warehouse—Reconstruction	60,616 55		
Quebec—Accommodation for military stores	6 10		
Quebec Citadel—Governor General's Quarters—Maintenance, etc	20,000 00		
Quebec—Customs House—Improvements and repairs	7,053 45		
Quebec—Public Building—Installation of pickup table	3,572 79		
Quebec—Postal improvements and installation at C.P.R. Station	4,817 77		
Quebec—Savard Park Hospital—Repairs, alterations and addition	65,963 63		
Richmond—Public Building—Improvements and repairs	2,500 00		
Rock Island—Customs-Excise Building	6,703 61		
Ste. Anne de Bellevue—Public Building	10,001 45		
St. Hyacinthe—Public Building—Addition and improvements	0 35		
St. Lambert—Public Building—Improvements and repairs	2,185 12		
Ste. Marie de Beauce—Public Building	4,616 22		
St. Roch de Quebec—Public Building—Improvements and repairs	2,286 00		
St. Romuald—Public Building	19,260 52		
Ste. Rose—Public Building	17,218 30		
St. Pascal—Public Building	3,054 75		
Thetford Mines—Armoury—Improvements and repairs	873 97		
Victoriaville—Public Building	52 26		
Waterloo—Public Building	13,638 92		
Westmount—Armoury	13,186 80		
		500,736 29	
Ontario—			
Chatham—Public Building—Addition	13,612 74		
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc	124,996 46		
Exeter—Public Building	17,384 24		
Fort Frances—Public Building	35,107 13		
Haileybury—Addition to armoury	29,995 57		
Hamilton—Public Building—Alterations and repairs	7,008 38		
Hamilton—Tractor for postal purposes	1,157 20		
Hawkesbury—Public Building—Addition	6,429 60		
Hespeler—Public Building	32,770 98		
Listowel—Public Building—Improvements and repairs	1,600 00		
London—Westminster Hospital—Paving roadway	1,120 93		
Niagara Falls—Public Building	83,869 50		
Oshawa—Public Building—Installation of elevator and improvements, etc	2,994 63		
Ottawa—Departmental Buildings—Fittings	84,546 12		
Ottawa—Equipment for Post Office Department	20,266 72		
Ottawa—Forest Products Laboratory—Addition and improvements	5,884 29		
Ottawa—Government's share of cost of local improvements	37,991 67		
Ottawa—Laboratory for Department of Mines, Booth Street, and alterations	60,642 25		
Ottawa—Laboratory of Hygiene	84 26		
Ottawa—Post Office—Installation of pickup table	3,500 00		
Ottawa—Printing Bureau—Improvements to heating	6,404 34		
Carried forward	577,367 01	700,445 69	

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	577,367 01	700,445 69	
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued*			
Ontario—Concluded			
Ottawa—Towards purchase of building for Government workshops	12,200 00		
Ottawa—Towards purchase of Daly Building	112,000 00		
Ottawa—West Block—Elevator	8,330 00		
Parkhill—Public Building—Improvements to heating	2,057 00		
Port Arthur—Public Building—Addition and alterations	6 00		
Rockland—Government's share of cost of local improvements	1,200 00		
St. Mary's—Public Building—Improvements and repairs	4,756 70		
Sarnia—Public Building—Improvements to lighting	3,500 00		
Stratford—Public Building—Improvements and repairs.	3,087 00		
Sturgeon Falls—Public Building	1,178 39		
Sudbury—Public Building—Addition and alterations	7,296 50		
Timmins—Public Building	30,000 45		
Toronto—Customs House	138,005 12		
Toronto—Postal Station "A"—Mechanical equipment	59,773 84		
Walkerville—Public Building—Improvements and repairs	4,374 95		
		965,132 96	
Manitoba—			
Brandon—Public Building	24,308 47		
Dauphin—Public Building—Addition	9,401 58		
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	15,818 87		
Emerson—Building for Customs and Immigration purposes	19,615 37		
Gretna—Public Building	3,098 76		
Portage La Prairie—Public Building—Installation of elevator	2,631 00		
Transcona—Public Building	25,545 54		
Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—Power plant	18,237 20		
Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—Mess building	34 10		
Winnipeg—Hospital for Department of Pensions and National Health	159,130 20		
Winnipeg—Post Office—Extension	80,273 17		
Winnipeg—Public Building—Improvements and alterations	5,112 03		
Winnipeg—Union Station—Tractor	1,232 00		
		364,438 29	
Saskatchewan—			
Battleford—Public Building—Improvements to heating	1,865 00		
Canora—Public Building	11,993 55		
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	16,455 40		
Gravelbourg—Public Building	23,487 37		
Indian Head—Forestry Building—Addition	4,271 88		
Indian Head—Forestry Station—Improvements and repairs	2,704 38		
Lloydminster—Public Building—Replacement after fire.	5,027 36		
Melville—Public Building	24,999 48		
Moose Jaw—Public Building—Improvements and repairs	1,760 00		
North Battleford—Immigration Building	3,612 90		
Prince Albert—Immigration Building	30,033 09		
Prince Albert—Public Building—Addition	30,000 00		
Regina—Armoury	41,874 73		
Regina—Post Office—Installation of pickup table	3,500 00		
Regina—Public Building—Addition	95,604 58		
Rosthern—Public Building	28,841 73		
Saskatoon—Post Office—Installation of pickup table	3,500 00		
Carried forward	329,531 45	2,030,016 94	

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—*Continued*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	329,531 45	2,030,016 94	
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued*			
Saskatchewan—Concluded			
Saskatoon—Public Building	380,608 79		
Swift Current—Public Building	48,176 69		
Tisdale—Public Building	5,732 14		
Weyburn—Public Building—Improvements and repairs	2,493 98		
Wilkie—Public Building	7,097 07		
Yorkton—Public Building—Addition	12,474 24		
		786,114 36	
Alberta—			
Calgary—Customs Examining Warehouse—Improvements and alterations	3,871 04		
Calgary—Post Office—Installation of pickup table	3,537 72		
Calgary—Public Building	49,961 20		
Camrose—Public Building	1,344 52		
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	13,062 50		
Edmonton—Grain Inspection Building	1,444 22		
Edmonton—Immigration Building	5,691 96		
Edmonton—Public Building—Addition	558 51		
Falher—Immigration Building	2,425 92		
Redcliff—Armoury accommodation	1,258 25		
Red Deer—Public Building—Addition and alterations	1,017 57		
Vegreville—Public Building	11,276 90		
Wainwright—Public Building	28,000 00		
		123,450 31	
British Columbia—			
Douglas—Immigration and Customs Building—To complete improvements	7,614 62		
Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	36,364 89		
Esquimalt—General repairs and improvements at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard	19,556 52		
Kimberley—Public Building	7,037 18		
Port Alberni—Public Building—Improvements and alterations	610 00		
Rossland—Public Building—Reconstruction	23,000 00		
Trail—Public Building	17,070 62		
Vancouver—Grain Inspection Office—Addition	1,688 00		
Vancouver—Public Building—One year's interest at 5 per cent on mortgage of $400,000	20,000 00		
Vancouver—Public Building—Improvements, repairs, etc.	17,696 00		
William Head—Quarantine Station—Improvements, repairs, etc.	3,992 89		
		154,630 72	
Generally—			
Experimental Farms—Replacements, repairs, improvements, etc.	100,000 00		
Flags for Dominion Buildings	5,000 00		
Military Buildings—Repairs, fittings and additions	39,172 74		
Military Hospitals—Repairs and improvements	75,914 42		
Public Buildings Generally	39,247 85		
Purchase of stamp cancelling machines	88,785 54		
		348,120 55	
RENTS, REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, ETC.			
Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds—			
Departments Generally—Char service, including $150 to E. Snowdon for firing the noon gun	384,677 29		
Elevator attendants	113,977 91		
Carried forward	498,655 20	3,442,332 88	

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	498,655 20	3,442,332 88	
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Concluded*			
RENTS, REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, ETC.—*Concluded*			
Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds—Concluded			
Heating, including salaries of engineers, firemen and watchmen	415,225 24		
Lighting, including roads and bridges	99,982 68		
Rideau Hall, including grounds, improvements, furniture, maintenance, etc	59,998 85		
Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light	19,000 00		
Repairs, improvements, additions and maintenance	697,143 52		
Telephone service	105,000 00		
Water	44,999 65		
		1,940,005 14	
Dominion Public Buildings—			
Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, improvements, additions, furniture, etc	23,480 73		
Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance and repairs	9,826 25		
Fittings, general supplies and furniture	174,877 37		
Heating	402,645 13		
Lighting	224,821 11		
Power for running elevators, stamp-cancelling machines, etc	82,934 37		
Rents	1,799,414 49		
Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc	1,096,025 62		
Supplies for caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc	49,801 50		
Victoria, B.C.—Astrophysical Observatory, Little Saanich Mountain—Maintenance, repairs and improvements	3,160 69		
Water	71,698 88		
Yukon—Public Buildings—Rents, repairs, fuel, light, water service and caretakers' salaries	25,144 41	3,963,830 55	
Total Public Buildings			9,346,168 57
HARBOURS AND RIVERS			
Nova Scotia—			
Argyle South—Wharf	1,797 82		
Arichat—Extension to groyne	1,114 06		
Bailey's Brook—Extension to pier	2,999 14		
Barrington Passage—Ice piers	17,727 09		
Blue Rocks—Breakwater repairs	1,171 01		
Bridgewater—Repairs and reconstruction of railway wharf	10,102 53		
Brooklyn—Dredging—The Mersey Paper Company, Limited, to contribute one-third of cost	61,993 52		
Brooklyn—Extension to breakwater	199 02		
Canning—Wharf repairs and improvements	4,780 01		
Cape St. Mary's—Groyne	1,813 19		
Clark's Harbour—Wharf	6,000 00		
Charlos Cove—Breakwater extension	1,904 96		
Cheggogin Point—Breakwater extension	10,490 80		
Comeauville—Breakwater extension	1,411 43		
Digby—Dredging	251 76		
Digby Pier—Improvements	5,322 87		
Digby—Repairs and renewals to pier	5,980 75		
Diligent River—Wharf repairs	1,703 14		
Drum Head—Wharf repairs	4,014 07		
Dublin Shore—Breakwater repairs and extension	3,792 20		
Finlay Point—Harbour improvements	2,498 13		
Five Islands—Wharf repairs	2,505 81		
Carried forward	149,573 31		9,346,168 57

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	149,573 31		9,346,168 57
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*			
Nova Scotia—Continued			
Fourchu—Harbour Improvements—The British Metals Corporation (Canada) to contribute one-third of cost	11,424 84		
Fourchu—Wharf repairs	1,225 90		
Fox Island—Breakwater repairs	997 81		
Fox Island—Renewal of harbour protection	1,997 42		
Glace Bay—Wharf reconstruction	1,619 18		
Graff Beach—Breakwater repairs	2,627 40		
Grand Desert—Breakwater extension	1,000 00		
Grand Etang—Repairs to pier	2,973 97		
Grass Cove—Breakwater wharf	2,140 72		
Guysborough—Dredging	4,007 91		
Halifax—(Lawlor's Island Quarantine Station)—Wharf repairs	2,399 55		
Halifax—(Lawlor's Island Quarantine Station)—Wharf replacement	2,975 00		
Hantsport—Wharf repairs	2,998 04		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	77,759 35		
Harbour au Bouche—Wharf repairs	1,399 19		
Inverness—Repairs to harbour works	3,599 22		
Jeddore—Wharf extension	1,495 27		
Ketch Harbour—Wharf	3,727 13		
Little Anse—Breakwater repairs	119 96		
Little Bras d'Or—Wharf	2,300 00		
Little Judique Ponds—Breakwater extension	6,397 70		
Little River Harbour—Breakwater	1,488 64		
Liverpool—Dredging	30,000 58		
Livingston's Cove—Dredging	62 42		
Lower Prospect—Wharf repairs	302 67		
McNutt's Island—Repairs to harbour protection	1,297 41		
Malignant Cove—Wharf extension—To complete	1,126 75		
Margaree Harbour—Repairs and extension to harbour works	4,498 15		
Margaree Island—Wharf extension	3,198 52		
Meteghan—Breakwater extension	5,124 20		
Morden—Breakwater repairs	1,985 07		
Murphy's Pond—Port Hood—Harbour improvements	4,243 97		
New Harbour (Antigonish-Guysborough Co.)—Pier	4,082 29		
Newport Landing—Wharf repairs	1,667 58		
Nyanza—Wharf repairs	1,255 22		
Osborne—Wharf reconstruction	1,595 80		
Owl's Head—Wharf repairs	2,200 07		
Parrsboro—Repairs to harbour protection works	3,493 88		
Peas Brook—Wharf	12,496 52		
Petit de Grat—Dredging	16,448 11		
Pictou—Repairs to railway wharf	9,991 80		
Pleasant Harbour—Wharf repairs	1,398 26		
Port Greville—Repairs to breakwater and protection work	2,297 42		
Port Maitland—Breakwater extension	49,998 23		
Pye's Head—Wharf	5,000 90		
St. Francis Harbour—Breakwater extension, dredging, and groyne	29,607 32		
Sandford—Breakwater repairs	1,875 37		
Shag Harbour—Breakwater Wharf—To complete	3,083 46		
Sheet Harbour West—Wharf repairs	1,491 86		
Shelburne—Wharf repairs and improvements	10,455 71		
Ship Harbour East—Wharf repairs	2,639 46		
Short Beach—Breakwater extension	7,483 41		
Sober Island—Wharf repairs	1,490 38		
South Bay, Ingonish—Purchase, reconstruction and extension of Corson's wharf	6,108 36		
Carried forward	514,248 66		9,346,168 57

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	514,248 66		9,346,168 57
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*			
Nova Scotia—Concluded			
Sydney—Wharf	16,522 61		
Upper Port Latour—Repairing wharf and constructing sea-wall	8,495 37		
Wallace—Wharf repairs	1,409 62		
Wedgeport—Wharf repairs	4,778 54		
West Advocate—Extension to breakwater-wharf	17,498 00		
Westport—Wharf repairs	1,768 67		
Windsor—Wharf repairs and improvements	1,907 42		
Yarmouth Bar—Breakwater repairs	2,909 74		
Yarmouth Harbour—Dredging	25,165 20		
		594,703 83	
Prince Edward Island—			
Alberton—Wharf repairs	3,204 79		
Charlottetown—Reconstruction of railway wharf	38,301 67		
Georgetown—Wharf repairs	2,205 59		
Haggarties—Wharf repairs	2,646 82		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	8,514 66		
Hayden's Wharf—Reconstruction	4,092 87		
Hurd's Point—Wharf extension and warehouse	7,411 70		
Newport—Wharf repairs	3,065 28		
Pownal Bay—Wharf repairs	2,166 37		
Souris Harbour—Breakwater repairs	53,590 75		
Victoria—Wharf repairs	935 43		
West River Bridge—Wharf reconstruction and extension	8,223 93		
Westville—Wharf	8,444 85		
Wood Islands—Breakwater repairs	1,205 58		
		144,010 29	
New Brunswick—			
Anderson's Hollow (Waterside)—Breakwater repairs	4,997 92		
Beaver Harbour—Wharf reconstruction	1,645 21		
Blue Cove—Breakwater	1,100 47		
Black's Harbour—Wharf extension	4,985 69		
Brantville—Wharf	8,836 11		
Buctouche—Wharf repairs	2,455 26		
Burnt Church—Wharf repairs	5,010 23		
Burton Courthouse—Wharf repairs	3,010 71		
Caissie's Cape—Breakwater and pier	7,267 20		
Cambridge—Wharf repairs	4,034 42		
Campbellton—Dredging	13,599 96		
Cape Bald—Breakwater extension and dredging	70 04		
Cape Bald—Breakwater repairs	5,032 13		
Cocagne Island—Wharf	223 92		
Day's Landing (Crystal Beach)—Wharf reconstruction	3,002 74		
Dipper Harbour—Breakwater repairs	4,346 03		
Digdeguash Basin—Wharf	4,822 58		
Douglastown—Wharf repairs	1,193 67		
Eel River Bridge—Wharf—To complete	1,444 54		
Escuminac—Breakwater extension	30,715 53		
Grande Anse—Extension to breakwater and pier	100 55		
Grande Anse—Breakwater repairs	3,509 94		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	36,399 44		
Kouchibouguac—Wharf	1,502 26		
Lameque—Wharf extension	56,747 58		
L'Etêté—Floating slip	1,500 29		
Little Aldouane River—Dredging	3,983 56		
Maugerville—Wharf repairs	5,618 95		
Middle Caraquet—Wharf	157 36		
Carried forward	217,314 29	738,714 12	9,346,168 57

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	217,314 29	738,714 12	9,346,168 57
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*			
New Brunswick—Concluded			
North Head—Breakwater repairs	4,616 37		
Oromocto—Wharf repairs	1,350 27		
Palmer's Wharf—Repairs	3,126 19		
Pointe du Chêne—Repairs to wharf and breakwater	2,259 30		
Pointe Sapin—Breakwater repairs	1,511 55		
Richibucto Beach (North)—To rebuild and extend breastworks	2,650 41		
Richibucto Beach (South)—Breakwater repairs	1,386 54		
Rothesay—Wharf repairs	925 04		
St. John River—Improvements	2,003 15		
St. Stephen—Wharf repairs	4,470 02		
Seal Cove—Breakwater extension	1,255 58		
Shippigan Harbour—Dredging	3,461 31		
Shippigan Gully—Repairs to breakwaters and breastworks	2,498 04		
Stonehaven—Breakwater repairs	4,985 69		
Tabusintac—Wharf extension	3,022 59		
Tracadie Harbour—Breastworks and breakwaters	2,999 69		
White Head—Dredging	19,408 41		
White Head (Gull Cove)—Breakwater	1,537 60		
Woodward's Cove—Breakwater extension	3,598 72		
		284,380 76	
Quebec—			
Amos—Wharf repairs and improvements	707 34		
Anse à Beaufils—Repairs to jetties	2,499 73		
Anse à Louise—Breastwork training pier	1,601 00		
Anse à Louise—Wharf	6,209 75		
Anse aux Griffons—Wharf	7,186 04		
Anse à Valleau—Extension to training jetty	2,624 97		
Anse du Moulin (Aurigny)—Breakwater repairs	1,666 35		
Anse St. Jean—Wharf repairs and extension	24,979 60		
Bagotville—Wharf repairs and improvements	13,061 59		
Baie St. Paul—Repairs and extension to protection walls	15,306 03		
Barachois de Malbaie—Breastwork	2,407 45		
Belœil Station—Reconstruction of guard pier	1,545 04		
Berthierville—Protection wall	4,817 09		
Berthierville—Reconstruction of ice breakers	5,683 69		
Bic—Dredging	2,497 23		
Bic—Wharf repairs and improvements—To complete	2,498 07		
Bois Brûlé—Slipway	993 88		
Bonaventure—Breakwater-wharf repairs	4,004 50		
Bonaventure (Le Fils)—Breakwater repairs and improvements	1,999 53		
Bradore Bay—Wharf	22,009 23		
Bryon Island—Landing slipway	999 85		
Cabano—Wharf repairs	2,247 38		
Cacouna—Wharf repairs	3,401 84		
Cacouna East—Wharf extension	2,982 77		
Cannes de Roches—Wharf improvements	2,484 11		
Cap aux Os—Wharf and road approach	4,499 57		
Cap Chat—Harbour repairs and improvements	6,605 74		
Caplin River—Breakwater extension	2,999 62		
Cap St. Ignace—Wharf repairs	2,596 92		
Charlemagne—Dredging	8,095 08		
Colonie des Grèves—Wharf improvements	1,798 73		
Contrecœur—Dredging—To complete payments	7,142 88		
Côte Ste. Catherine—Wharf reconstruction	3,972 8		
Cross Point—Wharf repairs	1,914 80		
D'Aiguillon—Wharf extension	2,799 04		
Des Joachims—Wharf reconstruction	5,448 09		
Carried forward	184,287 38	1,023,094 88	9,346,168 57

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	184,287 38	1,023,094 88	9,346,168 57
Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, Etc.—*Continued*			
Harbours and Rivers—*Continued*			
Quebec—Continued			
Dolbeau (Grosse Roche)—Wharf repairs	1,800 78		
Donnacona—Harbour improvements, the Donnacona Paper Company to contribute one-third of cost	1,312 57		
Doucet's Landing (Ste. Angele de Laval)—Wharf reconstruction	37,019 15		
Douglastown—Wharf extension	6,213 24		
Dundee—Improvement of drains	6,040 85		
Dune du Sud—Slipway	857 04		
East Templeton—Wharf repairs	1,643 85		
Fabre—Wharf repairs	1,693 55		
Father Point—Wharf repairs and improvements	6,118 19		
Fauvel—Wharf improvements	1,962 01		
Gascons—Wharf repairs	2,060 59		
Gascons (Ouest)—Extension to training pier	1,979 87		
Gaspé Basin—Ferry landing	3,031 23		
Grande Anse (Gaspé County)—Wharf	13,754 90		
Grande Baie (St. Alexis)—Wharf repairs	2,000 89		
Grande Entree—Pilework extension	4,814 88		
Grand' Mere—Landing	5,446 66		
Grandes Piles—Wharf repairs	2,481 90		
Grande Riviere (Gaspé County)—Training pier	2,475 28		
Grande Vallee—Jetty and breastwork	5,001 23		
Grindstone—Wharf repairs	3,812 08		
Grondines—Completion of wharf	17,999 57		
Grosse Isle—Wharf repairs	2,599 82		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	99,743 56		
Havre St. Pierre—Wharf repairs	3,696 81		
Hudson—Wharf reconstruction	3,588 50		
Iberville—Wharf repairs	1,183 23		
Ile Perrot—Dredging	12,546 26		
Ile Perrot Nord—Wharf repairs	2,794 16		
Ile Perrot Sud—Wharf reconstruction	3,999 55		
Isle Verte—Wharf repairs	2,534 15		
Isle Verte (Riviere des Vases)—Wharf repairs	1,502 54		
Kamouraska—Wharf repairs	5,850 40		
La Butte—Protection work	1,499 67		
Lachine—Wharf repairs	4,214 36		
Lac Megantic—Shore protection improvements	1,526 33		
Lake St. Louis—Dredging	24,463 42		
Lake Tiblemount—Wharf	1,795 18		
Lanoraie—Wharf repairs	1,898 33		
Laprairie—Repairs to dyke	6,994 94		
Les Eboulements—Wharf repairs	8,818 67		
Les Escoumains—Wharf reconstruction	38,996 20		
L'Hopital (Lapeyrere)—Breakwater-wharf	4,967 20		
L'Islet—Wharf repairs	7,147 94		
Little Montreal River—Dredging—The Provincial Government to contribute a like amount	5,273 14		
Louiseville—Wharf reconstruction	15,640 77		
Lower Miguasha—Wharf—To complete	1,000 00		
Mal Bay—Wharf repairs	5,496 00		
Manicouagan River—Wharf and dredging—One-third of cost to be contributed by Ontario Paper Company, Limited, and Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company	45,768 81		
Marsboro (Victoria Bay)—Wharf repairs	872 82		
Marsouins—Wharf	5,515 55		
Matane—Harbour improvements	32,728 10		
Mechins—Wharf extension and repairs	11,423 75		
Miguasha—Wharf repairs	1,205 63		
Carried forward	681,093 48	1,023,094 88	9,346,168 57

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Brought forward	681,093 48	1,023,094 88	9,346,168 57
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*			
Quebec—Continued			
Mille Vaches—Wharf repairs	1,964 10		
Moisie—Protection work	5,000 00		
Mont Louis—Landing and repairs to protection work	3,204 50		
Montmagny—Wharf repairs	6,654 55		
Montmagny—Improvements to protection walls	174 48		
Natashquan—Wharf repairs and extension	28,643 70		
Newport—Wharf replacement	10,016 41		
New Richmond—Wharf repairs	2,002 55		
Nicolet—Dredging	9,092 14		
Norton Creek—Dredging—The Provincial Government to contribute a like amount	25,175 13		
Norway Bay—Wharf reconstruction	5,557 11		
Papineauville—Wharf repairs	3,047 06		
Paspebiac—Wharf extension	4,966 28		
Paspebiac East—Breakwater extension	1,211 40		
Peel Head Bay—Wharf repairs	1,600 00		
Peninsula—Breakwater-wharf	3,500 00		
Peribonka—Wharf repairs	3,404 98		
Petit Bonaventure—Wharf extension	3,699 76		
Petit Cap—Breakwater	6,462 21		
Petite Riviere Est—Breakwater	18,076 34		
Petite Riviere au Renard—Harbour improvements	6,007 65		
Petite Vallee—Wharf extension—To complete payments	1,755 10		
Phillipsburg—Wharf improvements	2,000 00		
Pointe au Pic (Murray Bay)—Wharf repairs	13,883 87		
Pointe aux Outardes—Wharf	5,344 28		
Pointe Claire—Wharf reconstruction, provided municipality makes transfer of property	5,022 54		
Pointe Fregate—Landing	1,512 24		
Portage du Cap, M.I.—Sand pump	4,499 95		
Port Daniel—Wharf repairs	4,999 96		
Port Daniel West—Breakwater	1,057 28		
Port Lewis—Dredging	13,983 84		
Richelieu River—Improvements	105,172 19		
Rigaud—Wharf repairs	1,198 42		
Rimouski—Wharf repairs and improvements	10,931 11		
Riviere au Renard—Wharf extension	18,523 24		
Riviere au Tonnerre—Wharf	23,877 89		
Riviere Blanche (St. Ulric)—Wharf repairs	1,718 74		
Riviere des Ilots (Newport)—Repairs to jetty	3,811 95		
Riviere des Prairies—Improvements	39,893 85		
Riviere du Loup (en bas)—Wharf repairs	16,472 09		
Riviere Ouelle—Wharf repairs	2,888 63		
Riviere St. Francois—Dredging	14,746 49		
River St. John—Protection wall	2,296 50		
Roberval—Breakwater reconstruction and extension—To complete	2,928 91		
Roberval—Wharf repairs and improvements	9,961 34		
Ruisseau le Blanc—Breakwater—To complete payments	2,230 90		
St. Andrews—Wharf reconstruction	4,757 22		
Ste. Anne de Bellevue—Wharf improvements	984 43		
Ste. Anne du Lac—Protection wall	1,369 60		
St. Antoine—Wharf reconstruction	5,601 53		
St. Antoine de Tilley—Dredging	21,429 39		
St. Charles—Wharf reconstruction	4,599 29		
St. Charles de Caplan (Robichaud)—Wharf extension	3,235 24		
St. Coeur de Marie—Wharf	112 91		
St. Eloi (Pointe a la Loupe)—Wharf repairs	1,912 23		
St. Etienne de Malbaie—Wharf extension	8,482 25		
Ste. Famille—Wharf repairs	10,719 01		
St. Felicien—Wharf repairs	2,967 11		
Carried forward	1,207,435 35	1,023,094 88	9,346,168 57

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,207,435 35	1,023,094 88	9,346,168 57
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*			
Quebec—Concluded			
Ste. Felicite—Wharf repairs	1,201 41		
Ste. Flavie—Wharf—To complete	107 23		
St. Francois (North)—Improvements to wharf	2,234 98		
St. Francois (South) Island of Orleans—Wharf repairs	3,518 75		
St. Georges de Malbaie (Chien Blanc)—Breakwater extension	1,980 67		
St. Godfroy—Wharf repairs	1,857 89		
St. Gregoire de Montmorency—Reconstruction of revetment wall	7,316 14		
St. Ignace de Loyola—Wharf repairs	1,712 70		
St. Irenee—Wharf reconstruction	35,558 30		
St. Irenee—Wharf repairs	65 00		
St. Jean Port Joli—Wharf repairs	1,308 44		
St. Juste du Lac—Wharf extension	2,230 33		
St. Laurent—Wharf repairs	10,065 10		
St. Liguori—Repairs to icebreaker	2,905 00		
Ste. Luce—Wharf repairs	1,479 56		
St. Marc—Wharf reconstruction	4,813 17		
St. Michel de Bellechasse—Wharf repairs	4,500 48		
St. Ours—Wharf improvements	1,213 08		
St. Paul Ile aux Noix—Wharf improvements	5,964 78		
Ste. Petronille—Wharf repairs and improvements	505 49		
St. Placide—Wharf reconstruction	7,488 10		
St. Roch des Aulnaies—Wharf repairs	2,089 49		
St. Simon—To complete wharf	4,508 46		
St. Sulpice—Icebreakers	4,075 23		
St. Zotique—Ice piers	2,567 37		
Sacre Coeur—To complete wharf	3,495 50		
Shelter Bay—Dredging	10,017 03		
Sorel—Wharf improvements	6,413 88		
Stratford Centre—Wharf repairs	2,400 95		
Tadoussac (Anse Tadoussac)—Wharf repairs	6,631 84		
Thurso—Wharf reconstruction—To complete	12,998 82		
Trois Pistoles—Repairs to wharfs	3,206 26		
Valleyfield—Dredging	50,010 37		
Valleyfield—Improvements to roadway approach	1,927 47		
Varennes—Icebreakers, protection works and wharf improvements	24,412 93		
Vercheres—Breakwater—To complete	6,495 10		
Verdun—Wharf reconstruction	2,199 40		
Ville Marie—Wharf repairs	7,703 30		
Yamachiche River—Dredging	19,321 49		
Yamachiche—Landing platform	1,698 08		
Yamaska River—Dredging	11,778 84		
		1,489,413 78	
Ontario—			
Bayfield—Repairs to piers	2,493 42		
Beaverton—Reconstruction of Harbour works	1,687 72		
Brockville—Wharf repairs	8,704 79		
Burlington Channel—Improvements	227,651 08		
Burlington Channel Bridge—Purchase and installation of power equipment	9,547 64		
Burlington Channel Bridge—Repairs to machinery for closing	3,378 05		
Byng Inlet—Dredging	30,476 44		
Chatham—Repairs to revetment walls	1,673 84		
Cobourg—Harbour improvements	33,154 46		
Collingwood—Dredging	87,467 61		
Goderich—Harbour improvements	195,178 64		
Grand Bend—Repairs to piers	10,389 50		
Carried forward	611,803 19	2,512,508 66	9,346,168 57

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	611,803 19	2,512,508 66	9,346,168 57
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*			
Ontario—Concluded			
Gravenhurst—Harbour improvements	3,983 49		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	51,268 46		
Hamilton—Harbour improvements	114,463 28		
Honey Harbour—Wharf improvements	2,502 44		
Kincardine—Harbour repairs and improvements	24,469 62		
Kingston—Dredging Cataraqui Bay	35,985 58		
Kingston—Dredging	11,584 30		
Kingston, R.M.C.—Repairs and improvements	2,233 04		
Kingston—Extension to dry dock	42,814 03		
Kingsville—Repairs to piers	10,960 44		
Leamington—Wharf repairs	7,039 08		
Lion's Head—Dredging—To complete payments	2,588 04		
Lion's Head—Wharf repairs	4,199 60		
Little Current—Dredging	66,028 27		
L'Orignal—Wharf repairs	1,470 40		
Manitowaning—Wharf	12,019 22		
Meaford—Reconstruction of revetment wall	9,983 18		
Minaki—Wharf repairs	3,300 00		
Mitchell's Bay—Dredging	8,222 32		
Oakville—Repairs to piers	7,671 91		
Oshawa—Harbour improvements	16,452 20		
Owen Sound—Harbour repairs and improvements	1,020 93		
Parry Sound—Dredging	13,265 09		
Pelee Island—Repairs to piers	8,849 11		
Penetanguishene—Wharf repairs	3,302 80		
Port Arthur—To complete payments for improvements towards which Thunder Bay Paper Company has contributed	4,850 05		
Port Bruce—Repairs to piers	4,000 68		
Port Burwell—Harbour repairs and improvements	200,190 11		
Port Colborne—Repairs to harbour works	77,725 64		
Port Dover—Harbour improvements	120 207 11		
Port Elgin—Dredging	27 75		
Port Hope—Repairs to harbour works	28,333 77		
Port Maitland—Breakwater reconstruction	78,504 03		
Port Stanley—Harbour repairs and improvements	47,849 06		
Providence Bay—Wharf improvements	4,999 11		
Rondeau—Harbour repairs and improvements	23,817 18		
Sarnia—Dredging	69,992 53		
Saugeen River—Repairs to harbour works	20,804 39		
Sault Ste. Marie—Harbour improvements	38,898 62		
South Lancaster—Wharf repairs	2,339 35		
Sydenham River—Dredging	301 37		
Taylor's Bay—Wharf	2,625 86		
Thorah Island—Wharf reconstruction	9,416 73		
Toronto—Dredging	7,818 45		
Wheatley—Repairs to pier	4,095 09		
Whitby—Reconstruction of entrance pier	22,727 38		
Windsor—Wharf repairs and improvements	10,047 39		
		1,857,051 67	
Manitoba—			
Assiniboine River—Repairs to and extension of dykes	4,968 51		
Gull Harbour—Wharf repairs	1,478 18		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	4,768 08		
Killarney—Reconstruction of dam and fishway	812 31		
Pelican Lake—Settlement of damages for flooding property	5,000 00		
Riverton—Wharf extension	3,698 12		
Carried forward	20,725 20	4,369,560 33	9,346,168 57

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—Chargeable to Income—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	20,725 20	4,369,560 33	9,346,168 57
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*			
Manitoba—Concluded			
Roseau River—Improvements	29,638 96		
St. George—Wharfs	2,275 46		
Selkirk—Marine Slip—Repairs	9,209 15		
Selkirk—Wharf reconstruction	19,571 86		
Winnipeg—Wharf—To complete	5,905 70		
		87,326 33	
Alberta and Saskatchewan—			
Athabaska River—Improvements	16,967 94		
Cold Lake—Wharf	3,088 85		
Craven Dam—In full and final settlement of claims	24,350 88		
Faust—Wharf	1,461 12		
Fort McMurray—Maintenance and reconstruction of pontoon wharf	1,358 17		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	3,591 24		
Lumsden—Contribution towards dyking on the Qu'Appelle River—The town of Lumsden to contribute 25 per cent of cost	4,500 09		
Waskesiu River and Lake—Improvements to navigation	300 00		
		55,618 29	
British Columbia—			
Alice Arm—Wharf repairs	1,507 75		
Beaton—Wharf replacement	7,449 09		
Bella Coola—Wharf repairs	8,135 17		
Buckley Bay—Improvements to ferry slip	3,724 00		
Campbell River—Float and breakwater	6,817 44		
Comox—Wharf repairs	6,697 33		
Canoe—Wharf addition	1,093 95		
Columbia River, below Burton—Protection work	1,361 59		
Courtenay River—Dredging	54,754 33		
Cracroft—Renewal of float approach	905 99		
Crawford Bay—Wharf repairs	1,589 60		
Crooked, Pack and Parsnip Rivers—Improvements	3,426 72		
Deep Cove—Float and approach	2,825 77		
Degnen's Bay—Float	1,296 40		
Denman Island—Float replacement and improvements to ferry landing	1,692 04		
Digby Island—Breakwater	2,810 94		
Digby Island—Repairs to float approach	4,273 93		
Elkin's Point—Float	2,414 29		
Ford's Cove, Hornby Island—Wharf extension and repairs	2,772 00		
Fraser Lake—Wharf additions and repairs	1,393 19		
Fraser River—North Arm—Dredging	67,610 62		
Fraser River—Improvements	269,080 15		
Fraser River (Lower)—Operation of snagboat	24,719 06		
Gibson's Landing—Wharf repairs	1,577 56		
Ginols—Wharf	8,773 15		
Glenannon—Wharf	6,449 37		
Gower Point—Float	1,183 55		
Gray Creek—Wharf replacement	5,298 07		
Halcyon—Wharf reconstruction	146 55		
Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	64,593 37		
Irvine's Landing, Pender Harbour—Wharf	11,999 37		
Johnson's Landing—Wharf replacement	4,736 65		
Killiney—Wharf repairs	2,290 46		
Kuskanook—Wharf repairs	231 62		
Lang Bay—Wharf extension and repairs	2,978 96		
Carried forward	588,610 03	4,512,504 95	9,346,168 57

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	588,610 03	4,512,504 95	9,346,168 57
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Concluded*			
British Columbia—Concluded			
Minstrel Island—Float	1,837 11		
Mirror Lake—Wharf reconstruction	3,146 64		
Needles—Wharf replacement	3,307 77		
New Massett—Wharf repairs	1,538 79		
New Westminster—Wharf repairs	1,961 19		
Nicomen Island—Protection work and dyking	33,857 60		
Okanagan River—Improvements	1,474 29		
Okanagan Control Dam—Improvements	12,200 72		
Phipps Point—Extension to landing	1,732 33		
Port Alberni—Float extensions	6,189 67		
Port Essington—Renewal of float	3,582 21		
Port Mann—Float	1,938 10		
Port Moody—Wharf repairs	3,071 58		
Port Renfrew—Wharf repairs	2,885 48		
Port Washington—Wharf repairs	3,700 00		
Powell River—Breakwater—To complete—The Powell River Company, Limited, having already contributed	3,319 10		
Powell River—Wharf repairs	4,998 84		
Prince Rupert—Floats	9,767 27		
Quatsino—Wharf repairs	1,079 24		
Ragged Islands and Grief Point—Improvements	10,841 32		
Roberts Creek—Wharf extension	5,634 99		
Royston—Wharf repairs	7,128 29		
Shoal Bay—Wharf extension	1,933 19		
Shusharti Bay—Renewal of float	3,600 00		
Sidney—Maintenance of auto ferry landing	3,044 99		
Sorrento—Wharf reconstruction	5,848 96		
South Pender Island—Wharf repairs	3,401 80		
Summerland—Wharf repairs	1,386 29		
Stuart Island—Float	2,418 90		
Squirrel Cove—Reconstruction of float	976 00		
Union Bay—Wharf repairs	5,234 43		
Vancouver—First Narrows—Dredging	109,010 53		
Vancouver—Slipway at air station	4,985 01		
Vancouver—Stanley Park—Foreshore protection	7,998 96		
Victoria—Improvements to Ogden Point piers	32,471 64		
William Head—Quarantine Station—Repairs to wharfs	6,053 82		
		902,167 08	
Yukon—			
Stewart and Yukon Rivers—Improvements		5,000 00	
Generally—			
Harbours and Rivers Generally		29,985 92	
Total Harbours and Rivers			5,449,657 95
DREDGING			
Maritime Provinces		644,323 53	
Ontario and Quebec		553,430 88	
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta		98,538 99	
British Columbia		242,424 00	
			1,538,717 40
Carried forward			16,334,543 92

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Continued*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			16,334,543 92
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Continued*			
ROADS AND BRIDGES			
Dominion Roads and Bridges Generally		4,831 65	
International Bridge over River St. John between Clair, N.B., and Fort Kent, Maine, the State of Maine to provide $130,000		65,979 31	
Ottawa—Maintenance and repairs to bridges and approaches		11,550 36	82,361 32
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES			
Nova Scotia—			
Cape Breton Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements	8,005 69		
Boularderie—Cape Breton Telegraph Line—General repairs, repoling, etc	3,380 89		
Telegraph line from Framboise to Sterling	714 33		
Telephone circuit between Ottawa Brook and West Alba	714 96		
Telephone line from Port Hawkesbury to Queensville	2,219 96	15,035 83	
Prince Edward Island—			
Telephone cable between Cape Traverse, P.E.I. and Cape Tormentine, N.B		200 00	
Quebec—			
Reconstruction of North Shore, St. Lawrence, Telegraph System from Murray Bay eastward	24,909 82		
Magdalen Islands Telephone Service—General repairs and improvements	4,995 43	29,905 25	
Saskatchewan and Alberta—			
Alberta and Saskatchewan Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements	20,415 68		
Island Hill—Ile à la Crosse Telegraph Line—Clearing right-of-way	11,586 04		
Meadow Lake—Green Lake Telegraph Line—Installation of telephone service	215 46		
Peace River—Building for telegraph service	3,824 58		
Reconstruction of Grouard-Peace River Telegraph Line.	3,641 64		
Telegraph line from Peace River to Fort Vermilion	52,182 64	91,866 04	
British Columbia—			
Barkerville telegraph office—Improvements and repairs	500 00		
British Columbia, Northern District—General repairs and improvements	11,132 81		
British Columbia, Vancouver Island District—General repairs and improvements	11,356 29		
Metallicing telephone circuit between Lillooet and Lytton	6,299 98		
Nanaimo—Parksville Telegraph Line—Improvements	1,498 78		
Telephone line from Dawson Creek to Sunset Prairie	2,300 48		
Telephone line from Rolla to Rolla Landing	1,508 02		
Yukon Telegraph System—General repairs and improvements	18,310 48		
Yukon Telegraph System—Repairs to building at Whitehorse	800 00		
Extension of telephone line on Galiano Island	1,985 14	55,691 98	192,699 10
Carried forward			16,609,604 34

Appendix No. 11—Continued

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—*Concluded*

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			16,609,604 34
CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, ETC.—*Concluded*			
MISCELLANEOUS			
Accounts Branch—Salaries of agents, clerks, travelling and contingent expenses of outside service		22,039 57	
Architectural Branch—Salaries of architects, clerks of works, inspectors, draftsmen, clerks and messengers of outside service		70,540 86	
Engineering Branch—Salaries of engineers, inspectors, superintendents, draftsmen, clerks and messengers of outside service		488,813 26	
For operation and maintenance of inspection boats		17,396 65	
Maintenance and operation of water storage dams on Ottawa River and tributaries, surveys and settlement of land damages		35,040 36	
National Gallery of Canada		129,985 98	
National Monument on Connaught Place		31,500 00	
River gauging and metering		16,553 62	
Surveys and inspections		120,041 35	
Compassionate allowance to Alphonsine Thibault, widow of the late Paul Thibault		3,355 00	
To provide for certain medical and hospital accounts of employees injured in the Province of Quebec		566 75	
			935,833 40
SUBSIDIES TO DRY DOCKS (Under Statute)			
Burrard Dry Dock (North Vancouver, B.C.)		112,500 00	
Collingwood Dry Dock, No. 2		9,208 96	
Montreal Floating Dock		105,000 00	
Port Arthur Dry Dock		37,741 50	
Prince Rupert Floating Dock		76,970 88	
St. John Dry Dock		247,500 00	
			588,921 34
Total Public Works Chargeable to Income			18,134,359 08

Appendix No. 11—Concluded

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO COLLECTION OF REVENUE

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sundry Works—			
Collection of Public Works Revenue	2,200 73		
Graving Docks	176,924 96		
Harbours and Rivers	51,812 20		
		230,937 89	
Telegraph and Telephone Lines—			
Alberta and Saskatchewan	112,229 77		
British Columbia—Mainland	25,344 90		
British Columbia—Northern District	68,865 45		
British Columbia—Vancouver Island District	130,357 50		
Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces	216,768 72		
Prince Edward Island and the Mainland	6,946 66		
Telegraph and Telephone Service—Generally	5,006 07		
Yukon System Main Line (Ashcroft-Dawson)	127,652 97		
		693,172 04	
			924,109 93

Appendix No. 12

DETAILS of Expenditure of the Department of National Defence on account of Adjustment of War Claims, Militia Services, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930

—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Separation Allowances	3,691 00	
War Service Gratuities	12,981 39	
Pay and Allowances	3,168 60	
Historical Section	22,345 46	
Ordnance Services	12,330 88	
Transport and Travelling	683 40	
Civilian Employees	2,190 00	
Estates of Deceased Soldiers	800 72	
Medals and Memorial Crosses	459 69	
Legal Expenses	196 00	
Postage	1,103 87	
Printing and Stationery	3,001 03	
Canadian War Graves	25,032 44	
Miscellaneous	622 23	
		88,606 71

Appendix No. 13

INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS

From what source received and nature of investment	Time	To what date paid	Rate of Interest	Amount Invested	Interest Realized	
					Sterling	Currency
			p.c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	$ cts.
SINKING FUNDS						
Loan of 1909-1934						
Canadian Securities...........	1 year..	Oct. 1, 1929	2½	133,956 15 7	3,348 18 4	16,298 06
	1 year..	Jan. 1, 1930	3	323,551 1 11	9,706 10 8	47,238 46
	½ year..	June 1, 1929	3½	1,364,420 1 0	23,894 17 0	116,288 27
	½ year..	Dec. 1, 1929	3½	1,410,560 16 3	24,684 16 4	120,132 77
	½ year..	July 1, 1929	3½	949,719 1 4	16,620 1 8	80,884 40
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1930	3½	977,059 0 3	17,098 10 8	83,212 86
	1 year..	Oct. 1, 1929	4	251,775 4 8	10,071 0 1	49,012 24
					105,424 14 9	513,067 06
Loan of 1930-50						
Canadian Securities...........	½ year..	April 1, 1929	2½	123,566 4 5	1,544 11 7	7,516 95
	½ year..	Oct. 1, 1929	2½	124,113 16 2	1,551 8 5	7,550 25
	½ year..	July 1, 1929	3	729,085 2 3	10,936 5 6	53,223 20
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1930	3	744,727 0 0	11,170 18 1	54,365 07
	½ year..	June 1, 1929	3½	217,063 17 5	3,798 12 4	18,486 60
	½ year..	Dec. 1, 1929	3½	262,527 18 7	4,594 4 10	22,358 64
	½ year..	July 1, 1929	3½	2,945,586 18 9	51,547 15 5	250,865 82
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1930	3½	3,070,903 14 7	53,740 16 3	261,538 62
	1 year..	Oct. 1, 1929	4	928,601 2 1	37,144 0 10	180,767 66
					176,028 13 3	856,672 81
Loan of 1940-60						
Canadian Securities...........	1 year..	Oct. 1, 1929	2½	110,951 11 6	2,773 15 10	13,499 12
	½ year..	July 1, 1929	3	454,395 10 5	6,815 18 8	33,170 88
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1930	3	462,453 12 8	6,936 16 1	33,759 11
	½ year..	June 1, 1929	3½	144,167 1 11	2,522 18 6	12,278 24
	½ year..	Dec. 1, 1929	3½	200,662 5 6	3,511 11 10	17,089 75
	½ year..	July 1, 1929	3½	1,226,935 3 3	21,471 7 4	104,493 98
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1930	3½	1,268,557 7 0	22,199 15 0	108,038 78
	1 year..	Oct. 1, 1929	4	658,819 10 10	26,352 15 10	128,250 26
					92,584 19 1	450,580 12
					374,038 7 1	1,820,319 99
				$ cts.	$ cts.	
Canadian Securities						
War Loan, 1916-31........	Various.	April 1, 1930	5	1,211,300 00	78,738 74	
War Loan, 1917-37..........	1 year..	Mar. 1, 1930	5	379,800 00	18,990 00	
						97,728 74
Total Sinking Funds..................						1,918,048 73
LOANS TO BANKS						
Under the Finance Act, Chap. 70, R.S. 1927..........						2,234,828 93
Carried forward.....						4,152,877 66

Appendix No. 13—Continued

INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS—*Continued*

From what source received and nature of investment	Time	To what date paid	Rate of Interest	Amount Invested	Interest Realized	Total
			p.c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward....	....	....	.....	....	....	4,152,877 66
LOANS TO PROVINCES						
British Columbia..........	1 year..	Dec. 31, 1929	5	1,701,500 00	....	85,075 00
Manitoba..........	118days	April 8, 1929	5	50,000 00	876 71	
	1 year..	Feb. 15, 1930	5	395,000 00	19,750 00	
	1 year..	Dec. 1, 1929	5	1,155,000 00	57,750 00	
						78,376 71
New Brunswick..........	½ year..	April 16, 1929	5	620,000 00	11,550,00	
	½ year..	Oct. 16, 1929	5	448,000 00	11,200 00	
	1 year..	Dec. 28, 1929	5	268,000 00	13,400 00	
	½ year..	July 22, 1929	5	468,000 00	11,700 00	
	½ year..	Jan. 22, 1930	5	445,000 00	11,125 00	
						58,975 00
Nova Scotia..........	1 year..	Nov. 20, 1929	5	200,000 00	10,000 00	
	1 year..	Mar. 15, 1930	5	500,000 00	25,000 00	
	1 year..	Feb. 19, 1930	5	200,000 00	10,000 00	
	½ year..	Aug. 28, 1929	5	260,000 00	6,500 00	
	½ year..	Feb. 28, 1930	5	165,000 00	4,125 00	
	Various.	Various......	5	85,000 00	1,082 54	
	1 year..	April 6, 1930	5	37,000 00	1,850 00	
						58,557 54
Prince Edward Island..........	1 year..	Dec. 17, 1929	5	50,000 00	....	2,500 00
Quebec..........	1 year..	Dec. 31, 1929	5	5,796,702 72	....	328,551 34
FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS						
Greek Government Loan.....	½ year..	June 30, 1929	5	7,080,000 00	177,000 00	
	½ year..	Dec. 31, 1929	5	6,975,000 00	174,375 00	
						351,375 00
Roumanian Government Loan	1 year..	April 1, 1930	4	23,969,720 00	....	958,780 00
HARBOUR COMMISSIONS						
Chicoutimi Harbour Debentures..........	½ year..	July 1, 1929	5	400,000 00	10,000 00	
	93 days.	July 1, 1929	5	100,000 00	1,273 97	
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1930	5	500,000 00	12,500 00	
	Various.	Jan. 1, 1930	5	500,000 00	2,089 03	
						25,863 00
Halifax Harbour Debentures.	Various.	July 1, 1929	5	136,000 00	1,213 15	
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1930	5	136,000 00	3,400 00	
	Various.	Jan. 1, 1930	5	299,000 00	3,979 17	
						8,592 32
Montreal Harbour Debentures..........	1 year..	Jan. 1, 1930	3	8,250,000 00	247,500 00	
	1 year..	Jan. 1, 1930	3½	17,235,000 00	603,225 00	
	½ year..	July 1, 1929	5	24,865,000 00	621,625 00	
	Various.	July 1, 1929	5	1,500,000 00	13,356 16	
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1930	5	26,365,000 00	659,125 00	
	Various.	Jan. 1, 1930	5	981,000 00	12,942 32	
						2,157,773 48
St. John Harbour Debentures.	½ year..	July 1, 1929	5	389,000 00	9,725 00	
	Various.	July 1, 1929	5	446,000 00	5,072 20	
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1930	5	835,000 00	20,875 00	
	Various.	Jan. 1, 1930	5	1,046,000 00	13,152 33	
						48,824 53
Vancouver Harbour Debentures..........	½ year..	July 1, 1929	5	17,317,900 00	432,947 50	
	93 days.	July 1, 1929	5	143,000 00	1,821 78	
	½ year..	Jan. 1, 1930	5	17,460,900 00	436,522 50	
	Various.	Jan. 1, 1930	5	345,000 00	6,306 70	
						877,598 48
Carried forward.....	....	....	.....	....	....	9,193,720 06

Appendix No. 13—Concluded

INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS—*Concluded*

From what source received and nature of investment	Time	To what date paid	Rate of Interest	Amount Invested	Interest Realized	Total
			p.c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward						9,193,720 06
SEED GRAIN AND RELIEF						
Seed Grain and Relief Advances						139,181 56
SOLDIER AND GENERAL LAND SETTLEMENT						
Soldier Land Settlement Loans	Various.	Various	5		1,620,317 78	
General Land Settlement Loans	Various.	Various	5		118,834 27	1,739,152 05
MISCELLANEOUS						
Interest on Current Accounts with the—						
Bank of Montreal, London	Various.	Dec. 31, 1929			89,623 58	
Bank of Montreal, New York	Various.	Jan. 31, 1930			45,556 70	
Other Current Accounts					960,352 95	
Interest on Special Funds—						
Bank of Montreal, Montreal					5,361 78	
Canadian Government Merchant Marine—						
Interest on ships sold	Various.				2,570 15	
Montreal Turnpike Trust Corporation—						
Interest under Commutation Agreements	Various.	Various	6		8,854 64	
Province of Quebec Debt Account	1 year.	Jan. 1, 1930	4	1,473,609 63	58,944 38	
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company	1 year.	July 1, 1929	4	433,900 00	17,356 00	
Canadian National Railways—Temporary Loans	Various.				1,257,530 77	2,446,150 95
						13,518,204 62

Appendix No. 14

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture—			
Car inspection		87,970 40	
Cleaning grain		104 33	
Conscience money		5 00	
Court fees		20 00	
Fumigating charges		4,581 10	
Inspection fees and health certificates		29,452 68	
Race track supervision	23,942 76		
Less payments	19,264 50		
		4,678 26	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		23,274 92	
Sale of Produce—Experimental farms		183,109 35	
Sale of publications		171 56	
Sale of sundries		2,822 46	
Seed testing charges		8,944 41	
Sundry fees		62,472 13	
			407,606 60
Archives—			
Photostat copies		36 90	
Refunds for empties returned		6 50	
Sale of publications		5 00	
			48 40
Civil Service Commission—			
Examination fees		19,861 50	
Less—Refunds of fees		7,520 00	
			12,341 50
External Affairs—			
Passport fees	155,115 69		
Less—Refunds of fees	1,524 55		
		153,591 14	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		5,491 62	
Visa fees		488 25	
			159,571 01
Finance—			
Bank inspection	19,071 87		
Conscience money	1,018 50		
Interest on excess circulation	27,333 77		
Registration and insurance fees	8,113 42		
Registration fees—Bank Act	2,738 00		
Refunds of previous years' expenditure	11,670 58		
Sale of publications	0 50		
Sale of pulp—Currency Branch	951 30		
Sterling Exchange refunds	144 00		
Unclaimed money	289 53		
		71,331 47	
Royal Mint—			
Charges for refining gold	26,391 54		
Charges for gold bars sold	682 55		
Charges for gold proof plate sold	53 30		
Charges for making assays	76 00		
Charges for striking medals	19 00		
Charges for refining silver war badges	107 24		
Difference in value of gold shipped to New York	23 79		
Gain on exchange	0 20		
Profits on nickel coinage	208,976 79		
Profits on copper coinage	103,849 45		
Profits on silver coinage	73,362 08		
Profits on gold coinage	24,681 06		
Sale of palladium	2,952 56		
		441,175 56	
			512,507 03
Carried forward			1,092,074 54

Appendix No. 14—Continued

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930—*Continued*

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			1,092,074 54
Fisheries—			
Credit balance standing in name of the Receiver General—Particulars unknown		23 16	
Fish culture		416 45	
For services rendered		12 00	
List of names furnished		82 21	
Modus vivendi		191 00	
Pelagic sealing		62,507 32	
Refund for empty barrels, sacks, etc.		779 50	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		5,817 29	
Sale of sundries		3,411 48	
		73,240 41	
Less—Refund of rental of hatchery		146 79	
			73,093 62
House of Commons—			
Private Bills		15,274 11	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		102 00	
			15,376 11
Immigration and Colonization—			
Bank interest		99 30	
Commission on telephones		1 92	
Letters of identification fees		1,050 00	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		9,555 59	
Rentals		185 00	
Sale of sundries		697 77	
Unclaimed cheque		1 00	
			11,590 58
Indian Affairs—			
Bank interest		329 05	
Collections—Repayment of loans		1,602 56	
Conscience money		5 00	
Refund from Trust Fund		353 67	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		7,700 85	
Sale of sundries		471 45	
Subsidy granted by the Province of Quebec for construction of a bridge at Maniwaki Reserve		1,362 50	
			11,825 08
Interior—			
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		14,577 31	
Registration fees, Northwest Territories		26 50	
Registration fees, Yukon Territory		549 00	
Sale of sundries		711 00	
Unclaimed estates, Northwest Territories		0 60	
Unclaimed estates, Yukon Territory		408 06	
			16,272 47
Justice—			
Advertising in Canada Law Reports		1,167 00	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		8,722 11	
Revenue from Penitentiaries Branch		5,598 90	
Sale of Canada Law Reports		11,134 00	
Sale of sundries		50 00	
Sheriff fees—Dawson		32 25	
		26,704 26	
Less—Adjustment of judges' salaries		0 60	
			26,703 66
Labour—			
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		16 66	
Sale of publications		72 35	
Subscriptions to Labour Gazette		1,284 92	
			1,373 93
Carried forward			1,248,309 99

Appendix No. 14—Continued

Statement of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930—*Continued*

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			1,248,309 99
Marine—			
Annual boat repayments		5,700 00	
Conscience money		15 25	
Dominion Steamers		375 71	
Examination of Masters and Mates		5,125 75	
For services rendered		1,709 94	
Marine register		58 60	
Overhead charges of services and stores		69 94	
Pilots' licence fees		707 00	
Radio revenue		90,727 91	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		70,269 10	
Rentals		16,628 00	
Repayment on loan of $2,000		500 00	
Sale of publications		3,520 73	
Sale of sundries		5,791 90	
Signal station dues		1,302 00	
Use of equipment		655 00	
Wireless apparatus licence fees and wireless operators' examination fees		408,183 40	
			611,340 23
Mines—			
Explosives permits		609 00	
Gain on sale of bullion to Royal Mint		652 46	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		521 19	
Sale of publications		2,087 89	
Sale of sundries		7,433 57	
			11,304 11
National Defence—			
Advertising in books and maps	762 31		
Bank interest	797 73		
Barrack damages	200 95		
Commission on telephones	12 15		
Labour	2 40		
Purchase of discharges	10,567 54		
Printing of maps	114 15		
Privileges granted	449 25		
Refunds of previous years' expenditure	44,783 20		
Refund of unused revenue stamps	105 14		
Rent of stores and equipment	7,783 63		
Rents	17,676 56		
Sale of Government property	8,633 00		
Sale of movables	35,571 75		
Sale of sundries	96 00		
Wireless stations	45,850 69		
		173,406 45	
Air Services—			
Air harbour licences	380 00		
Air transportation	1,438 00		
Air worthiness and stress analysis	1,245 00		
Ground fees and hangar space rentals	5,769 50		
Labour and tractor services	268 70		
Landing fees and storage charges	5,295 10		
Locker fees	22 51		
Passenger fees	275 70		
Private pilots' licence fees	628 00		
Registration fees	1,395 00		
	16,717 51		
Less—Taxes on Air Port	4 13		
		16,713 38	
			190,119 83
Carried forward			2,061,074 16

Appendix No. 14—Continued

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930—*Continued*

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			2,061,074 16
National Revenue—			
Bank interest	24 29		
Bonded factory and warehouse fees	71,905 87		
Brokers' licences	2,450 00		
Cartage	49,846 61		
Certified copies, manifests, etc	1,383 35		
Commissions on telephones	4 93		
Conscience money	345 02		
Court costs	9,138 18		
Extra services	175,465 41		
Excess cash on hand	266 79		
Labels	62,656 99		
Landing certificates	135 10		
Law stamps	9,548 45		
Outstanding cheques	171 83		
Overpayment recovered	275 00		
Radio tolls	16 30		
Refunds of previous years' expenditure	7,768 71		
Rents	18 50		
Replaced stamps	140 33		
Sale of sundries	2,226 25		
Sale of unclaimed goods	1,943 32		
Stemmers licences	2 00		
Storage charges	46,147 94		
Tobacco stamping	109 62		
Tourist deposit unclaimed	6 72		
Witness fees	3 00	442,000 51	
Less—Payment of an unaccepted refund of Excise Taxes.	315 09		
Security for payment of Excise Taxes	50 00	365 09	
		441,635 42	
Taxation Branch—			
Fees	35 75		
Law costs	8,523 86		
Refunds of previous years' expenditure	15 00		
Sale of waste paper	35 69		
Unclaimed refunds of income tax	361 99	8,972 29	
			450,607 71
Patent and Copyright Office—			
Taxed costs *re* Exchequer Court case			1,594 46
Pensions and National Health—			
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		117,922 70	
Health—			
Fees—Food and drugs, analysis and licence	6,400 00		
Fees—Opium and narcotic drug, licence	2,958 70		
Fees—Patent medicines, registration and licence	6,716 00		
Fumigation of ships	15,070 54		
Hospital care of passengers	24,103 50		
Refunds of previous years' expenditure	368 49		
Sale of sundries	7 11		
Services of launch	1,800 00	57,424 34	
Pensions Commission—			
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		31,154 59	
			206,501 63
Post Office—			
Refunds of previous years' expenditure			2,116 59
Carried forward			2,721,894 55

Appendix No. 14—Concluded

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue paid to the Receiver General for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930—*Concluded*

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			2,721,894 55
Printing and Stationery—			
Sale of publications		55,852 93	
Sale of waste paper		17,836 52	
Surplus in Printing Branch account		13,072 88	
Surplus in Stationery Office account		32,666 54	
			119,428 87
Public Works—			
Blue prints and photographic work		9,268 10	
Commission on telephones		3,987 83	
Conscience money		26 75	
Earnings of dredges and plant		24,802 81	
Fees		10 80	
For use of Government property		25 00	
Permits		696 06	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		17,610 35	
Rents		90,026 61	
Sale of movables		23,501 53	
Sale of real estate		85,120 00	
Water collections		247 43	
			255,323 27
Railways and Canals—			
Commission on telephones		17 09	
Conscience money		3 65	
Electrical energy supplied		1,890 00	
Interest earned		384 94	
Interest on railway subsidies		157,404 77	
Labour and material supplied		71,574 40	
Refund for empties returned		415 45	
Refund for damage done		403 65	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		4,646 41	
Rent of equipment		733 48	
Sale of publications		517 08	
Sale of sundries		3,914 52	
Unclaimed security deposits		2 89	
			241,908 33
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—			
Policing Saskatchewan		175,000 00	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		27,264 39	
			202,264 39
Secretary of State—			
Fees		668,157 21	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		0 97	
			668,158 18
Senate—			
Certified copies		871 80	
Private bills		34,932 37	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		9 00	
			35,813 17
Soldier Settlement Board—			
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		611 06	
Sale of sundries		324 00	
			935 06
Trade and Commerce—			
Bank interest		117 53	
Commercial intelligence service		1,582 84	
Gas licence fees		50 00	
Refunds of previous years' expenditure		10,693 37	
Rentals		18,382 91	
Revenue from Motion Picture Bureau		23,416 18	
Sale of publications		25 01	
Sale of sundries		703 66	
Subscriptions		12 50	
			54,984 00
			4,300,709 82

Appendix No. 15

STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture—			
Animal Contagious Diseases Act		1,061 35	
Dairy Industry Act		5,625 00	
Fruit Act		335 00	
Live Stock Act		9,779 10	
Meat and Canned Foods Act		30 00	
Seed Act		20 00	
			16,850 45
Civil Service Commission—			
Impersonation at examination			20 00
Finance—			
Bank Act		1,010 00	
Contractors' security forfeited		345 80	
			1,355 80
Fisheries—			
Customs and Fisheries Protection Act		224 74	
Fisheries Acts		13,342 00	
Fisheries Inspection Acts		5 00	
International Halibut Treaty		175 87	
			13,747 61
House of Commons—			
Candidates' election deposits forfeited			600 00
Immigration and Colonization—			
Chinese Immigration Acts		15,010 00	
Immigration Acts		34,535 20	
			49,545 20
Interior—			
Forestry Acts		37 00	
Migratory Birds Acts		620 25	
Northwest Territories Act		200 00	
Northwest Territories Game Act		60 00	
Parks regulations		2,827 19	
			3,744 44
Justice—			
Clerk of Territorial Court, Dawson		30 00	
Police Magistrate, Dawson		235 00	
Police Magistrate, Durham, Ont		5 00	
Tobacco Restraint Act		10 00	
			280 00
Marine—			
Marine Acts			5,228 15
Mines—			
Explosives Act			87 50
National Defence—			
Militia—			
Militia Acts		475 00	
Air Services—			
Air Regulations	220 00		
Theft of trees on Vimy land	36 18		
		256 18	
			731 18
Carried forward			92,190 33

Appendix No. 15—Concluded

STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930—*Concluded*

From Whom Received and Nature of Receipts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			92,190 33
National Revenue—			
Customs seizures	595,842 93		
Less refunds	298,179 11		
		297,663 82	
Excise seizures	164,201 75		
Less refunds	162,337 51		
		1,864 24	
Forfeited bonds		5,236 18	
Seizures generally		1,046 20	
Tobacco Restraint Act		1 00	
Penalty under Customs Act		26 94	
War Tax Act—Excise Taxes		327,085 30	
		632,923 68	
Taxation Branch—			
Income Tax Act		6,143 01	
			639,066 69
Pensions and National Health—			
Health—			
Food and Drugs, penalties		3,382 30	
Opium and Narcotic Drugs, penalties		11,644 83	
Opium and Narcotic Drugs, seizures		1,187 24	
Patent Medicine Act—penalties		65 00	
			16,279 37
Post Office—			
Post Office Acts			542 00
Railways and Canals—			
Deposit forfeited		20 00	
Railway Acts		24 25	
			44 25
Trade and Commerce—			
Canada Grain Act		35 00	
Gas Act		25 00	
Precious Metals Marking Act		50 00	
Weights and Measures Act		110 00	
			220 00
			748,342 64

Appendix No. 16

PREMIUM, DISCOUNT AND EXCHANGE—REVENUE

From What Source Received	Rate	Amount			Amount of Revenue	Total
					$ cts.	$ cts.
Premium, etc., on sundry items—						
Finance						1 30
Immigration and Colonization						9 76
International Joint Commission						11 08
National Defence						1 70
National Defence—Air Service						1 42
National Defence—Naval Service						0 11
National Revenue						148 43
National Revenue—Income Tax Branch						41 87
Patent and Copyright Office						9 05
Pensions and National Health						0 02
Public Works						49 43
Railways and Canals						5 85
Trade and Commerce						0 04
		£	s.	d.		
Discount on Sterling Exchange purchased	4·85⅜	850,000	0	0	10,979 16	
	4·85⅞	500,000	0	0	3,958 33	
						14,937 49
Discount on Stock purchased for Sinking Funds	71	158	16	0	772 83	
	71¾	226	0	0	1,099 87	
	72½	244	15	0	1,191 12	
	73⅜	124	5	0	604 68	
	79¾	17,936	19	5	87,293 26	
	79⅞	180	17	1	880 16	
	$79\frac{15}{16}$	7,066	10	11	34,390 52	
	80	17,556	0	0	85,439 20	
	80⅛	1,351	10	0	6,577 30	
	80¾	1,251	5	0	6,089 42	
	80⅞	1,434	7	6	6,980 63	
	81⅝	551	5	0	2,682 75	
	81⅞	483	6	8	2,352 22	
	82	504	0	0	2,452 80	
	82⅛	134	1	3	652 44	
	82⅝	1,424	15	0	6,933 79	
	82¾	2,156	5	0	10,493 75	
	82⅞	342	10	0	1,666 83	
	83	1,241	0	0	6,039 54	
	83⅛	8,187	10	0	39,845 83	
	83⅜	382	7	6	1,860 89	
	85¼	59	0	0	287 13	
	85½	8,118	0	2	39,507 65	
	85⅝	1,178	15	0	5,736 58	
	86	12,110	0	0	58,935 33	
	86⅛	69	7	6	337 63	
	86¼	130	16	4	636 64	
	86¾	212	0	0	1,031 73	
	87	325	0	0	1,581 67	
	87⅛	107	5	10	522 15	
	87⅞	291	0	0	1,416 20	
	88	3,600	0	0	17,520 00	
	88⅛	130	12	6	635 71	
	88¼	1,804	5	1	8,780 70	
	88⅜	1,511	5	0	7,354 75	
	89	1,682	3	5	8,186 56	
	92½	480	0	0	2,336 00	
	92¾	72	10	0	352 83	
	92⅞	249	7	6	1,213 62	
	93¼	9,625	10	0	46,844 10	
Carried forward					509,516 81	15,217 55

Appendix No. 16—Concluded

PREMIUM, DISCOUNT AND EXCHANGE—REVENUE—*Concluded*

From What Source Received	Rate	Amount	Amount of Revenue	Total
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			509,516 81	15,217 55
Discount on Stock purchased for Sinking Funds—*Concluded*	93¾	816 17 4	3,975 41	
	94⅜	84 7 6	410 63	
	94¾	18 7 6	89 43	
	94⅞	102 10 0	498 83	
	95	185 0 0	900 33	
	95¼	47 10 0	231 17	
	95½	108 0 0	525 60	
				516,148 21
				531,365 76

Appendix No. 17

SUPERANNUATION REVENUE

	Superannuation Fund No. 1	Superannuation Fund No. 2
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	21 00	
Finance		50 40
House of Commons		98 00
National Revenue		163 67
Patent and Copyright Office		48 27
Post Office		286 36
Interest allowed on Fund No. 2		116,664 21
	21 00	117,310 91
Deduct—Refund, Superannuation Fund No. 1	15 61	
Payments to superannuated employees, Fund No. 2		43,257 43
	5 39	74,053 48

Appendix No. 18

STATEMENT of Superannuation Fund No. 5 for the year ended March 31, 1930

Department	Total Contributions	Less Refunds	Net Contributions
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	127,808 97	85 68	127,723 29
Archives	7,855 88	....	7,855 88
Auditor General's Office	16,329 79	....	16,329 79
Civil Service Commission	8,577 01	11 75	8,565 26
External Affairs	9,151 37	....	9,151 37
Finance	19,856 30	3 55	19,852 75
Fisheries	22,960 59	159 66	22,800 93
House of Commons	11,244 09	....	11,244 09
Immigration and Colonization	67,739 86	56 37	67,683 49
Indian Affairs	37,266 78	69 53	37,197 25
Insurance	4,834 90	....	4,834 90
Interior	214,138 22	932 67	213,205 55
Justice	31,500 95	5 13	31,495 82
Labour	11,678 27	5 46	11,672 81
Library of Parliament	1,622 51	....	1,622 51
Marine	117,510 00	347 47	117,162 53
Mines	32,581 16	....	32,581 16
National Defence	65,434 78	139 94	65,294 84
National Revenue—			
Customs and Excise	348,862 51	161 45	348,701 06
Income Tax	85,142 25	10 85	85,131 40
Office of the Secretary to the Governor General	997 45	....	997 45
Pensions and National Health—			
Pensions Board	13,767 85	....	13,767 85
Pensions	103,475 06	11 78	103,463 28
Health	25,493 24	2 29	25,490 95
Post Office	619,505 84	3,619 07	615,886 77
Printing and Stationery	32,636 79	....	32,636 79
Privy Council	1,171 09	....	1,171 09
Public Works	130,871 62	473 48	130,398 14
Railways and Canals	68,851 79	404 30	68,447 49
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	5,987 90	2 28	5,985 62
Secretary of State	13,049 25	15 42	13,033 83
Senate	3,382 22	....	3,382 22
Trade and Commerce	134,466 21	337 65	134,128 56
Retired employees	18,552 67	658 74	17,893 93
	2,414,305 17	7,514 52	2,406,790 65

	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance April 1, 1929	....	23,946,981 80
By Contributions less refunds	....	2,406,790 65
By Interest at 4% to March 31, 1930	....	984,843 93
By Transfer from Consolidated Fund	....	1,892,590 92
To Annuities paid to March 31, 1930	751,657 76	
To Gratuities paid to March 31, 1930	32,950 48	
To Withdrawals paid to March 31, 1930	113,675 66	
To Balance carried to fiscal year 1930-31	28,332,923 40	
	29,231,207 30	29,231,207 30
By Balance March 31, 1930	....	28,332,923 40

Appendix No. 19

STATEMENT showing the Loans authorized, amounts issued and redeemed and the balance negotiable under the several acts of Parliament on March 31, 1930.

—	Dr.	$ cts.	—	Cr.	$ cts.
1929 April 1.	To Balance..............	180,366,377 09			
	To payments over receipts in Savings Bank.........	2,289,733 71	1930 Mar. 31	By Balance negotiable.....	182,656,110 80
		182,656,110 80			182,656,110 80
1930 April 1.	To Balance negotiable....	182,656 110 80			

Appendix No. 20

Number and Total Annual Salaries of Officials under the Superannuation Acts and Retirement Act on March 31, 1930

Department	Number of Officials					Annual Salaries					Total annual salaries by Departments
	Superannuation No. 1	Superannuation No. 2	Superannuation No. 5	Retirement Fund	Total	Superannuation No. 1	Superannuation No. 2	Superannuation No. 5	Retirement Fund	Total	
						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture—Inside	....	....	310	104	414	....	....	598,899 36	189,639 96	788,539 32	
Outside	....	....	901	382	1,283	....	....	1,759,150 00	797,763 00	2,556,913 00	3,345,452 32
Archives—Inside	....	....	43	3	46	....	....	103,422 43	3,960 00	107,382 43	
Outside	....	....	19	4	23	....	....	35,640 00	6,000 00	41,640 00	149,022 43
Auditor General's Office	....	....	161	26	187	....	....	333,940 00	36,280 00	370,220 00	370,220 00
Board of Pension Commissioners of Canada—Inside	....	....	47	2	49	....	....	94,452 00	1,320 00	95,772 00	
Outside	....	....	80	1	81	....	....	176,928 00	1,380 00	178,308 00	274,080 00
Civil Service Commission	....	....	92	40	132	....	....	165,760 00	58,690 00	224,450 00	224,450 00
External Affairs—Inside	1	....	45	3	49	5,220 00	....	95,620 00	3,690 00	104,530 00	
Outside	1	....	39	1	41	4,320 00	....	67,880 00	7,000 00	79,200 00	183,730 00
Finance—Inside	1	1	191	97	290	4,140 00	1,440 00	317,230 00	119,220 00	442,030 00	
Outside	1	....	47	5	53	3,240 00	....	85,640 00	9,120 00	98,000 00	540,030 00
Fisheries—Inside	....	....	61	8	69	....	....	114,880 00	12,180 00	127,060 00	
Outside	....	....	162	45	207	....	....	266,160 00	67,620 00	333,780 00	460,840 00
Office of the Secretary to the Governor General	....	....	9	....	9	....	....	19,380 00	....	19,380 00	19,380 00
House of Commons	1	1	75	9	86	1,998 98	2,800 00	221,772 12	22,560 00	249,131 10	249,131 10
Immigration and Colonization—Inside	....	....	137	28	165	....	....	247,320 00	42,780 00	290,100 00	
Outside	....	....	455	70	525	....	....	812,580 00	120,060 00	932,640 00	1,222,740 00
Indian Affairs—Inside	2	....	72	7	81	4,920 00	....	164,045 00	7,600 00	176,565 00	
Outside	....	....	218	89	307	....	....	336,480 00	82,200 00	418,680 00	595,245 00
Insurance	....	....	38	1	39	....	....	94,480 00	1,560 00	96,040 00	96,040 00
Interior—Inside	4	....	1,054	186	1,244	12,360 00	....	2,320,709 00	307,922 00	2,640,991 00	
Outside	....	....	602	118	720	....	....	1,182,876 00	209,841 00	1,392,717 00	4,033,708 00
Justice—Inside	1	....	83	13	97	2,280 00	....	211,180 00	27,160 00	240,620 00	
Outside	....	....	264	1	265	....	....	376,167 31	3,660 00	379,827 31	620,447 31
Labour—Inside	....	....	111	11	122	....	....	212,960 00	15,660 00	228,620 00	
Outside	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	5,000 00	....	5,000 00	233,620 00
Library of Parliament	....	....	16	2	18	....	....	37,582 86	7,300 00	44,882 86	44,882 86
Marine—Inside	....	....	142	23	165	....	....	323,181 00	36,360 00	359,541 00	
Outside	....	....	940	73	1,013	....	....	1,453,648 33	90,910 56	1,544,558 89	1,904,099 89

Mines—Inside			253	51	304			589,220 87	101,540 08	690,760 95	
Outside			15		15			35,780 81		35,780 81	726,541 76
National Defence—Inside			326	83	409			620,400 00	105,320 00	725,720 00	
Outside			306	34	340			474,747 75	53,494 00	528,241 75	1,253,961 75
National Revenue—Inside		1	303	38	342		2,280 00	586,940 00	65,820 00	655,040 00	
Outside	6	7	3,609	499	4,121	14,580 00	14,100 00	6,513,705 00	877,810 00	7,420,195 00	
Income Tax Branch			681		681			1,255,838 00		1,255,838 00	9,331,073 00
Pensions and National Health—Inside			550	26	576			895,320 00	34,890 00	930,210 00	
Outside	1		1,266	17	1,284	1,980 00		2,008,700 00	29,025 00	2,039,705 00	2,969,915 00
Post Office—Inside	3	1	731	70	805	7,920 00	1,920 00	1,188,659 00	101,180 00	1,299,679 00	
Outside	10	7	6,944	2,972	9,933	27,780 00	10,940 00	10,761,040 00	4,849,402 50	15,649,162 50	16,948,841 50
Privy Council			15	1	16			40,460 00	420 00	40,880 00	40,880 00
Public Printing & Stationery			247	9	256			458,368 00	17,420 00	475,788 00	475,788 00
Public Works—Inside	1		278	27	306	4,620 00		607,130 00	38,640 00	650,390 00	
Outside			990	64	1,054			1,534,897 20	82,840 80	1,617,738 00	2,268,128 00
Railways and Canals—Inside			102	4	106			248,980 00	6,360 00	255,340 00	
Outside			631	68	699			959,740 00	88,065 00	1,047,805 00	1,303,145 00
Royal Canadian Mounted Police			55	5	60			102,885 00	5,601 73	108,486 73	108,486 73
Secretary of State			66	27	93			111,000 00	42,360 00	153,360 00	
Patent and Copyright office		1	83	13	97		2,700 00	153,440 00	16,920 00	173,060 00	326,420 00
Senate	1		25	1	27	5,120 00		71,700 00	3,420 00	80,240 00	80,240 00
Soldier Settlement Board			7	2	9			26,480 00	5,520 00	32,000 00	32,000 00
Trade and Commerce—Inside			285	61	346			502,700 00	87,900 00	590,600 00	
Outside	2		905	86	993	4,800 00		1,965,355 00	223,980 00	2,194,135 00	2,784,735 00
	36	19	25,088	5,510	30,653	105,278 98	36,180 00	43,948,450 04	9,127,365 63	53,217,274 65	53,217,274 65

Appendix No. 21

DECAYED PILOTS' FUND

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DOMINION OF CANADA

1929		
April 1—Balance from March 31, 1929		$ 112,973 57
Receipts April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930		12,608 04
Interest on Bonds—		
War Loan 1916–31	$ 200 00	
War Loan 1917–37	100 00	
Victory Loan 1917	522 50	
Victory Loan 1919	1,100 00	
Refunding Loan 1923	1,050 00	
Refunding Loan 1926	270 00	
Province of Manitoba 6% Bonds	360 00	
Province of Ontario 5% Bonds	1,200 00	
Province of Quebec 4½% Bonds	225 00	
Province of Quebec 6% Bonds	240 00	
		5,267 50
Interest on deposit with Government		180 43
		$ 131,029 54
Less—Pensions to Pilots and Widows	$ 15,681 24	
Less—Premium on $10,000 Refunding Loan 1923 Bonds purchased at 100.45	45 00	
Less—Interest on $10,000 Refunding Loan 1923 Bonds purchased, 67 days at 5%	91 78	
		15,818 02
		$ 115,211 52

Gain for year $2,237.95.

1930		
Mar. 31—Cash on deposit with Government		$ 8,211 52
Bonds held by Government as under:—		
5% War Loan 1916–31	$ 4,000 00	
5% War Loan 1917–37	2,500 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1917	9,500 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1919	20,000 00	
5% Refunding Loan 1923	26,000 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1926	6,000 00	
6% Province of Manitoba Bonds	6,000 00	
5% Province of Ontario Bonds	24,000 00	
4½% Province of Quebec Bonds	5,000 00	
6% Province of Quebec Bonds	4,000 00	
		107,000 00
		$ 115,211 52

Appendix No. 22

HALIFAX PILOTS' PENSION FUND

In Account with The Dominion of Canada

1929			
April 1—	Balance from March 31, 1929		$ 82,368 55
	Receipts from April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930		6,231 24
	Interest on Bonds—		
	Victory Loan 1917	$ 2,200 00	
	Victory Loan 1919	550 00	
	Refunding Loan 1923	150 00	
	Refunding Loan 1924	157 50	
	Refunding Loan 1926	810 00	
	Dominion of Canada Stock, 1930–50	109 02	
			3,976 52
	Interest on deposit with Government		102 27
			$ 92,678 58
	Less—Pensions to Pilots and Widows	$ 3,689 84	
	Less—Premium on $6,000 Refunding Loan 1923 Bonds purchased at 100.60	36 00	
	Less—Interest on $6,000 Refunding Loan 1923 Bonds purchased, 60 days at 5%	49 32	
			3,775 16
			$ 88,903 42

Gain for year $6,534.87.

1930			
Mar. 31—	Cash on Deposit with Government		$ 7,510 09
	Bonds and Stock held by the Government as under:—		
	5½% Victory Loan 1917	$ 40,000 00	
	5½% Victory Loan 1919	10,000 00	
	5% Refunding Loan 1923	6,000 00	
	4½% Refunding Loan 1924	3,500 00	
	4½% Refunding Loan 1926	18,000 00	
	3½% 1930–50 Dominion of Canada Stock	3,893 33	
			81,393 33
			$ 88,903 42

Appendix No. 23

SYDNEY PILOTS' PENSION FUND

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DOMINION OF CANADA

1929		
April 1—Balance from March 31, 1929		$ 42,421 08
Receipts from April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930		8,152 26
Interest on Bonds—		
War Loan 1916–31	$ 50 00	
Victory Loan 1918	110 00	
Victory Loan 1919	429 00	
Refunding Loan 1923	200 00	
Refunding Loan 1925	135 00	
Refunding Loan 1926	900 00	
		1,824 00
Interest on deposit with Government		118 46
		$ 52,515 80
Less—Pensions to Pilots and Widows	$ 2,765 00	
Less—Premium on $8,000 Refunding Loan 1923 Bonds purchased at 100.60	48 00	
Less—Interest on $8,000 Refunding Loan 1923 Bonds purchased, 60 days at 5%	65 75	
		2,878 75
		$ 49,637 05

Gain for year $7,215.97.

1930		
Mar. 31—Cash on deposit with Government		$ 7,837 05
Bonds held by Government as under:—		
5% War Loan 1916–31	$ 1,000 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1918	2,000 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1919	7,800 00	
5% Refunding Loan 1923	8,000 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1925	3,000 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1926	20,000 00	
		41,800 00
		$ 49,637 05

Appendix No. 24

ST. JOHN PILOTS' PENSION FUND

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE DOMINION OF CANADA

1929		
pril 1—Balance from March 31, 1929		$ 43,354 85
Receipts from April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930		5,793 97
Interest on Bonds—		
War Loan 1916–31	$ 50 00	
War Loan 1917–37	50 00	
Victory Loan 1919	330 00	
Refunding Loan 1924	247 50	
Refunding Loan 1926	540 00	
Province of New Brunswick Bonds	852 50	
		2,070 00
Interest on deposit with Government		6 59
		$ 51,225 41
Less Pensions to Pilots and Widows		6,370 13
		$ 44,855 28

Gain for year $1,500.43.

1930		
Mar. 31—Cash on deposit with Government		$ 3,855 28
Bonds held by Government as under:—		
5% War Loan 1916–31	$ 1,000 00	
5% War Loan 1917–37	1,000 00	
5½% Victory Loan 1919	6,000 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1924	5,500 00	
4½% Refunding Loan 1926	12,000 00	
5½% Province of New Brunswick Bonds	15,500 00	
		41,000 00
		$ 44,855 28

Appendix No. 25

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £1,622,586 19s. 9d. guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada
(Chapter 11, Acts of 1908)

—		Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By proceeds of sale of £1,263,698 19s. 9d., or $6,150,000 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock sold *en bloc* for......	$ 6,000,000 00		
Less exchange at $4·862142 in transfer to Canada.........	5,577 08		
		....	5,994,422 92
By proceeds of £358,888 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock sold in March, 1911, at a net price to the company of 92, £330,176 19s. 2d..........	$ 1,606,861 19		
Less exchange in transfer to Canada....................	4,326 51		
		....	1,602,534 68
By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1929, on deposits..............			461,489 62
To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer..............		7,442,346 31	
To balance..............		616,100 91	
		8,058,447 22	8,058,447 22
March 31, 1930, By balance..............			616,100 91

Appendix No. 26

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of $45,000,000 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada
(Chapter 20, Acts of 1914)

—		Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By advance made by Dominion Government, August to December, 1914, against pledge of $12,500,000 of 4 per cent bonds, advance being by issue of Dominion Notes at various times and subsequently confirmed by Legislation, Chap. 4-5, Geo. V, Acts of 1915..............		....	10,000,000 00
By proceeds, sale of £3,000,000 4 per cent bonds in July, 1914, at a net price to the company of 91½.............. £ 2,745,000 0 0	$13,359,000 00		
By profit on exchange in transfer to Canada..............	109,361 32		
		....	13,468,361 32
By proceeds, sale of £500,000 4 per cent bonds in February, 1915, at a price to the company of 91 plus accrued interest.............. £ 455,000 0 0			
Accrued interest.............. 7,145 6 5			
£ 462,145 6 5	$ 2,249,107 23		
To loss on exchange in transfer to Canada..............	8,279 55		
		....	2,240,827 68
By advance made by Columbia Trust Co., New York, September, 1915, against pledge of $15,333,333.34 4 per cent bonds, said bonds being pledged as security for the repayment of notes issued by the company, due September 1, 1917, for $11,500,000. These notes were sold on a 6 per cent basis less underwriting claims, the net proceeds being..............		....	11,084,850 00
On September 1, 1917, when these notes came due to enable the company to take them up the Government advanced to the company $9,981,021.03 against security of $15,306,334 of the above 4 per cent bonds, the remaining bonds ($27,000) were sold under the option given to holders of the notes at the price of 79 per cent, and the difference in proceeds, namely 6·7075% reverted to the credit of this account being..............	$ 1,811 03		
By gain on exchange from New York..............	33 95		
		....	1,844 98
By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1929..............		....	330,176 06
To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer..............		37,123,348 11	
To balance..............		2,711 93	
		37,126,060 04	37,126,060 04
March 31, 1930. By balance..............			2,711 93

Appendix No. 27

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £7,350,000 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada (Chapter 6, Acts of 1911)

—			Dr. $ cts.	Cr. $ cts.
By proceeds of £7,000,000 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock sold at a net price to the company of 90¾..........	£ 6,352,500 0 0	$30,915,500 00		
Less exchange in transfer to Canada....................		1,531 34		
			....	30,913,968 66
By advance made by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, July, 1913, on £293,837 first mortgage debenture stock pledged as security.....			....	1,001,004 71
By proceeds of sale of £33,561 in July, 1914, of this stock at a net price of 88..£	29,533 14 0			
By advance made by Lloyds Bank Ltd., London, on £22,602 of above stock pledged as security (£70 advanced July, 1914, for each £100 of pledged securities)...........................	15,821 8 0			
	£ 45,355 2 0	$ 220,728 15		
By profit on exchange in transfer to Canada............		188 84		
			....	220,916 99
By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1929, on deposits..........			....	1,629,210 49
To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer..........			33,005,146 44	
To balance..........			759,954 41	
			33,765,100 85	33,765,100 85
March 31, 1930. By balance..........			....	759,954 41

Appendix No. 28

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £647,260 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada (Chapter 6, Acts of 1910, as amended by Chapter 8, Acts of 1912)

—		Dr. $ cts.	Cr. $ cts.
By proceeds of sale of £647,260 in October, 1911, 3½ per cent first mortgage debenture stock at a net price to the company of 92, £595,479 4s. 0d..........	$ 2,897,998 77		
Less exchange in transfer to Canada..........	7,819 69		
		....	2,890,179 08
By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1929, on deposits..........		....	85,713 39
To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer..........		2,952,897 03	
To balance..........		22,995 44	
		2,975,892 47	2,975,892 47
March 31, 1930. By balance..........		....	22,995 44

Appendix No. 29

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN ALBERTA RAILWAY COMPANY

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA

Authorized issue of £733,561 guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada (Chapter 7, Acts of 1912)

—	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By proceeds of £410,959 issue, 3½ per cent debenture stock, sold in November, 1912, at a net price to the company of 90, £369,863 2s. 0d. $ 1,800,000 13 Loss on transfer to Canada 0 13		1,800,000 00
By advances made by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, July, 1913, on the pledging of $1,350,000 3½ per cent debenture stock ($70 advanced for each $100 pledged)		945,000 00
By advances made by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, July, 1913, on £45,206 3½ per cent debenture stock pledged as security		154,001 77
By interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1929, on deposits		44,575 39
To amount of payments made to the company under sundry certificates from the Government Engineer	2,927,440 00	
To balance	16,137 16	
	2,943,577 16	2,943,577 16
March 31, 1930. By balance		16,137 16

Appendix No. 30

INDIAN TRUST FUND

STATEMENT SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1930

Details	Debit	Credit
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1929		13,629,403 74
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees		939,302 79
Interest for the year ending March 31, 1930		692,368 62
Legislative grants to supplement the funds		9,000 00
Outstanding cheques 1927-28		154 84
Transfer from Finance Department—Liquor fine—Yorkton, Sask		13 00
Expenditure during the year	1,333,721 95	
Transfers by warrant	80,000 00	
Balance March 31, 1930	13,856,521 04	
	15,270,242 99	15,270,242 99

Appendix No. 31

DOMINION NOTE CIRCULATION

Denomination	March 31, 1926	March 31, 1927	March 31, 1928	March 31, 1929	March 31, 1930
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
$ 1	16,943,453 50	17,428,020 50	18,100,000 50	19,277,084 50	18,943,815 00
2	12,231,463 50	12,609,981 50	13,039,459 50	13,825,560 50	13,776,806 50
4	33,547 00	33,071 00	32,635 00	32,223 00	31,887 00
5	428,672 50	700,147 50	294,072 50	277,612 50	1,109,692 50
50	650 00	650 00	650 00	650 00	650 00
500	1,790,500 00	1,736,000 00	1,791,500 00	1,832,000 00	1,907,500 00
1,000	3,344,000 00	4,103,000 00	4,244,000 00	4,289,000 00	4,569,000 00
1,000 Special	648,000 00	433,000 00	281,000 00	427,000 00	479,000 00
5,000 Special	16,600,000 00	9,950,000 00	7,810,000 00	7,570,000 00	6,700,000 00
50,000 Special	129,200,000 00	123,800,000 00	141,650,000 00	155,550,000 00	125,400,000 00
Fractional	1,335,494 19	1,346,145 19	1,360,548 58	1,392,463 21	1,380,648 47
Provincial	27,623 53	27,623 53	27,623 53	27,622 83	27,618 83
	182,583,404 22	172,167,639 22	188,631,489 61	204,501,216 54	174,326,618 30

Appendix No. 32

DOMINION NOTES WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION AND DESTROYED

Denomination	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Fractional	182,527 24	172,450 00	178,816 61	180,620 37	190,971 74
$1	21,994,944 50	20,405,923 00	21,725,052 00	21,520,633 00	24,595,337 50
$2	16,766,314 00	15,189,788 00	16,277,078 00	15,765,067 00	17,487,552 00
$4	712 00	476 00	436 00	412 00	332 00
$5	1,373,727 50	601,850 00	376,735 00	1,136,380 00	841,380 00
Provincials	63 00	....	....	70	4 00
$500	15,063,000 00	1,761,000 00	1,009,000 00	440,500 00	549,500 00
$1,000	10,573,000 00	14,852,000 00	2,624,000 00	5,235,000 00	837,000 00
$1,000 Special	271,000 00	354,000 00	264,000 00	101,000 00	197,000 00
$5,000 Special	1,930,000 00	3,720,000 00	7,330,000 00	3,485,000 00	6,385,000 00
$50,000 Special	3,800,000 00	17,100,000 00	8,600,000 00	10,700,000 00	22,900,000 00
	71,955,288 24	74,157,487 00	58,385,117 61	58,564,613 07	73,984,077 24

Appendix No. 33

DOMINION NOTES ISSUED AND REDEEMED AND IN CIRCULATION

Fiscal Year	Notes in circulation April 1	Notes held by Asst. Rec's General April 1	New Notes Issued during year	Notes Withdrawn and destroyed during year	Notes held by Asst. Rec's General March 31, 1930	Notes in circulation March 31, 1930
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1912–13	113,443,633 40	28,406,318 75	39,949,522 50	33,648,544 00		
1913–14	112,101,885 65	35,849,045 00	44,870,977 50	34,950,615 87		
1914–15	117,795,638 53	40,075,653 75	59,054,750 00	28,243,244 62		
1915–16	157,056,118 91	31,626,678 75	55,597,250 00	25,917,736 12		
1916–17	177,943,131 54	40,284,180 00	35,370,750 00	29,468,918 75		
1917–18	183,248,986 79	40,880,156 00	152,019,000 00	32,802,120 87		
1918–19	250,798,860 92	92,547,161 00	99,791,250 00	33,345,420 25		
1919–20	298,058,697 67	111,733,154 00	45,138,500 00	39,743,428 25		
1920–21	311,032,791 92	103,254,131 50	98,964,000 00	44,957,879 50		
1921–22	277,882,884 92	191,310,159 00	34,420,500 00	44,963,245 50		
1922–23	241,461,426 42	217,188,872 00	51,144,550 00	44,502,764 00		
1923–24	242,657,765 42	222,634,319 00	462,654,950 00	347,060,482 34		
1924–25	216,625,004 33	364,261,547 75	373,319,000 00	474,567,557 62		
1925–26	206,712,088 46	272,925,906 00	65,196,500 00	71,955,288 24		
1926–27	182,583,404 22	290,295,802 00	71,558,500 00	74,157,487 00		
1927–28	172,167,639 22	298,112,580 00	45,578,500 00	58,385,117 61		
1928–29	188,631,489 61	268,842,112 00	44,152,000 00	58,564,613 07		
1929–30	204,501,216 54	238,559,772 00	44,757,000 00	73,984,077 24	239,507,293 00	174,326,618 30

Appendix No. 34

SILVER RECOINAGE STATEMENT

—	Amount withdrawn for recoinage face value	Amount withdrawn for recoinage net value	Amount recoined face value	Loss on recoinage	Gain on recoinage
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April 30, 1914	997,735 21	988,691 57	928,539 00	60,152 57	....
March 31, 1915	106,015 65	104,132 63	96,893 15	7,239 48	....
March 31, 1916	156,830 00	154,243 85	143,354 10	10,889 75	....
March 31, 1917	93,687 15	92,093 28	85,506 45	6,586 83	....
March 31, 1918	79,205 65	77,817 03	72,131 20	5,685 83	....
March 31, 1919	66,679 80	65,540 75	60,516 50	5,024 25	....
March 31, 1920	58,896 35	58,134 99	57,641 00	493 99	....
March 31, 1921	68,083 05	67,246 05	71,584 45	....	4,338 40
March 31, 1922	273,588 05	272,614 31	133,784 15	....	8,360 39
March 31, 1923	177,786 95	176,733 26	....	....	....
March 31, 1924	148,502 35	146,538 74	....	....	....
March 31, 1925	135,044 05	133,806 96	....	....	....
March 31, 1926	279,057 60	277,124 80	....	....	....
March 31, 1927	716,407 45	713,592 41	....	....	....
March 31, 1928	524,757 65	522,001 46	185,638 75	....	17,688 68
March 31, 1929	219,069 00	217,060 94	804,625 80	....	75,807 27
March 31, 1930	269,567 20	266,327 70	862,909 35	....	81,339 08
	4,370,913 16	4,333,700 73	3,503,123 90	96,072 70	187,533 82

Balance held for Recoinage, net value, March 31, 1930: $922,037.95.

Appendix No. 35

COPPER RECOINAGE STATEMENT

—	Amount withdrawn for recoinage face value	Amount withdrawn for recoinage net value	Amount recoined face value	Loss on recoinage	Gain on recoinage
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
March 31, 1914	321 49	284 64	272 31	12 33	....
March 31, 1915	46 50	36 23	43 78	....	7 55
March 31, 1916	54 43	41 02	51 53	....	10 51
March 31, 1917	75 56	58 67	72 04	....	13 37
March 31, 1918	62 84	47 38	59 50	....	12 12
March 31, 1919	89 02	68 22	83 82	....	15 60
March 31, 1920	123 96	96 17	118 94	....	22 77
March 31, 1921	157 27	124 49	262 43	....	137 94
March 31, 1922	464 88	359 87	....	....	....
March 31, 1923	347 79	286 71	1,088 50	....	577 68
March 31, 1924	378 77	301 01	532 18	....	264 93
March 31, 1925	311 29	250 16	595 98	....	302 48
March 31, 1926	517 73	415 60	853 34	....	433 37
March 31, 1927	5,403 12	5,289 13	7,863 46	....	3,388 07
March 31, 1928	744 99	618 14	1,922 66	....	851 62
March 31, 1929	4,221 13	4,112 99	7,051 79	....	3,120 90
March 31, 1930	6,448 71	6,312 79	1,140 16	....	490 16
	19,769 48	18,703 22	22,012 42	12 33	9,649 07

Balance held for Recoinage, net value, March 31, 1930: $6,327.54.

Appendix No. 36

DOMINION NOTES ISSUED TO ASSISTANT RECEIVERS GENERAL

Denomination	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Fractional....................	227,500 00	177,500 00	192,500 00	210,000 00	195,000 00
$1............................	22,480,000 00	21,888,000 00	21,760,000 00	22,176,000 00	24,272,000 00
$2............................	17,424,000 00	15,728,000 00	16,576,000 00	16,016,000 00	17,520,000 00
$5............................	....	40,000 00	....	600,000 00	620,000 00
$500..........................	14,595,000 00	1,875,000 00	1,200,000 00	250,000 00	650,000 00
$1,000........................	10,420,000 00	15,950,000 00	2,800,000 00	4,850,000 00	1,000,000 00
$1,000 Special	....	250,000 00	800,000 00	50,000 00	500,000 00
$5,000 "	50,000 00	15,650,000 00	2,250,000 00	....	....
	65,196,500 00	71,558,500 00	45,578,500 00	44,152,000 00	44,757,000 00

Appendix No. 37

STATEMENT showing One and Two Dollar Dominion Notes in Circulation—Total amount of Dominion Notes and Bank Notes in Circulation and amount of Gold held by the Receiver General, March 31, 1882, to March 31, 1930.

Year	One and Two Dollar Notes in Circulation	Total Dominion Notes in Circulation	Bank Notes in Circulation	Gold held by the Receiver General*	Gold held by Royal Mint for Receiver General
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1882	5,675,413 00	14,315,437 77	32,947,260 04	2,149,461 92	....
1883	5,809,538 00	15,801,769 98	34,517,813 52	2,381,288 51	....
1884	5,427,385 00	16,901,296 46	30,197,882 51	2,548,794 52	....
1885	5,290,655 00	15,600,166 86	29,791,262 85	2,345,525 44	....
1886	5,195,631 00	16,858,838 28	29,959,916 55	4,060,046 84	....
1887	5,761,588 00	14,781,270 78	31,521,420 43	2,516,972 36	....
1888	5,933,659 00	15,931,679 11	31,985,285 27	3,452,022 09	....
1889	5,852,398 00	15,110,965 33	32,471,522 09	3,925,994 19	....
1890	5,974,395 00	15,228,780 65	31,704,281 61	3,017,109 53	....
1891	6,262,728 00	16,156,465 48	33,020,661 30	3,789,704 21	....
1892	6,211,976 00	16,213,525 76	32,483,965 00	3,728,463 36	....
1893	6,526,193 00	17,587,711 66	33,430,883 00	5,550,381 36	....
1894	6,362,517 00	19,548,102 45	30,702,607 00	7,624,381 36	....
1895	6,339,098 00	20,946,237 12	29,414,796 00	9,175,245 43	....
1896	6,606,214 00	18,791,747 62	30,789,457 00	7,049,897 33	....
1897	6,711,754 00	21,987,613 26	31,082,521 00	10,380,205 37	....
1898	7,306,574 00	21,142,624 76	35,930,085 00	9,779,170 97	....
1899	7,902,076 00	22,933,078 39	58,409,227 00	11,768,191 25	....
1900	8,599,618 00	24,452,442 52	43,814,918 00	10,829,263 02	....
1901	9,136,829 00	28,498,519 52	47,611,967 00	15,159,309 02	....
1902	9,546,552 00	29,868,112 05	52,442,982 00	15,939,396 55	....
1903	10,671,569 00	33,777,733 58	58,283,484 00	20,702,144 08	....
1904	11,241,646 00	39,777,381 33	59,760,119 00	27,377,814 83	....
1905	11,616,702 00	47,839,250 33	58,721,173 00	35,813,970 43	....
1906	12,697,203 00	47,201,260 22	65,991,818 00	32,617,209 02	....
1907	14,427,814 00	54,794,596 86	76,346,013 00	37,619,596 81	....
1908	14,119,524 00	60,455,991 36	69,047,892 00	41,689,751 31	....
1909	14,215,537 00	79,351,080 50	68,708,458 00	61,581,665 45	....
1910	15,728,269 00	87,134,068 50	78,265,822 00	69,736,110 85	....
1911	17,155,996 00	89,994,270 25	81,938,753 00	74,159,771 40	....
1912	19,356,015 00	113,443,633 40	95,918,404 00	98,802,395 14	....
1913	20,783,997 00	112,101,885 65	102,202,047 00	98,507,112 81	....
1914	20,605,876 00	117,795,638 53	96,848,384 00	101,161,366 18	....
1915	20,236,008 50	157,056,118 91	96,666,544 00	94,644,423 44	....
1916	21,927,267 50	177,943,131 54	114,804,604 00	120,931,622 98	....
1917	24,041,642 50	183,248,986 79	148,265,140 00	118,561,338 50	....
1918	25,771,009 50	250,798,860 92	191,058,404 00	119,941,748 92	....
1919	27,378,740 00	298,058,697 67	214,576,870 00	121,141,122 07	....
1920	29,789,653 00	311,932,791 92	225,769,628 00	104,399,455 48	....
1921	29,275,112 00	277,882,884 92	206,094,668 00	83,381,036 53	....
1922	26,722,658 50	241,461,426 42	162,651,367 00	84,249,497 86	....
1923	27,775,672 00	242,657,765 42	173,258,362 00	128,740,130 31	....
1924	28,542,907 50	216,625,004 33	170,850,556 00	102,079,239 56	151,000 00
1925	27,911,606 50	206,712,088 46	157,888,900 00	122,662,151 12	149,000 00
1926	29,174,917 00	182,583,404 22	163,952,235 00	97,797,622 62	621,014 29
1927	30,038,002 00	172,167,639 22	163,807,355 00	100,156,579 05	729,363 87
1928	31,139,460 00	188,631,489 61	176,805,067 00	94,885,373 23	1,138,899 05
1929	33,102,645 00	204,501,216 54	188,726,256 00	60,348,309 11	557,036 01
1930	32,720,621 50	174,326,618 30	162,860,748 00	65,447,667 39	441,772 55

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* Includes amount held as reserve against Savings Bank Deposits.

Appendix No. 38

STATEMENT showing Amount of Canadian Gold Coin struck by Royal Mint to March 31, 1930.

—	March 31, 1913	March 31, 1914	March 31, 1915	March 31, 1916	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	185,000	45,000			230,000
Toronto	280,000				280,000
Halifax	32,500				32,500
Saint John, N.B.	37,500				37,500
Charlottetown	8,000				8,000
Winnipeg	125,000				125,000
Victoria	162,500				162,500
Ottawa	898,325	2,151,410	897,170	535	3,947,440
By Mint	3,885	1,070	40,525		45,480
	1,732,710	2,197,480	937,695	535	4,868,420

$5	1,388,060
$10	3,480,360
	4,868,420

NOTE.—First coin issued May 10, 1912.

NO CANADIAN GOLD COIN ISSUED SINCE 1916

Appendix No. 39

Coinage (in dollar and cent denomination) executed at the Royal Mint, London, and the Mint, Birmingham, for Canada, during the years 1858 to 1907; also coinage struck for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia before Confederation in 1867, and for Prince Edward Island before 1873, when that Province entered the Confederation, and coined and issued by the Royal Mint, Ottawa, January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1929.

Year	Silver						Nickel	Bronze
	50 cents	25 cents	20 cents	10 cents	5 cents	Total		
	$	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts.	$	$
1858			150,000	125,000	75,000	350,000 00		100,000
1859								95,790
1860								1,114
1861								(a) 10,000
1861								(b) 10,000
1862			30,000	15,000	5,000	50,000 00		(a)
1862								(b) 10,000
1864			30,000	10,000	5,000	45,000 00		(a) 10,000
1864								(b) 10,000
1870	225,000	225,000 00		160,000	140,000	750,000 00		
(j) 1871								(c) 10,000
1871	100,000	100,000 00		80,000	70,000	350,000 00		
(j) 1872	40,000	560,000 00		100,000	100,000	800,000 00		
(j) 1874		400,000 00		60,000	40,000	500,000 00		
(j) 1875		250,000 00		100,000	50,000	400,000 00		
(j) 1876								40,000
(j) 1880		100,000 00		150,000	150,000	400,000 00		
(j) 1881	75,000	205,000 00		95,000	75,000	450,000 00		20,000
(j) 1882		150,000 00		100,000	50,000	300,000 00		40,000
(j) 1883		240,000 00		30,000	30,000	300,000 00		
1884				15,000	10,000	25,000 00		25,000
1885		48,000 00		40,000	50,000	138,000 00		
1886		135,000 00		80,000	85,000	300,000 00		15,000
1887		25,000 00		35,000	25,000	85,000 00		15,000
1888	30,000	100,000 00		50,000	50,000	230,000 00		40,000
1889		(d) 16,585 00		60,000	60,000	136,585 00		
(j) 1890	10,000	50,000 00		45,000	50,000	155,000 00		10,000
1891		30,000 00		80,000	90,000	200,000 00		(i) 14,525
1892	75,500	127,500 00		52,000	43,000	298,000 00		12,000
1893		25,000 00		50,000	85,000	160,000 00		20,000
1894	(e) 14,518	55,000 00		50,000	25,000	144,518 00		10,000
1895								12,000
1896				65,000	75,000	140,000 00		20,000
1897								15,000
1898	50,000			72,000	95,000	217,000 00		
(j) 1898								10,000
1899	25,000	(f) 103,895 00		120,000	150,000	398,895 00		24,000
1900	59,000	330,000 00		110,000	90,000	589,000 00		10,000
(j) 1900								26,000
1901	40,000	160,000 00		120,000	100,000	420,000 00		41,000
1902	60,000	116,000 00		72,000	106,000	354,000 00		30,000
(j) 1902		200,000 00		110,000	110,000	420,000 00		
1903		(g) 211,537 50		50,000	50,000	311,537 50		40,000
(j) 1903	70,000			132,000	132,000	334,000 00		
1904	30,000	100,000 00		100,000	120,000	350,000 00		25,000
1905	20,000	200,000 00		100,000	130,000	450,000 00		20,000
1906	175,000	(h) 309,460 75		170,000	155,000	809,460 75		41,000
1907	150,000	522,000 00		262,000	260,000	1,194,000 00		24,000
(j) 1907								8,000
1908	7,700	22,025 00		14,900	18,400	63,025 00		21,604
1909	126,600	403,900 00		210,300	127,500	868,300 00		39,300
1910	243,600	660,300 00		337,000	223,100	1,464,000 00		42,020
1911	162,000	622,000 00		367,700	239,300	1,391,000 00		54,480
1912	150,500	622,500 00		334,500	284,500	1,392,000 00		50,000
Forward	1,939,418	7,425,703 25	210,000	4,329,400	3,828,800	17,733,321 25		1,071,833

Appendix No. 39—Concluded

COINAGE (in dollar and cent denomination) executed at the Royal Mint, London, and the Mint, Birmingham, for Canada, during the years 1858 to 1907; etc.—Concluded.

Year	Silver						Nickel	Bronze
	50 cents	25 cents	20 cents	10 cents	5 cents	Total		
	$	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts.	$	$
Brought forward	1,939,418	7,425,703 25	210,000	4,329,400	3,828,800	17,733,321 25	....	1,071,833
1913	138,000	447,000 00	....	326,000	264,000	1,175,000 00	....	55,600
1914	80,500	303,500 00	....	194,000	156,002	734,002 00	....	35,100
1915	6,000	92,000 00	....	68,000	40,000	206,000 00	....	50,400
1916	190,000	439,700 00	....	464,300	208,000	1,302,000 00	....	110,700
1917	334,000	786,000 00	....	508,200	234,000	1,862,200 00	....	116,900
1918	434,000	1,056,000 00	....	574,000	338,000	2,402,000 00	....	131,917
1919	538,000	1,470,000 00	....	834,044	434,000	3,276,044 00	....	123,800
1920	122,000	262,000 00	....	508,000	446,000	1,338,000 00	....	200,385
1921	4,000	14,000 00	....	40,000	70,000	128,000 00	....	60,700
1922	....	6,000 00	....	18,000	....	24,000 00	69,000	12,400
1923	....	2,000 00	....	26,000	....	28,000 00	127,000	19,300
1924	....	....	....	....	....	....	74,500	11,900
1925	2,000	....	....	12,000	....	14,000 00	126,000	22,100
1926	....	24,000 00	....	26,000	....	50,000 00	168,500	28,200
1927	....	430,000 00	....	144,000	....	574,000 00	249,000	37,500
1928	6,000	535,000 00	....	326,000	....	867,000 00	250,000	92,100
1929	84,000	672,000 00	....	325,000	....	1,081,000 00	267,000	123,300
Total	3,877,918	13,964,903 25	210,000	8,722,944	6,018,802	32,794,567 25	1,331,000	2,304,135

NOTE.—*(a)* New Brunswick coinage. *(b)* Nova Scotia coinage. *(c)* Prince Edward Island coinage. *(d)* Recoined from withdrawn 20 cent pieces of the nominal value of $17,074. *(e)* Recoined from withdrawn 20 cent pieces of the nominal value of $15,000. *(f)* Including $18,895 recoined from withdrawn 20 cent pieces of the nominal value of $9,500 and worn silver coin of the estimated value of $10,500. *(g)* Partly produced from worn silver coin of the nominal value of $11,686.75. *(h)* Partly produced from the worn silver coin of the nominal value of $2,000. *(i)* Including $4,525, produced from old copper and bronze coin. *(j)* Coined at the Mint, Birmingham.

The change from large to small copper coin was made May 17, 1920.

Appendix No. 40

STATEMENT showing amount of United States silver, nickel and bronze coin and Newfoundland coin, withdrawn from circulation in Canada, and exported during the period from April 1, 1910 to March 31, 1930, together with the expenditure in connection therewith.

	Totals 1910–1929		Fiscal year 1929–30		Totals 1910–1930	
	United States	Newfoundland	United States	Newfoundland	United States	Newfoundland
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	7,310,281 73	15,012 00	709,476 85	2,000 00	8,019,758 58	17,012 00
Quebec	3,363,873 99	36,000 00	603,000 00	33,000 00	3,966,873 99	69,000 00
Nova Scotia	308,440 40	127,800 00	31,300 00	32,000 00	339,740 40	159,800 00
New Brunswick	399,148 71	10,550 00	16,850 00	1,000 00	415,998 71	11,550 00
Manitoba	2,294,699 07	2,459 00	109,023 00	500 00	2,403,722 07	2,959 00
British Columbia	5,310,367 26	2,000 00	266,500 00	....	5,576,867 26	2,000 00
Alberta	839,552 17	....	45,000 00	....	884,552 17	....
Saskatchewan	593,808 38	1,000 00	22,500 00	....	616,308 38	1,000 00
Prince Edward Island	13,085 00	6,000 00	1,000 00	....	14,085 00	6,000 00
Yukon	11,901 00	....	....	....	11,901 00	....
Total	20,445,157 71	200,821 00	1,804,649 85	68,500 00	22,249,807 56	269,321 00
Commission paid	53,443 64	....	....	....	53,443 64	....
Express charges	88,999 00	1,338 60	9,055 62	505 02	98,054 62	1,843 62
Total	142,442 64	1,338 60	9,055 62	505 02	151,498 26	1,843 62

Appendix No. 41

No. 1.—Province of Alberta—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1929		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature, at the rate of 80 cents per head per annum on a population of 640,700 as authorized by Sec. 1(1-b) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907. (Estimated population Jan. 1, 1929)		256,280 00
	By ½ year's allowance for Government and Legislature as authorized by Sec. 1 (1-a) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907		95,000 00
July 3	To cash	351,280 00	
Sept. 1	By ½ year's allowance in lieu of Public Lands (Quinquennial Census July 1, 1926) population between 400,000 and 800,000 as authorized by 4-5 Edw. VII, Chap. 3 (1905) Sec. 20		281,250 00
	By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $8,107,500.00		202,687 50
	To cash	483,937 50	
1930			
Jan. 1	By ½ year's grant and allowance as above		351,280 00
2	To cash	351,280 00	
Mar. 1	By ½ year's allowance in lieu of Public Lands (Quinquennial Census July 1, 1926) population between 400,000 and 800,000 as authorized by 4-5 Edw. VII, Chap. 3 (1905) Sec. 20 $ 281,250 00		
	Less: Amount to be applied against the overpayments made during the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 93,750 00		187,500 00
	By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $8,107,500		202,687 50
	To cash	390,187 50	
		1,576,685 00	1,576,685 00

No. 2.—Province of British Columbia—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1929		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature, at the rate of 80 cents per head per annum on a population of 524,582 (Census 1921) as authorized by Section 1 (1-b) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907		209,832 80
	By ½ year's grant for Government and Legislature as authorized by Sec. 1, (1 a) of the B.N.A. Act of 1907		95,000 00
	By ½ year's allowance in lieu of lands as authorized by O.C. Windsor, 16 May, 1871		50,000 00
	By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $583,021.40		14,575 53
July 3	To cash	369,408 33	
1930			
Jan. 1	By ½ year's grants and allowances as above		369,408 33
Jan. 2	To cash	369,408 33	
		738,816 66	738,816 66

Appendix No. 41—Continued

No. 3.—PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1929		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1......	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature, at the rate of 80 cents per head per annum on a population of 660,000 as authorized by Sec. 1 (1-b), of the B.N.A. Act, 1907 (Estimated population, Jan. 1, 1929)........	....	264,000 00
	By ½ year's allowance for Government and Legislature as authorized by Sec. 1, (1-a) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907........	....	95,000 00
	By ½ year's allowance as authorized by 2 Geo. V, Cap. 32, Sec. 5, SS. 1, in lieu of public lands on a population between 400,000 and 800,000. (½ of $562,500)........$ 281,250 00 Less ½ year's swamp lands deduction of 5 per cent on $2,769,856.66........$69,246 41 Less ½ year's University Lands deduction of 5 per cent on $300,000.00........ 7,500 00 76,746 41	....	204,503 59
	By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on $7,631,683.85 in lieu of debt as authorized by 2 Geo. V, Cap. 32, Sec. 4........	....	190,792 09
July 3......	To cash........	754,295 68	
1930			
Jan. 1......	By ½ year's grants and allowances as above........	....	754,295 68
Jan. 2......	To cash........	754,295 68	
		1,508,591 36	1,508,591 36

No. 4.—PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Subsidy Account

Date		Dr.	Cr.
1929		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1......	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature, at the rate of 80 cents per head per annum on a population of 387,876 (Census 1921) as authorized by Sec. 1 (1-b) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907........	....	155,150 40
	By ½ year's grant for Government and Legislature as authorized by Section 1, (1-a) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907........	....	90,000 00
	By ½ year's allowance in lieu of export duty on lumber as authorized by 36 Vic., Cap. 41, Sec. 1........	....	75,000 00
	By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $529,299.39........	....	13,232 48
July 3......	To cash........	333,382 88	
1930			
Jan. 1......	By ½ year's grants and allowances as above........	....	333,382 88
Jan. 2......	To cash........	333,382 88	
		666,765 76	666,765 76

Appendix No. 41—Continued

No. 5.—PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1929		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1......	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature, at the rate of 80 cents per head per annum on a population of 523,837 (Census 1921), as authorized by Sec. 1 (1-b) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907........	....	209,534 80
	By ½ year's grant for Government and Legislature as authorized by Section 1, (1-a), of the B.N.A. Act, 1907..............	....	95,000 00
	By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $1,055,433.64..............	....	26,385 84
July 3......	To cash..............	330,920 64	
1930			
Jan. 1......	By ½ year's grants and allowance as above..............	....	330,920 64
Jan. 2......	To cash..............	330,920 64	
		661,841 28	661,841 28

No. 6.—PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1929			
July 1......	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature, on a population of 2,933,662 (Census 1921) as authorized by Section 1 (1-b) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907— 2,500,000 at 80 cents per head per annum...1,000,000 00 433,662 at 60 cents per head per annum... 130,098 60	$ cts.	$ cts. 1,130,098 60
	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature as authorized by Sec. 1 (1-a) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907..............	....	120,000 00
	By ½ year's allowance as authorized by 47 Vic., Cap. 4, of 1884.	....	71,207 24
July 3......	To Cash..............	1,321,305 84	
1930			
Jan. 1......	By ½ year's grants and allowance as above..............	....	1,321,305 84
Jan. 2......	To Cash..............	1,321,305 84	
		2,642,611 68	2,642,611 68

Appendix No. 41—Continued

No. 7.—PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1929		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature, at the rate of 80 cents per head per annum on a population of 109,078 (Census 1891), as authorized by Section 1 (1-b) and 1 (8) of the B.N.A. Act of 1907		43,631 20
	By ½ year's grant for Government and Legislature as authorized by Sec. 1, (1-a), of the B.N.A. Act, 1907		50,000 00
	By ½ year's grant in lieu of Public Lands, O.C. Windsor, June 26, 1873 .... 22,500 00 Less ½ year's deduction on Land Account Balance, being 5% per annum on $782,402.33, as authorized by O.C. Windsor, June 26, 1873... 19,560 05		2,939 95
	By ½ year's additional allowance on subsidy account as authorized by 50-51 Vic., cap. 8, section 1		10,000 00
	By ½ year's allowance as authorized by 1 Ed. VII, Cap. 3, Sec. 1 in settlement of Steamships Service Claim		15,000 00
	By ½ year's grant as authorized by 2 Geo. V, Sec. 2		50,000 00
	By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $775,791.83		19,394 79
July 3	To Prince Edward Island Railway for ½ year's interest on construction and maintenance of the Hillsboro River Bridge on the Murray Harbour Branch, as authorized by 63-64 Vic., Cap. 7	4,875 00	
	To Cash	186,090 94	
1930			
Jan. 1	By grants and allowances as above		190,965 94
Jan. 2	To deductions as above	4,875 00	
	To Cash	186,090 94	
		381,931 88	381,931 88

No. 8—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1929		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature, at the rate of 80 cents per head per annum on a population of 2,361,199 (Census 1921), as authorized by Sec. 1 (1-b) of the B.N.A. Act of 1907		944,479 60
	By ½ year's grant for its Government and Legislature as authorized by Section 1 (1-a) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907		120,000 00
	By ½ year's allowance as authorized by 47 Vic., Cap. 4, of 1884		63,730 34
July 3	To Cash	1,128,209 94	
1930			
Jan. 1	By ½ year's grants and allowance as above		1,128,209 94
Jan. 2	To Cash	1,128,209 94	
		2,256,419 88	2,256,419 88

Appendix No. 41—Concluded

No. 9.—Province of Saskatchewan—Subsidy Account

Date	—	Dr.	Cr.
1929		$ cts.	$ cts.
July 1....	By ½ year's grant for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature, at the rate of 80 cents per head per annum on a population of 859,900 as authorized by Section 1 (1-b) of the B.N.A. Act 1907. (Estimated population Jan. 1, 1929)		343,960 00
	By ½ year's allowance for Government and Legislature as authorized by Section 1 (1-a) of the B.N.A. Act, 1907		110,000 00
July 3....	To Cash	453,960 00	
Sept. 1....	By ½ year's allowance in lieu of Public Lands (Quinquennial Census, July 1, 1926) population between 800,000 and 1,200,000 as authorized by 4-5 Edw. VII, Cap. 42 (1905), Sec. 20		375,000 00
	By ½ year's interest at 5% per annum on debt allowance of $8,107,500.00		202,687 50
	To cash	577,687 50	
1930			
Jan. 1....	By ½ year's grant and allowance as above		453,960 00
Jan. 2....	To cash	453,960 00	
Mar. 1....	By ½ year's allowances as above		577,687 50
	To cash	577,687 50	
		2,063,295 00	2,063,295 00

Subsidy Allowances from July, 1867, to close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930

Province	Allowances for Government	Allowances per head of population	Special Grants	Interest on Debt Allowances	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	4,396,666 67	9,663,072 67	12,843,750 00	10,134,375 00	37,037,864 34
British Columbia	5,370,000 00	10,091,470 40	6,900,000 00	1,729,696 38	24,091,166 78
Manitoba	5,975,000 00	14,529,107 20	12,827,697 96	11,824,282 93	45,156,088 09
New Brunswick	6,140,000 00	16,488,049 60	9,180,000 00	1,291,775 16	33,099,824 76
Nova Scotia	6,770,000 00	21,662,109 60	826,980 00	2,971,624 95	32,230,714 55
Ontario	8,720,000 00	92,141,761 19		4,316,446 22	105,178,207 41
Prince Edward Island	3,320,000 00	4,876,392 00	4,040,784 84	2,408,897 49	14,646,074 33
Quebec	8,320,000 00	73,868,914 40		4,686,949 49	86,875,863 89
Saskatchewan	4,616,666 67	12,387,323 60	14,156,250 00	10,134,375 00	41,294,615 27
	53,628,333 34	255,708,200 66	60,775,462 80	49,498,422 62	419,610,419 42

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

CONTAINING

ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE

With Statements relative to the Imports, Exports, Excise and Income

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1930

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of National Revenue containing Tables and Statements relative to the Imports, Exports, Excise and Income of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, as compiled from official returns.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. B. RYCKMAN,
Minister of National Revenue.

OTTAWA, October 30, 1930.

Hon. E. B. Ryckman, P.C., K.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue.

Sir,—I have the honour to hand you the Annual Report of the Department of National Revenue (Customs Division), containing Accounts of Revenue with statements of Imports and Exports of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BREADNER,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, October 25, 1930.

PREFACE

The Customs Act contains the following provisions respecting the Annual Report of the Department of Customs:—

> "305. The Minister shall annually make to the Governor General, to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the meeting thereof, a report and statement of the transactions and affairs of the department during the year then next preceding."

The Inland Revenue Act also contains provisions respecting the Annual Report of the Inland Revenue Service as follows:—

> "14. The Minister shall annually make to the Governor General a report and statement of the transactions and affairs of the Department during the year then next preceding, which shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the next meeting thereof."

The unrevised monthly statements of imports and exports, prepared and published under the direction of the Department of Customs from July 1, 1900, ceased to be published by this Department since March, 1918.

Detailed statements, however, showing the quantity, value, and origin of imports and the quantity, value, and destination of exports, continue to be prepared and furnished monthly by the Department of Customs from April 1, 1918, for publication by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Trade statistics classified by countries, with other details, compiled from Customs returns, are now published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Part I of this report contains tables and statements relative to the Customs.

Part II of this report contains tables and statements relative to Excise.

Part III of this report contains tables relative to Income Taxes.

The difference between revenue totals in Statement Number 9, Part I and totals shown in other statements of revenue, represent the differences between actual cash received in the Department and remitted to the Receiver General, and totals shown on entries passed, and are adjusted in the next fiscal year.

PART I

CUSTOMS

TABLES AND STATEMENTS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

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No. 1—STATEMENT showing the Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Home Consumption in the Dominion, with the duty collected thereon, for the undermentioned years.

——	Total Exports	Total Imports entered for Home Consumption	Grand Total Imports entered for Home Consumption and Exports	Total Duty Collected
	$	$	$	$
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1868......	57,567,888	71,985,306	129,553,194	8,819,431 63
“ “ 1869......	60,474,781	67,402,170	127,876,951	8,298,909 71
“ “ 1870......	73,573,490	71,237,603	144,811,093	9,462,940 44
“ “ 1871......	74,173,618	86,947,482	161,121,100	11,843,655 75
“ “ 1872......	82,639,663	107,709,116	190,348,779	13,045,493 50
“ “ 1873......	89,789,922	127,514,594	217,304,516	13,017,730 17
“ “ 1874......	89,351,928	127,404,169	216,756,097	14,421,882 67
“ “ 1875......	77,886,979	119,618,657	197,505,636	15,361,382 12
“ “ 1876......	80,966,435	94,733,218	175,699,653	12,833,114 48
“ “ 1877......	75,875,393	96,300,483	172,175,876	12,548,451 09
“ “ 1878......	79,323,667	91,199,577	170,523,244	12,795,693 17
“ “ 1879......	71,491,255	80,341,608	151,832,863	12,939,540 66
“ “ 1880......	87,911,458	71,782,349	159,693,897	14,138,849 22
“ “ 1881......	98,290,823	91,611,604	189,902,427	18,500,785 97
“ “ 1882......	102,137,203	112,648,927	214,786,130	21,708,837 43
“ “ 1883......	98,085,804	123,137,019	221,222,823	23,172,308 97
“ “ 1884......	91,406,496	108,180,644	199,587,140	20,164,963 37
“ “ 1885......	89,238,361	102,710,019	191,948,380	19,133,558 99
“ “ 1886......	85,251,314	99,602,694	184,854,008	19,448,123 70
“ “ 1887......	89,515,811	105,639,428	195,155,239	22,469,705 83
“ “ 1888......	90,203,000	102,847,100	193,050,100	22,209,641 53
“ “ 1889......	89,189,167	109,673,447	198,862,614	23,784,523 23
“ “ 1890......	96,749,149	112,765,584	209,514,733	24,014,908 07
“ “ 1891......	98,417,296	113,345,124	211,762,420	23,481,069 13
“ “ 1892......	113,963,372	116,978,943	230,942,318	20,550,581 53
“ “ 1893......	118,564,352	121,705,030	240,269,382	21,161,710 93
“ “ 1894......	117,524,949	113,093,983	230,618,932	19,379,822 32
“ “ 1895......	113,638,803	105,252,511	218,891,314	17,887,269 47
“ “ 1896......	121,013,852	110,587,480	231,601,332	20,219,037 32
“ “ 1897......	137,950,253	111,294,021	249,244,274	19,891,996 77
“ “ 1898......	164,152,683	130,698,006	294,850,689	22,157,788 49
“ “ 1899......	158,896,905	154,051,593	312,948,498	25,794,228 75
“ “ 1900......	191,894,723	180,804,316	372,699,039	28,889,110 13
“ “ 1901......	196,487,632	181,237,988	377,725,620	29,106,979 89
“ “ 1902......	211,640,286	202,791,595	414,431,881	32,425,532 31
“ “ 1903......	225,849,724	233,790,516	459,640,240	37,110,354 59
“ “ 1904......	213,521,235	251,464,332	464,985,567	40,954,349 14
“ “ 1905......	203,316,872	261,925,554	465,242,426	42,024,339 92
“ “ 1906......	256,586,630	290,360,807	546,947,437	46,671,101 18
“ Mar. 31, *1907......	205,277,197	257,254,882	462,532,079	40,290,171 70
“ “ 1908......	280,006,606	358,428,616	638,435,222	58,331,074 04
“ “ 1909......	261,512,159	298,205,957	559,718,116	48,059,791 93
“ “ 1910......	301,358,529	375,833,016	677,191,545	61,024,239 21
“ “ 1911......	297,196,365	461,951,318	759,147,688	73,312,367 59
“ “ 1912......	315,317,250	547,482,190	862,799,440	87,576,036 52
“ “ 1913......	393,232,057	675,517,045	1,068,749,102	115,063,687 39
“ “ 1914......	478,997,928	633,692,449	1,112,690,377	107,180,578 33
“ “ 1915......	490,808,877	587,439,304	1,078,248,181	79,205,910 27
“ “ 1916......	882,872,502	542,077,361	1,424,949,863	103,940,100 86
“ “ 1917......	1,375,758,148	873,437,426	2,249,195,574	147,631,454 93
“ “ 1918......	1,586,169,792	962,543,746	2,548,713,538	161,595,628 51
“ “ 1919......	1,268,765,285	916,429,335	2,185,194,620	158,046,333 87
“ “ 1920......	1,286,658,709	1,064,528,123	2,351,186,832	187,524,181 77
“ “ 1921......	1,210,428,119	1,240,158,882	2,450,587,001	179,667,683 12
“ “ 1922......	753,927,009	747,804,332	1,501,731,341	121,487,393 90
“ “ 1923......	945,295,837	802,579,244	1,747,875,081	133,803,370 12
“ “ 1924......	1,058,763,297	893,366,867	1,952,130,164	135,122,344 76
“ “ 1925......	1,081,361,643	796,932,537	1,878,294,180	120,122,453 70
“ “ 1926......	1,328,700,137	927,328,732	2,256,028,869	143,933,110 07
“ “ 1927......	1,267,573,142	1,030,892,505	2,298,465,647	158,966,367 03
“ “ 1928......	1,250,598,034	1,108,956,466	2,359,412,763	171,872,768 00
“ “ 1929......	1,388,896,075	1,265,679,091	2,654,575,166	200,479,505 46
“ “ 1930......	1,144,938,070	1,248,273,582	2,393,211,652	199,011,628 32

* 9 months, change of fiscal year.

No. 2—STATEMENT showing Aggregate Trade of the Dominion by Countries on the basis of Goods entered for Home Consumption and Exported.

Fiscal Year	United Kingdom	United States	France	Germany	Spain	Portugal	Italy	Netherlands
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873.......	107,266,624	89,808,204	2,055,195	1,176,478	502,966	266,188	229,657	229,770
1874.......	108,083,642	90,524,060	2,569,712	1,022,428	459,027	294,007	236,296	271,043
1875.......	100,379,969	80,717,803	2,154,065	839,442	390,784	236,790	214,366	260,503
1876.......	81,457,737	78,003,492	2,394,812	608,355	445,151	199,195	183,199	297,895
1877.......	81,139,708	77,087,914	1,730,062	404,918	340,757	175,425	242,942	296,860
1878.......	83,372,719	73,876,437	1,754,394	521,580	325,245	145,941	205,171	266,764
1879.......	67,288,848	70,904,720	2,247,066	552,999	394,445	161,258	181,933	210,288
1880.......	80,307,286	62,696,857	1,928,670	532,028	297,245	201,652	623,295	273,837
1881.......	97,335,378	73,570,337	2,294,043	1,019,198	446,337	165,487	234,723	440,944
1882.......	95,871,802	96,229,763	2,922,931	1,633,118	570,301	201,656	256,841	613,241
1883.......	99,197,682	97,701,056	2,934,210	1,942,851	749,897	243,192	322,554	324,800
1884.......	87,154,242	89,333,366	2,160,804	2,171,346	648,569	240,235	322,499	333,977
1885.......	83,284,482	86,903,935	2,239,890	2,385,344	481,910	227,096	255,712	361,879
1886.......	82,143,828	81,436,808	2,509,581	2,408,821	432,540	301,927	215,298	309,559
1887.......	89,534,079	82,767,265	2,415,001	3,672,985	481,289	204,671	245,560	309,920
1888.......	79,383,705	91,053,913	2,642,557	3,563,106	427,249	230,397	235,816	332,169
1889.......	80,422,515	94,059,844	2,562,893	3,836,173	420,794	238,106	186,186	414,302
1890.......	91,743,935	92,814,783	2,894,154	4,286,136	392,294	291,811	244,545	423,309
1891.......	91,328,384	94,824,352	2,565,877	4,336,232	555,917	191,148	322,808	404,532
1892.......	106,254,984	92,125,599	2,770,173	6,526,228	489,652	155,479	490,839	846,167
1893.......	107,228,906	102,144,986	3,096,164	4,567,224	387,861	135,482	661,403	656,427
1894.......	107,256,123	88,844,040	3,081,950	7,887,594	445,567	126,469	511,631	625,764
1895.......	92,988,727	95,932,197	2,920,456	5,421,135	436,580	115,921	415,919	348,164
1896.......	99,670,030	103,022,434	3,392,482	6,688,990	445,592	88,262	287,676	439,680
1897.......	106,639,690	111,022,513	3,292,047	7,538,800	436,984	88,337	333,512	480,531
1898.......	137,499,735	124,410,926	5,000,613	7,421,462	578,462	135,154	495,023	750,486
1899.......	136,151,978	138,140,687	5,447,017	9,613,025	593,660	92,937	520,684	872,941
1900.......	152,526,098	178,463,401	5,743,272	10,699,401	647,157	187,801	405,029	767,781
1901.......	148,347,120	182,867,238	6,979,352	9,162,957	897,893	181,707	642,424	984,840
1902.......	166,533,983	192,004,734	8,061,042	13,515,747	856,793	234,874	963,641	1,195,856
1903.......	190,099,222	209,389,119	7,921,647	14,380,336	962,497	293,376	837,555	1,889,869
1904.......	179,368,950	223,599,447	7,804,453	9,994,827	963,674	210,053	642,891	1,951,398
1905.......	162,301,480	240,142,642	8,570,437	7,842,068	779,482	227,281	819,610	1,505,474
1906.......	202,289,527	273,668,593	9,788,078	8,859,871	984,477	218,202	769,610	2,004,640
*1907......	169,717,174	234,964,509	8,108,984	6,541,513	934,469	282,622	807,347	1,816,967
1908.......	229,443,627	324,173,325	11,708,641	10,537,654	1,233,571	194,121	1,131,336	2,281,420
1909.......	204,428,319	272,631,127	11,373,531	7,536,917	979,536	171,116	2,382,112	2,515,851
1910.......	244,984,407	336,652,587	12,750,192	10,436,421	1,071,719	200,253	1,722,906	3,947,842
1911.......	246,901,572	404,331,540	14,345,865	12,710,357	1,182,690	274,468	1,341,418	3,217,597
1912.......	268,760,435	476,889,112	13,868,369	14,904,919	1,387,775	329,932	1,431,913	4,206,628
1913.......	316,732,000	608,251,944	17,944,367	17,616,941	1,307,598	392,391	2,319,304	5,851,267
1914.......	354,393,642	611,245,464	18,087,097	19,019,959	1,416,132	332,862	2,745,643	8,524,262
1915.......	301,919,644	644,026,253	23,044,891	7,248,996	1,467,128	1,004,093	3,313,709	7,024,085
1916.......	543,190,036	718,918,685	42,035,283	86,304	1,252,023	264,360	11,653,559	3,621,359
1917.......	877,834,291	1,164,502,306	73,134,008	14,132	1,240,725	469,783	12,695,606	2,804,307
1918.......	942,397,682	1,233,297,045	211,859,127	27,181	907,063	253,298	4,109,492	3,517,575
1919.......	633,874,234	1,224,666,313	105,993,753	75	928,738	479,135	14,585,836	694,394
1920.......	622,319,367	1,302,230,817	72,458,218	700,081	2,649,452	510,409	17,966,261	8,048,082
1921.......	528,202,233	1,416,878,756	46,660,391	9,764,721	7,427,904	1,994,116	59,516,787	24,529,612
1922.......	417,498,536	820,062,373	21,730,443	6,633,097	2,627,903	310,170	16,727,800	13,594,985
1923.......	521,248,669	921,337,459	26,440,012	12,631,288	2,674,986	508,906	13,791,054	15,698,356
1924.......	514,747,492	1,042,899,356	34,701,358	21,677,344	2,461,361	1,275,897	20,352,765	14,885,187
1925.......	548,251,994	936,964,652	28,865,521	31,170,271	1,946,318	337,201	16,075,345	17,877,961
1926.......	672,997,353	1,095,671,872	33,202,810	40,749,955	2,918,397	470,612	15,399,591	30,628,787
1927.......	611,961,399	1,167,002,022	39,295,797	49,638,214	2,763,845	1,744,483	26,267,670	34,139,725
1928.......	598,659,210	1,216,222,493	36,511,564	59,381,143	3,188,118	1,664,489	22,987,220	44,475,273
1929.......	625,702,322	1,389,279,316	42,459,443	67,676,778	8,407,335	6,413,334	27,289,157	53,482,627
1930.......	472,278,062	1,384,130,218	41,851,767	46,973,842	7,287,338	2,093,757	16,354,740	25,447,953

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* 9 months.

No. 2—STATEMENT showing Aggregate Trade of the Dominion by Countries on the basis of Goods entered for Home Consumption and Exported—*Concluded.*

Fiscal Year	Belgium	Newfoundland	West Indies	South America	China and Japan	Switzerland	Other Countries	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	364,456	4,609,552	1,163,425	1,701,633	1,709,856	120,514	1,099,998	217,304,516
1874	534,153	2,657,547	6,086,529	1,686,508	1,263,728	139,674	927,743	216,756,097
1875	337,674	2,806,055	6,139,910	1,064,593	694,472	116,128	1,153,082	197,505,636
1876	374,880	2,675,477	5,291,433	975,762	971,314	56,168	1,764,483	175,699,653
1877	318,724	2,753,748	5,031,667	656,591	455,755	69,066	1,471,734	172,175,876
1878	805,692	2,767,347	4,397,996	669,804	486,244	61,178	1,366,532	170,523,244
1879	219,461	2,280,823	4,753,099	745,830	505,513	94,781	1,291,709	151,832,863
1880	837,897	2,002,261	6,489,257	1,073,421	931,457	94,225	1,314,429	159,693,807
1881	671,267	2,175,773	6,962,516	1,369,731	1,430,734	141,789	1,644,170	189,902,420
1882	645,568	2,468,432	7,018,956	2,314,779	1,635,717	268,093	2,134,932	214,786,133
1883	611,112	2,953,273	7,494,291	2,954,628	1,750,642	336,040	1,706,595	221,222,820
1884	746,528	2,701,120	6,726,486	2,756,371	1,970,541	242,380	2,078,676	199,587,140
1885	551,645	2,022,073	5,698,057	2,802,042	2,528,369	217,666	1,989,280	191,948,388
1886	517,472	2,139,301	5,266,042	2,111,029	2,495,703	203,085	2,363,014	184,854,009
1887	927,580	2,072,946	4,017,593	2,625,066	2,819,584	219,777	2,841,913	195,155,200
1888	505,800	1,945,426	5,870,149	2,487,240	2,261,155	194,938	2,016,480	193,050,143
1889	595,496	1,791,496	6,138,109	2,813,587	2,048,712	166,905	3,167,496	198,862,817
1890	763,146	1,655,400	5,808,189	2,555,849	2,161,816	316,923	3,162,393	209,514,733
1891	728,120	2,218,911	6,360,926	1,782,950	2,202,102	244,319	3,685,842	211,762,420
1892	573,244	2,503,963	7,638,846	1,905,346	3,300,108	193,033	5,168,657	230,942,318
1893	1,268,551	3,247,903	7,390,377	2,099,356	2,766,712	258,464	4,465,666	240,269,382
1894	1,258,692	3,633,154	7,121,172	2,264,677	3,065,768	276,065	4,220,266	230,618,932
1895	693,019	3,065,046	8,681,622	1,610,470	2,906,574	260,040	3,059,444	218,891,312
1896	1,018,789	2,333,721	4,707,243	2,063,145	3,339,429	332,405	3,771,454	231,601,334
1897	1,518,218	2,144,874	4,332,230	2,026,085	3,300,331	223,192	5,882,830	249,244,274
1898	2,204,054	2,632,184	3,829,346	2,505,195	2,829,890	357,003	4,201,156	294,850,689
1899	3,168,136	2,335,323	4,398,902	2,631,635	3,194,829	571,526	5,215,018	312,948,498
1900	4,421,716	2,804,748	4,202,119	2,423,994	2,749,759	529,976	6,726,187	372,699,039
1901	6,634,592	2,886,067	4,707,677	2,567,278	3,149,591	603,397	7,113,487	377,725,620
1902	4,156,049	3,498,482	5,472,747	3,440,987	2,555,466	780,183	11,161,301	414,431,881
1903	4,950,732	3,714,157	6,021,294	4,532,008	2,440,999	952,326	11,255,103	459,640,240
1904	4,255,930	3,975,418	8,397,290	5,613,612	3,134,959	1,392,895	13,679,770	464,985,567
1905	3,514,994	4,528,326	10,039,302	6,916,171	3,990,776	1,776,405	12,288,038	465,242,426
1906	4,175,238	4,972,281	9,944,179	9,425,735	3,684,769	2,042,635	14,119,602	546,947,437
*1907	3,553,137	3,708,200	6,935,876	8,814,147	3,001,144	1,609,063	11,736,927	462,532,079
1908	5,758,128	5,185,987	12,844,390	7,555,644	4,611,199	2,752,443	19,023,736	638,435,222
1909	5,829,033	5,190,721	12,626,749	8,262,369	4,405,402	2,195,342	19,189,991	559,718,116
1910	6,139,980	5,438,571	13,284,809	10,961,629	4,892,218	2,614,038	22,093,973	677,191,545
1911	6,387,798	5,693,035	15,603,170	12,482,760	4,255,948	3,125,583	27,293,881	759,147,683
1912	7,418,641	6,126,200	15,391,818	15,363,540	4,015,357	3,477,524	29,227,277	862,799,440
1913	8,829,175	6,785,116	16,814,434	14,881,135	6,137,859	4,312,054	40,573,517	1,068,749,102
1914	9,310,319	6,611,551	18,501,695	13,046,555	5,579,724	4,361,520	39,513,952	1,112,690,377
1915	5,135,322	5,726,336	17,507,373	11,708,498	5,159,252	3,995,701	39,966,900	1,078,248,181
1916	394,077	6,648,822	18,281,199	17,855,782	6,468,457	4,504,220	49,775,697	1,424,949,863
1917	679,618	9,018,908	27,937,171	18,916,441	10,951,591	5,172,711	43,823,976	2,249,195,574
1918	4,922,426	13,436,848	30,173,497	17,438,096	20,925,452	3,154,564	62,294,192	2,548,713,538
1919	956,588	15,013,986	33,007,398	28,412,651	30,977,454	1,788,682	93,815,383	2,185,194,620
1920	29,510,511	19,087,010	60,814,206	33,687,146	29,444,096	9,248,533	142,512,643	2,351,186,832
1921	44,966,473	20,219,013	74,880,574	37,143,190	24,648,491	15,594,889	138,159,851	2,450,587,001
1922	16,264,969	11,018,036	40,942,973	26,608,212	26,389,501	9,039,392	72,212,951	1,501,731,341
1923	17,589,177	10,155,129	46,243,954	26,729,610	28,476,204	8,272,283	96,077,994	1,747,875,081
1924	22,817,813	12,450,910	53,059,499	32,313,659	49,118,675	9,729,609	119,639,239	1,952,130,164
1925	21,730,493	14,686,371	47,037,745	40,443,339	39,412,647	8,570,661	124,923,661	1,878,294,180
1926	29,846,437	13,270,802	53,352,616	44,164,607	71,294,341	8,694,925	143,365,764	2,256,028,869
1927	31,064,887	13,462,298	52,666,531	52,471,351	59,679,059	10,104,064	146,204,302	2,298,554,500
1928	30,804,446	14,208,880	50,205,577	58,672,057	61,499,218	9,116,576	151,958,236	2,359,412,763
1929	39,465,602	14,075,861	42,001,040	58,007,919	82,369,858	8,477,905	189,466,669	2,654,575,166
1930	34,823,288	15,029,070	43,467,573	65,683,007	62,545,717	8,541,162	166,704,158	2,393,211,652

*9 months.

No. 3—Statement showing Value of Exports by Countries

Fiscal Year	United Kingdom	United States	France	Germany	Spain	Portugal	Italy	Netherlands
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873.........	38,743,848	42,072,526	31,907	76,553	25,080	191,156	177,232	13,142
1874.........	45,003,882	36,244,311	267,212	65,511	960	193,463	190,211	14,905
1875.........	40,032,902	29,911,983	212,767	91,019	7,300	170,784	170,408	28,724
1876.........	40,723,477	31,933,459	553,935	125,768	9,417	127,540	142,787	30,816
1877.........	41,567,469	25,775,245	319,330	34,324	62,659	129,960	213,692	94,303
1878.........	45,941,539	25,244,898	369,391	122,254	47,816	104,028	151,861	53,750
1879.........	36,295,718	27,165,501	714,875	112,090	50,596	135,748	148,472	9,713
1880.........	45,846,062	33,349,909	812,829	82,237	60,727	165,885	163,787	102,592
1881.........	53,571,570	36,866,225	662,711	84,932	46,653	108,594	145,997	215,754
1882.........	45,274,461	47,910,711	825,573	153,114	108,082	149,744	163,755	365,198
1883.........	47,145,217	41,668,723	617,730	133,697	164,925	179,843	218,113	27,599
1884.........	43,736,227	38,840,540	390,955	195,575	144,092	172,252	247,151	15,500
1885.........	41,877,705	39,752,734	303,309	264,075	132,695	166,730	147,550	24,094
1886.........	41,542,629	36,578,769	534,363	253,298	53,075	245,450	108,601	7,587
1887.........	44,571,846	37,660,199	341,531	437,536	72,020	146,528	125,681	14,859
1888.........	40,084,984	42,572,065	397,773	198,543	52,317	155,821	55,090	378
1889.........	38,105,126	43,522,404	334,210	143,603	13,526	166,021	60,062	1,222
1890.........	48,353,694	40,522,810	278,552	507,143	69,788	207,777	81,059	1,042
1891.........	49,280,858	41,138,695	253,734	532,142	67,110	120,611	90,999	14,741
1892.........	64,906,549	38,988,027	367,539	942,698	93,476	102,370	149,280	567,879
1893.........	64,080,493	43,923,010	264,047	750,461	44,355	83,001	87,387	282,569
1894.........	68,538,856	35,809,940	544,986	2,046,052	56,274	79,363	109,188	281,058
1895.........	61,856,990	41,297,676	335,282	620,976	34,101	58,781	34,325	140,264
1896.........	66,690,288	44,448,410	581,540	757,531	83,814	41,666	56,759	139,828
1897.........	77,227,502	49,373,472	690,696	2,045,432	50,452	36,745	108,627	104,422
1898.........	104,998,818	45,705,336	1,025,262	2,837,448	89,675	87,835	73,765	376,439
1899.........	99,091,855	45,133,521	1,557,722	2,219,569	59,178	29,641	125,265	372,548
1900.........	107,736,368	68,619,023	1,374,770	1,715,903	86,456	115,016	260,456	188,199
1901.........	105,328,956	72,382,230	1,581,331	1,141,552	155,354	85,403	315,063	187,378
1902.........	117,320,221	71,197,684	1,388,848	1,692,578	161,823	105,495	236,899	320,241
1903.........	131,202,321	71,783,924	1,341,618	2,097,699	138,553	164,184	295,770	619,329
1904.........	117,591,376	72,772,932	1,597,928	1,819,223	98,578	109,340	240,963	1,035,327
1905.........	101,958,771	77,404,071	1,511,298	1,146,654	50,223	128,993	198,973	550,821
1906.........	133,094,937	97,806,552	2,120,091	1,872,557	55,686	89,598	215,855	824,768
*1907.........	105,135,801	79,021,480	1,409,572	1,006,605	48,315	154,438	352,842	814,977
1908.........	134,484,156	113,520,500	1,806,732	2,374,607	106,594	46,865	349,839	855,085
1909.........	133,745,375	92,604,357	3,176,096	1,476,552	45,682	48,833	1,620,773	1,242,730
1910.........	149,634,107	113,150,778	2,640,648	2,501,191	51,944	59,731	829,508	1,937,852
1911.........	136,965,111	119,396,801	2,782,092	2,663,017	27,943	88,088	379,270	1,397,019
1912.........	151,853,413	120,534,634	2,123,705	3,814,914	114,564	70,390	285,091	1,782,726
1913.........	177,982,002	167,110,382	2,564,603	3,402,394	48,628	49,142	605,719	2,741,713
1914.........	222,322,766	200,459,373	3,810,562	4,433,736	63,999	55,481	655,256	5,508,806
1915.........	211,758,863	215,409,326	14,595,705	2,162,010	489,680	788,485	1,840,910	5,254,829
1916.........	463,081,241	320,225,080	36,085,813	....	634,998	56,726	10,733,288	2,563,626
1917.........	756,071,077	486,870,690	66,652,910	....	331,179	209,689	11,468,599	1,569,314
1918.........	861,073,399	441,390,920	206,585,063	....	98,256	14,878	3,338,305	2,463,309
1919.........	560,839,116	477,745,659	102,360,853	....	213,095	367,446	14,030,724	198,985
1920.........	495,960,118	501,130,117	61,827,353	655,826	1,108,904	197,497	16,967,221	5,781,913
1921.........	314,228,671	560,701,936	27,522,329	8,217,036	5,110,725	1,476,894	57,771,457	20,291,821
1922.........	300,363,193	304,104,177	8,248,438	4,592,081	848,495	87,664	15,340,430	9,592,938
1923.........	379,918,526	380,347,721	14,175,091	10,062,879	978,076	384,878	12,189,829	10,727,688
1924.........	361,160,802	441,642,909	18,933,507	16,294,838	794,792	1,015,496	18,502,921	9,525,207
1925.........	397,168,048	427,184,643	10,404,896	24,382,660	178,096	9,413	14,144,853	12,795,119
1926.........	509,266,143	485,952,235	14,051,111	30,763,192	832,547	121,795	12,801,832	23,764,224
1927.........	448,022,334	479,331,980	15,303,475	34,608,076	543,022	1,273,457	22,823,608	26,446,057
1928.........	412,763,353	496,786,256	10,037,832	42,325,345	615,968	942,210	18,745,418	35,681,224
1929.........	431,660,941	521,267,087	16,243,747	46,879,095	5,704,260	5,735,304	23,028,832	44,465,864
1930.........	283,098,324	536,688,181	16,693,560	25,468,414	4,503,279	1,410,643	11,391,046	16,015,345

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* 9 months.

No. 3—Statement showing the Value of Exports by Countries—*Concluded*

Fiscal Year	Belgium	New-foundland	West Indies	South America	China and Japan	Australia	Other Countries	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873.........	17,754	2,800,555	3,988,493	1,285,434	46,466	41,822	277,954	89,789,922
1874.........	240,494	1,569,079	3,778,796	1,212,978	39,222	98,733	432,171	89,351,928
1875.........	59,563	1,901,831	3,945,506	785,797	37,046	181,938	349,411	77,886,979
1876.........	13,825	1,900,891	3,675,320	688,209	23,075	79,643	938,273	80,966,435
1877.........	66,912	2,112,106	3,788,858	651,625	37,149	185,610	836,151	75,875,393
1878.........	49,998	2,094,682	3,414,147	654,357	102,568	370,723	651,655	79,323,667
1879.........	40,430	1,641,417	3,500,670	741,442	56,551	290,762	587,270	71,491,255
1880.........	688,811	1,510,300	3,544,103	789,940	37,546	139,901	616,829	87,911,453
1881.........	258,433	1,523,469	3,147,369	732,111	19,761	146,363	580,881	98,290,828
1882.........	142,358	1,974,923	2,995,572	941,162	106,675	340,608	655,267	102,137,203
1883.........	195,705	2,187,338	3,125,031	1,489,957	105,388	375,065	451,473	98,085,804
1884.........	287,378	1,920,450	3,119,569	1,277,383	60,979	502,181	496,264	91,406,496
1885.........	72,385	1,670,968	2,535,283	1,461,206	29,918	415,887	383,822	89,238,361
1886.........	6,565	1,754,980	2,121,570	1,010,034	63,118	259,960	711,315	85,251,314
1887.........	223,729	1,718,604	2,075,411	1,426,660	69,196	269,471	362,540	89,515,811
1888.........	17,057	1,523,827	2,601,486	1,510,637	132,448	446,019	454,555	90,203,000
1889.........	64,756	1,303,335	2,759,455	1,488,999	84,174	661,208	481,051	89,189,167
1890.........	41,814	1,185,739	2,719,141	1,551,887	61,751	471,028	695,924	96,749,149
1891.........	72,672	1,467,908	3,122,770	1,063,172	78,791	589,100	523,993	98,417,296
1892.........	56,212	1,750,714	3,546,559	1,027,525	283,251	436,603	744,693	113,963,375
1893.........	669,040	2,594,633	3,145,708	1,326,743	341,140	288,352	683,413	118,564,352
1894.........	708,455	2,818,592	3,443,761	1,392,285	540,849	322,745	832,545	117,245,949
1895.........	251,402	2,325,196	3,725,426	1,303,474	378,160	417,124	853,626	113,638,803
1896.........	98,031	1,782,309	2,810,817	1,496,118	668,011	517,258	841,472	121,013,852
1897.........	354,584	1,692,798	2,643,360	1,405,359	903,922	1,418,289	894,593	137,950,253
1898.........	973,944	2,167,860	2,749,080	1,060,420	511,919	1,630,714	864,168	164,152,683
1899.........	849,413	1,808,317	3,043,963	1,456,051	425,350	1,506,138	1,218,374	158,896,905
1900.........	1,197,798	2,144,070	2,870,343	1,431,107	368,615	1,626,441	2,160,158	191,894,723
1901.........	2,806,142	2,260,499	2,905,937	1,519,190	699,569	2,311,405	1,807,623	196,487,632
1902.........	2,444,450	2,381,082	3,298,912	1,781,913	570,586	2,586,554	5,153,000	211,640,286
1903.........	2,150,505	2,516,576	3,642,176	2,542,056	501,057	2,929,861	3,924,050	225,849,724
1904.........	1,126,417	2,898,751	3,583,475	2,456,608	568,983	2,622,756	4,898,578	213,521,235
1905.........	1,739,807	3,473,713	4,401,115	2,880,552	1,520,053	2,194,223	4,157,605	203,316,872
1906.........	1,565,166	3,213,856	4,575,212	3,623,065	1,467,252	2,082,219	3,979,816	256,586,630
*1907........	1,857,958	2,244,469	3,527,153	3,584,329	890,425	1,998,968	3,169,865	205,277,197
1908.........	3,377,479	3,408,518	4,543,889	4,467,584	1,705,901	2,873,461	6,085,396	280,006,606
1909.........	3,927,445	3,552,293	4,534,446	3,478,476	1,778,666	2,769,049	7,511,386	261,512,159
1910.........	2,900,092	3,970,952	5,948,245	4,744,524	1,910,724	3,583,447	7,494,786	301,358,529
1911.........	2,773,444	3,874,775	6,567,307	5,149,771	1,149,810	3,925,592	10,056,325	297,196,365
1912.........	3,732,222	4,284,313	6,900,940	4,825,030	902,375	3,947,015	10,145,918	315,317,250
1913.........	4,808,997	4,728,142	6,237,468	4,352,278	1,881,558	3,996,387	12,722,644	393,232,057
1914.........	4,819,843	4,770,200	6,997,711	4,026,398	2,062,246	4,705,822	14,305,729	478,997,928
1915.........	3,259,359	4,481,176	6,418,479	2,114,370	1,333,404	5,552,686	15,349,595	490,808,877
1916.........	334,762	5,071,038	6,403,078	5,125,374	1,534,722	7,773,209	23,249,547	882,872,502
1917.........	664,722	6,871,100	9,192,467	5,609,604	1,700,514	6,576,725	21,969,558	1,375,758,148
1918.........	4,909,453	10,489,321	11,921,116	5,159,709	7,333,243	8,676,257	22,716,473	1,586,169,792
1919.........	950,318	11,915,152	16,706,634	14,975,550	15,404,866	14,172,817	38,866,070	1,268,765,285
1920.........	28,599,104	16,940,596	20,274,469	14,589,853	14,601,580	11,538,966	96,485,192	1,286,658,709
1921.........	40,273,105	17,332,810	21,562,715	17,786,847	11,390,321	18,171,685	88,589,767	1,210,428,119
1922.........	12,419,251	9,626,010	15,677,062	8,884,181	16,781,293	10,687,484	36,674,312	753,927,009
1923.........	12,594,390	8,756,403	16,416,128	10,622,959	19,804,493	18,818,681	49,498,095	945,295,837
1924.........	17,473,040	10,975,990	19,482,895	15,495,169	40,100,102	19,937,836	67,427,793	1,058,763,297
1925.........	16,662,627	13,043,209	21,584,987	20,347,608	29,897,711	12,040,123	81,517,650	1,081,361,643
1926.........	22,893,264	11,655,670	25,314,991	26,980,699	59,182,272	15,418,236	89,701,926	1,328,700,137
1927.........	21,401,579	11,593,697	24,031,721	32,510,306	43,467,087	18,975,110	87,241,633	1,267,573,142
1928.........	20,906,209	12,111,355	24,067,837	26,284,727	46,421,392	14,193,029	88,715,879	1,250,598,034
1929.........	27,451,064	11,562,455	20,026,719	31,534,843	66,353,245	19,480,023	117,502,596	1,388,896,075
1930.........	21,804,282	12,650,967	23,904,998	33,745,291	47,031,442	16,334,963	94,197,335	1,144,938,070

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* 9 months.

No. 4—STATEMENT showing the Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption, by Countries

Fiscal Year	United Kingdom	United States	France	Germany	Spain	Portugal	Italy	Netherlands
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	68,522,776	47,735,678	2,023,288	1,099,925	477,886	75,032	52,425	216,628
1874	63,076,437	54,283,072	2,302,500	956,917	458,067	100,544	46,085	256,138
1875	60,347,067	50,805,820	1,941,298	748,423	383,484	66,006	43,958	231,779
1876	40,734,260	46,070,033	1,840,877	482,587	436,034	71,655	40,412	267,079
1877	39,572,239	51,312,669	1,410,732	370,594	278,098	45,465	29,250	202,557
1878	37,431,180	48,631,739	1,385,003	399,326	277,429	41,913	53,310	213,014
1879	30,993,130	43,739,219	1,532,191	440,909	343,849	25,510	33,461	200,575
1880	34,461,224	29,346,948	1,115,841	449,791	236,518	35,767	459,508	171,245
1881	43,583,808	36,704,112	1,631,332	934,266	399,684	56,893	88,726	225,190
1882	50,597,341	48,289,052	2,097,358	1,480,004	462,219	51,912	93,086	248,043
1883	52,052,465	56,032,333	2,316,480	1,809,154	584,972	63,349	104,441	297,201
1884	43,418,015	50,492,826	1,769,849	1,975,771	504,477	67,983	75,348	318,477
1885	41,406,777	47,151,201	1,935,581	2,121,269	349,215	60,366	108,162	337,785
1886	40,601,199	44,858,039	1,975,218	2,155,523	379,465	56,477	106,697	301,972
1887	44,962,233	45,107,066	2,073,470	3,235,449	409,269	58,143	119,889	295,061
1888	39,298,721	48,481,848	2,244,784	3,364,563	374,932	74,576	180,726	331,791
1889	42,317,389	50,537,440	2,228,683	3,692,570	407,268	72,085	126,124	414,080
1890	43,390,241	52,291,973	2,615,602	3,778,993	322,546	84,034	163,486	422,267
1891	42,047,526	53,685,657	2,312,143	3,804,090	488,807	70,537	241,809	389,791
1892	41,348,435	53,137,572	2,402,634	5,583,530	396,173	53,109	341,559	278,288
1893	43,148,413	58,221,976	2,832,117	3,825,763	343,506	52,481	170,564	373,858
1894	38,717,267	53,034,100	2,536,964	5,841,542	389,296	47,106	402,443	344,706
1895	31,131,737	54,634,521	2,585,174	4,794,159	402,479	57,140	381,594	243,900
1896	32,979,742	58,574,024	2,810,942	5,931,459	361,778	46,696	230,917	299,852
1897	29,412,188	61,649,041	2,601,351	6,493,368	386,532	45,592	224,885	376,109
1898	32,500,917	78,705,590	3,975,351	5,584,014	488,787	47,319	421,258	374,047
1899	37,060,123	93,007,166	3,889,295	7,393,456	534,482	63,296	395,599	500,393
1900	44,789,730	109,844,378	4,368,502	8,383,498	560,701	72,785	144,573	579,582
1901	43,018,164	110,485,008	5,398,021	7,021,405	742,539	96,304	327,361	797,462
1902	49,213,762	120,807,050	6,672,194	10,823,169	694,970	129,379	726,742	875,615
1903	58,896,901	137,605,195	6,580,029	12,282,637	823,944	129,192	541,785	1,270,540
1904	61,777,574	150,826,515	6,206,525	8,175,604	865,096	100,713	401,928	916,071
1905	60,342,709	162,738,571	7,059,139	6,695,414	729,259	98,288	620,637	954,653
1906	69,194,588	175,862,071	7,667,987	6,987,314	928,791	128,604	553,755	1,179,892
*1907	64,581,373	155,943,029	6,699,412	5,474,908	886,154	128,084	454,505	1,001,990
1908	94,959,471	210,652,825	9,901,909	8,163,047	1,126,977	147,256	781,497	1,426,335
1909	70,682,944	180,026,550	8,197,435	6,050,365	933,854	122,283	761,339	1,273,121
1910	95,350,300	223,501,809	10,109,544	7,935,230	1,019,775	140,522	893,398	2,009,990
1911	109,936,462	284,934,739	11,563,773	10,047,340	1,154,747	186,380	962,148	1,820,578
1912	116,907,022	356,354,478	11,744,664	11,090,005	1,273,211	259,542	1,146,822	2,423,902
1913	138,749,998	441,141,562	15,379,764	14,214,547	1,258,970	343,249	1,713,585	3,109,554
1914	132,070,876	410,786,091	14,276,535	14,586,223	1,352,133	277,381	2,090,387	3,015,456
1915	80,160,781	428,616,927	8,449,186	5,086,986	977,448	215,608	1,472,799	1,769,256
1916	90,108,795	398,693,720	5,949,470	86,304	617,025	207,634	920,271	1,057,733
1917	121,763,214	677,631,616	6,481,098	14,132	909,546	260,094	1,227,007	1,234,993
1918	81,324,283	791,906,125	5,274,064	27,181	808,807	238,420	771,187	1,054,176
1919	73,035,118	746,920,654	3,632,900	75	697,643	111,689	555,112	495,409
1920	126,359,249	801,100,700	10,630,865	44,255	1,540,548	312,912	999,040	2,266,169
1921	213,973,562	856,176,820	19,138,062	1,547,685	2,317,179	517,222	1,745,330	4,237,791
1922	117,135,343	515,958,196	13,482,005	2,041,016	1,779,408	222,506	1,387,370	4,002,047
1923	141,330,143	540,989,738	12,264,921	2,568,409	1,696,910	124,028	1,601,225	4,970,668
1924	153,586,690	601,256,447	15,767,851	5,382,506	1,666,569	260,401	1,849,844	5,359,980
1925	151,083,946	509,780,009	18,460,625	6,787,611	1,768,222	327,788	1,930,492	5,082,842
1926	163,731,210	608,618,542	19,151,699	9,986,763	2,085,850	348,817	2,597,759	6,864,563
1927	163,939,065	687,022,521	23,992,322	15,030,138	2,220,823	471,026	3,444,062	7,693,668
1928	185,895,857	719,436,237	26,473,732	17,055,798	2,572,150	722,279	4,241,802	8,794,049
1929	194,041,381	868,012,229	26,215,696	20,797,683	2,703,075	678,030	4,260,325	9,016,763
1930	189,179,738	847,442,037	25,158,207	21,505,428	2,784,059	683,114	4,963,694	9,432,608

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* 9 months.

No. 4—STATEMENT showing Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption, by Countries—*Concluded*

Fiscal Year	Belgium	New-foundland	West Indies	South America	China and Japan	Switzer-land	Other Countries	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873.........	346,702	1,808,997	2,174,932	416,199	1,663,390	120,514	780,222	127,514,594
1874.........	293,659	1,088,468	2,307,733	473,530	1,224,506	139,674	396,839	127,404,169
1875.........	278,311	904,224	2,194,404	278,796	657,426	116,128	621,733	119,618,657
1876.........	361,055	774,586	1,616,113	287,553	948,239	56,168	746,567	94,733,218
1877.........	251,812	641,642	1,242,809	4,971	418,606	69,066	449,973	96,300,483
1878.........	255,694	672,665	1,033,849	15,447	383,676	61,178	344,154	91,199,577
1879.........	179,031	639,406	1,252,429	4,388	448,962	94,781	413,767	80,341,608
1880.........	149,086	581,961	2,945,154	283,481	893,911	94,225	557,689	71,782,349
1881.........	412,834	652,304	3,815,147	637,620	1,410,973	141,789	916,926	91,611,604
1882.........	503,210	493,509	4,023,384	1,373,617	1,529,042	268,093	1,139,057	112,648,927
1883.........	415,407	765,935	4,369,260	1,464,671	1,645,254	336,040	880,057	123,137,019
1884.........	459,150	780,670	3,606,917	1,478,988	1,909,562	242,380	1,080,231	108,180,644
1885.........	479,260	351,105	3,162,774	1,340,836	2,493,451	217,666	1,189,571	102,710,019
1886.........	510,907	384,321	3,144,472	1,100,995	2,432,585	203,085	1,391,739	99,602,694
1887.........	703,851	354,342	1,942,182	1,198,406	2,750,388	219,717	2,209,902	105,639,428
1888.........	488,743	421,599	3,268,663	876,603	2,128,707	193,838	1,117,006	102,847,100
1889.........	530,740	488,161	3,378,654	1,324,588	1,964,538	166,890	2,025,237	109,673,447
1890.........	721,332	469,711	3,089,048	1,003,962	2,100,065	316,523	1,995,841	112,765,584
1891.........	655,448	751,003	3,238,156	719,778	2,123,311	244,319	2,572,749	113,345,124
1892.........	517,032	753,249	4,092,287	877,821	3,016,857	192,365	3,988,029	116,978,943
1893.........	599,511	653,270	4,244,669	772,613	2,425,572	258,464	3,782,253	121,705,030
1894.........	550,237	814,562	3,677,411	872,392	2,254,919	274,825	3,066,216	113,093,983
1895.........	441,617	739,850	4,794,020	469,172	2,528,414	259,400	1,789,334	105,252,511
1896.........	920,758	551,412	1,896,426	567,027	2,671,418	332,120	2,413,009	110,587,480
1897.........	1,163,632	452,076	1,678,870	620,250	2,396,409	222,173	3,571,545	111,294,021
1898.........	1,230,110	464,324	1,080,266	1,425,653	2,317,971	349,678	1,732,721	130,698,006
1899.........	2,318,723	527,006	1,354,939	1,175,584	2,769,499	568,768	2,493,264	154,051,593
1900.........	3,223,918	660,678	1,331,776	992,887	2,381,144	529,176	2,940,988	180,804,316
1901.........	3,828,450	625,568	1,801,740	1,048,088	2,450,022	602,658	2,995,198	181,237,988
1902.........	1,711,599	1,117,400	2,173,835	1,659,074	1,984,876	765,010	3,436,920	202,791,595
1903.........	2,800,182	1,197,581	2,379,275	1,989,952	1,939,942	944,727	4,408,634	233,790,516
1904.........	3,129,513	1,076,667	4,813,815	3,157,004	2,565,976	1,389,000	6,062,331	251,464,332
1905.........	1,775,187	1,054,613	5,638,187	4,035,619	2,470,723	1,766,991	5,945,564	261,925,554
1906.........	2,610,072	1,758,425	6,591,083	5,869,075	2,217,517	2,012,405	6,799,228	290,360,807
*1907........	1,695,179	1,463,731	3,406,723	5,229,818	2,110,719	1,604,692	6,574,479	257,254,882
1908.........	2,380,649	1,777,469	8,300,501	3,088,060	2,905,298	2,734,779	10,082,543	358,428,616
1909.........	1,901,588	1,638,428	8,092,303	4,783,893	2,626,736	2,188,265	8,926,853	298,205,957
1910.........	3,239,888	1,467,619	7,366,564	6,217,105	2,981,494	2,603,858	11,025,920	375,833,016
1911.........	3,614,354	1,818,260	9,035,863	7,334,136	3,106,138	3,102,910	13,333,490	461,951,318
1912.........	3,686,419	1,841,887	8,490,878	10,533,310	3,112,982	3,458,006	15,159,062	547,482,190
1913.........	4,020,178	2,056,974	10,576,966	10,528,857	4,256,301	4,296,702	23,869,838	675,517,045
1914.........	4,490,476	1,841,351	11,503,984	9,020,157	3,517,478	4,314,805	20,549,116	633,692,449
1915.........	1,875,963	1,245,160	11,088,894	9,594,128	3,825,848	3,979,256	19,081,064	587,439,304
1916.........	59,315	1,577,784	11,878,121	12,730,408	4,933,735	3,525,117	19,731,929	542,077,361
1917.........	14,896	2,147,808	18,744,704	13,306,837	9,251,077	4,499,321	15,951,083	873,437,426
1918.........	12,973	2,947,527	18,252,381	12,278,387	13,592,209	3,146,482	30,909,544	962,543,746
1919.........	6,270	3,098,834	16,300,764	13,437,101	15,572,588	1,780,812	40,784,366	916,429,335
1920.........	911,407	2,146,414	40,539,737	19,097,293	14,842,516	7,758,051	35,978,967	1,064,528,123
1921.........	4,693,368	2,886,203	53,317,859	19,356,073	13,258,170	14,143,448	32,850,110	1,240,158,882
1922.........	3,845,718	1,392,026	25,265,911	17,724,031	9,608,208	8,671,608	25,288,939	747,804,332
1923.........	4,994,787	1,398,726	29,827,826	16,106,651	8,671,707	7,726,656	28,306,849	802,579,244
1924.........	5,344,773	1,474,920	33,576,604	16,818,490	9,018,573	8,420,673	33,582,546	893,366,867
1925.........	5,067,866	1,643,162	25,460,658	20,095,731	9,514,936	7,801,575	32,127,074	796,932,537
1926.........	6,953,173	1,615,132	28,037,625	17,183,908	12,112,069	7,462,608	40,579,014	927,328,732
1927.........	9,663,308	1,868,601	28,634,810	19,961,045	16,211,972	9,491,779	41,247,365	1,030,892,505
1928.........	9,898,237	2,097,525	26,137,740	32,387,330	15,077,826	8,595,677	49,570,227	1,108,956,466
1929.........	12,014,538	2,513,406	21,974,321	26,473,076	16,016,613	7,917,445	53,044,510	1,265,679,091
1930.........	13,019,006	2,378,103	19,562,575	31,937,716	15,514,275	7,314,840	57,398,182	1,248,273,582

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* 9 months.

No. 5—STATEMENT showing Duty collected by Countries

Fiscal Year	United Kingdom	United States	France	Germany	Spain	Portugal	Italy	Netherlands
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1873..	7,398,460 17	2,966,119 34	627,831 95	334,415 51	102,711 21	21,245 21	9,320 80	294,569 02
1874..	7,867,481 41	3,695,564 03	744,059 19	272,234 68	112,918 73	27,674 63	13,626 76	361,153 47
1875..	8,881,997 81	3,860,877 10	604,092 47	173,427 65	113,559 68	28,421 97	8,502 45	394,017 97
1876..	6,075,759 82	4,117,223 40	723,368 24	134,282 11	157,287 53	29,302 21	24,629 25	459,887 53
1877..	6,377,596 23	4,426,394 79	480,340 56	75,762 93	79,515 38	20,322 20	15,783 10	316,156 00
1878..	6,445,995 38	4,794,599 63	400,600 04	79,673 10	87,755 88	13,452 55	19,652 43	308,153 30
1879..	5,561,933 02	5,529,150 64	501,747 90	104,211 80	120,385 81	7,970 14	19,474 58	329,634 07
1880..	6,737,977 05	4,521,311 08	427,937 89	103,156 82	106,720 56	14,935 79	30,031 12	301,570 50
1881..	8,772,949 97	5,657,292 75	597,948 79	215,108 04	167,412 55	25,307 99	40,956 25	372,335 63
1882..	10,011,811 00	7,082,722 29	742,774 93	338,691 39	210,766 86	29,105 63	34,283 98	420,607 91
1883..	9,897,785 16	8,158,023 35	824,963 17	388,556 85	231,866 95	38,135 50	44,240 03	535,741 81
1884..	8,001,370 74	7,420,461 79	645,152 71	554,181 88	192,946 21	34,228 80	32,186 80	493,807 39
1885..	7,617,249 45	6,636,405 83	650,515 29	572,947 24	154,680 24	29,345 65	33,380 25	521,318 20
1886..	7,817,357 45	6,790,080 76	735,666 52	588,168 44	150,268 47	30,510 74	35,667 84	602,570 19
1887..	9,318,920 08	7,299,591 68	699,840 07	1,190,267 30	176,449 17	33,329 81	31,404 53	623,894 26
1888..	8,972,739 84	7,131,006 28	796,242 70	1,214,748 15	171,790 38	36,621 03	42,004 78	704,034 45
1889..	9,405,243 70	7,413,354 83	854,805 00	1,266,638 56	185,969 33	36,805 32	32,456 70	756,785 89
1890..	9,576,965 75	8,220,299 55	957,312 22	1,165,158 67	170,028 06	36,528 91	37,938 11	806,261 40
1891..	9,114,271 75	7,709,318 12	932,032 53	1,320,583 23	217,612 94	30,680 47	44,888 99	741,462 43
1892..	9,074,200 71	7,814,666 93	931,044 99	783,740 50	186,168 39	27,446 98	35,846 83	697,184 17
1893..	9,498,747 08	7,636,075 81	1,058,095 75	857,264 35	180,132 25	27,171 69	30,816 89	815,200 70
1894..	8,245,845 87	6,960,950 68	1,019,568 12	978,224 53	207,724 63	22,894 36	49,073 63	879,107 85
1895..	7,006,676 58	6,897,395 04	985,945 87	892,547 04	187,788 45	24,361 92	46,697 12	755,251 48
1896..	7,358,514 15	7,767,992 63	1,020,804 74	1,329,186 36	162,118 81	22,269 68	39,386 02	792,609 63
1897..	6,205,366 80	8,147,075 10	969,539 64	1,489,755 60	150,587 43	23,191 61	33,474 05	920,096 46
1898..	6,649,428 60	9,941,624 48	1,183,890 30	1,364,159 04	176,764 64	20,606 24	46,466 82	908,046 37
1899..	7,328,191 92	11,713,858 94	1,300,876 33	1,903,223 16	181,346 14	25,559 36	52,842 44	1,061,622 69
1900..	8,074,541 07	13,491,872 86	1,428,019 46	2,189,798 17	183,147 59	28,548 59	26,842 73	1,171,550 06
1901..	7,845,406 49	13,411,749 58	1,794,555 55	1,811,974 55	191,527 27	37,138 80	45,171 84	1,350,098 08
1902..	8,424,693 04	15,155,136 39	2,163,016 40	2,741,263 29	205,803 43	42,700 86	88,174 27	1,306,967 57
1903..	9,841,627 33	17,069,881 19	2,098,633 61	3,255,121 88	212,104 39	45,912 40	87,457 75	1,527,113 35
1904..	10,338,017 31	19,554,585 54	2,113,667 94	2,172,571 04	228,532 66	41,226 25	88,831 12	1,726,681 98
1905..	11,171,010 04	20,580,301 56	2,224,967 73	1,826,789 33	216,933 42	39,295 27	123,388 07	1,570,378 88
1906..	12,944,249 35	22,187,102 94	2,520,034 97	1,852,538 47	289,363 62	44,716 82	118,725 17	1,620,711 72
*1907.	11,823,197 06	19,084,738 46	2,219,577 38	1,521,946 23	197,483 36	43,941 45	91,853 92	1,309,895 96
1908..	17,265,293 25	27,132,543 26	3,331,350 36	2,434,641 34	301,055 23	54,079 21	126,376 10	1,812,404 99
1909..	13,449,341 99	22,526,806 65	2,801,383 52	1,709,641 79	255,514 39	48,470 49	112,251 96	1,731,470 46
1910..	18,032,629 10	29,515,836 43	3,269,278 92	1,934,523 03	290,268 99	45,590 34	156,168 96	1,875,408 97
1911..	20,756,810 71	37,854,727 80	3,342,954 67	2,153,180 04	237,265 35	75,334 02	175,984 52	2,052,451 84
1912..	22,367,039 82	49,177,584 32	3,436,947 88	2,246,745 17	334,321 59	90,568 14	197,252 39	2,254,024 52
1913..	27,158,162 29	68,929,805 04	4,141,150 64	2,881,497 00	245,919 50	119,061 09	315,391 84	2,570,778 05
1914..	25,816,854 15	61,895,167 68	4,223,138 30	3,114,324 84	250,904 64	113,335 74	383,037 75	2,755,883 50
1915..	18,447,534 18	42,335,574 74	2,900,280 46	1,089,038 74	189,612 71	87,207 21	279,181 33	2,277,291 85
1916..	14,782,858 14	49,908,888 80	2,053,019 90	13,319 28	130,859 23	81,588 45	183,779 26	1,820,520 79
1917..	18,801,123 35	75,516,313 64	1,909,617 93	3,338 02	168,360 18	87,295 25	233,380 58	1,154,834 68
1918..	14,077,045 20	88,018,758 84	1,514,316 82	6,408 39	171,714 82	68,999 65	155,635 27	594,803 69
1919..	11,164,989 99	87,079,923 49	1,041,795 76	69 20	17,494 76	29,761 47	94,969 56	137,543 82
1920..	20,562,024 47	112,359,727 73	2,118,122 55	11,019 34	222,558 80	56,303 41	159,539 54	469,554 53
1921..	35,615,766 12	110,366,769 74	4,360,667 54	135,890 10	377,423 20	110,965 74	312,631 00	2,279,379 89
1922..	23,585,155 14	71,864,841 71	3,503,657 16	229,948 22	320,168 17	47,747 09	208,488 61	1,188,703 33
1923..	28,424,485 40	74,779,233 75	3,446,706 01	331,728 59	348,850 51	38,302 55	231,478 54	1,216,114 49
1924..	28,136,459 19	79,345,249 74	5,390,368 21	1,138,208 78	478,617 53	105,923 85	314,405 09	1,308,160 02
1925..	27,543,640 17	66,317,496 83	5,717,901 99	1,477,362 18	486,044 58	158,446 33	336,082 17	1,292,850 06
1926..	30,134,249 71	80,816,739 34	6,102,174 95	1,985,471 43	417,015 31	161,583 62	458,972 92	1,215,817 95
1927..	32,330,634 01	90,779,661 28	7,666,059 92	3,002,776 56	468,576 73	185,384 24	693,044 42	1,003,180 79
1928..	38,377,522 19	97,124,431 08	9,135,133 59	3,690,687 07	529,364 24	274,442 34	783,745 77	1,561,979 38
1929..	39,980,680 22	122,779,384 44	9,509,100 89	4,731,043 72	548,143 42	196,394 91	811,677 73	2,103,695 78
1930..	37,846,166 96	122,122,853 26	9,234,611 70	4,680,463 88	539,680 53	137,580 93	1,030,738 42	2,224,420 45

* 9 months.

No. 5—STATEMENT showing Duty Collected by Countries—*Continued*

Fiscal Year	Belgium	Newfoundland	West Indies	South America	China and Japan	Switzerland	Other Countries	Additional duties, post entries over-collections, War Tax	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1873	94,504 87	97,147 31	831,930 86	182,660 70	157 95	15,994 95	40,660 23	....	13,017,730 17
1874	51,171 82	54,929 33	935,653 11	194,325 88	26,185 10	21,950 85	42,953 77	....	14,421,882 67
1875	42,489 19	12,584 62	926,463 33	124,963 29	83,469 42	20,917 93	85,557 14	....	15,361,382 12
1876	61,407 14	4,890 45	603,819 86	120,843 58	132,042 28	10,274 57	178,096 41	....	12,833,114 48
1877	50,106 26	9,735 83	435,718 43	1,834 11	68,261 35	12,387 96	178,535 96	....	12,548,451 09
1878	45,144 82	4,921 23	341,240 28	6,874 10	113,447 24	9,855 02	124,338 17	....	12,795,693 17
1879	45,107 35	3,230 76	454,872 58	2,591 84	127,283 34	16,597 54	115,349 29	....	12,939,540 66
1880	41,886 44	3,168 48	1,305,495 00	161,936 81	207,920 61	18,764 19	156,016 88	....	14,138,849 22
1881	90,250 84	3,251 22	1,584,622 00	280,000 74	348,466 71	33,740 02	311,133 47	....	18,500,785 97
1882	119,492 16	1,781 73	1,615,945 44	504,255 74	178,499 40	65,780 72	352,318 25	....	21,708,837 43
1883	106,234 50	7,365,17	1,770,682 99	692,562 12	157,516 29	81,492 95	239,042 13	....	23,172,308 97
1884	103,953 96	4,158 34	1,397,926 55	688,702 68	273,708 37	65,966 92	265,210 23	....	20,164,963 37
1885	121,660 61	2,268 61	1,327,363 99	655,708 66	450,153 25	51,863 04	308,698 01	....	19,133,558 99
1886	132,116 62	2,467 99	1,384,327 91	503,735 53	148,098 67	49,052 66	478,033 91	....	19,448,123 70
1887	166,445 16	1,624 70	968,496 12	848,562 83	222,799 93	59,393 20	828,686 99	....	22,469,705 83
1888	117,228 81	3,211 68	1,831,368 64	641,854 29	162,844 61	43,788 82	340,166 62	....	22,209,641 53
1889	122,116 44	1,087 36	1,727,816 27	849,431 97	185,782 89	38,653 78	845,532 61	7,952 63	23,784,523 23
1890	150,349 40	3,386 14	1,223,589 61	559,312 13	216,956 50	79,331 47	804,400 21	7,089 94	24,014,908 07
1891	126,180 23	3,452 92	1,337,754 14	260,102 71	265,198 43	63,161 46	1,215,178 05	9,190 73	23,481,069 13
1892	104,003 88	4,191 49	272,167 34	75,439 20	273,256 10	49,388 45	201,112 48	20,723 09	20,550,581 53
1893	112,081 99	1,494 56	314,148 32	78,592 25	313,798 23	70,418 15	160,133 95	7,538 96	21,161,710 93
1894	119,020 54	1,623 12	292,464 66	73,489 61	273,712 97	73,695 14	172,318 29	10,108 32	19,379,822 32
1895	93,303 46	1,053 95	380,955 12	68,786 81	230,890 41	72,742 85	231,349 72	14,523 65	17,887,269 47
1896	192,457 64	1,197 81	478,829 02	106,494 83	265,572 02	93,877 62	521,413 34	64,312 97	20,219,037 32
1897	250,770 38	1,274 89	454,418 06	109,914 69	267,575 35	64,153 55	757,363 19	47,439 87	19,891,996 77
1898	287,411 60	1,690 86	304,971.01	9,761 63	291,747 74	91,525 82	328,978 26	350.715 08	22.157.788 49

No. 5—STATEMENT showing Duty Collected by Countries—*Concluded*

Fiscal Year	Belgium	New-foundland	West Indies	South America	China and Japan	Switzer-land	Other Countries	Additional duties, post entries, over-collections, War Tax	Tota
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1899	663,898 07	1,669 28	374,161 69	97,167 56	349,381 86	156,108 44	414,930 52	109,390 35	25,734,228 75
1900	916,374 13	2,740 46	363,563 81	120,148 16	279,351 97	143,983 86	414,866 20	53,760 91	28,889,110 13
1901	1,081,162 82	1,180 88	471,923 66	205,344 97	341,473 58	159,147 86	416,207 47	43,006 49	29,106,979 89
1902	387,008 06	7,023 17	550,252 39	199,921 52	370,966 45	199,638 08	509,973 06	72,994 33	32,425,532 31
1903	602,178 47	1,914 12	684,985 96	303,880 29	355,971 92	255,250 99	680,547 56	87,773 38	37,110,354 59
1904	444,514 69	2,780 11	1,202,659 24	731,277 80	444,747 26	376,616 39	873,447 83	114,191 98	40,954,349 14
1905	321,094 73	2,435 99	1,184,429 72	591,697 60	489,814 72	469,943 37	982,112 49	229,747 00	42,024,339 92
1906	511,584 66	1,092 68	1,531,148 25	712,435 40	486,583 62	546,901 63	1,070,251 05	233,660 83	46,671,101 18
*1907	261,262 94	1,153 91	692,072 94	809,020 77	376,798 58	415,707 02	977,657 28	163,864 53	40,290,171 70
1908	375,296 31	4,146 35	615,082 47	474,074 29	525,328 90	733,350 11	2,846,353 13	286,708 68	58,331,074 04
1909	357,745 34	2,549 89	1,642,462 43	700,185 39	416,616 80	591,501 16	1,458,936 73	254,912 94	48,059,791 93
1910	520,726 06	8,364 10	1,575,328 09	831,853 03	435,600 94	630,135 47	1,578,994 86	314,531 92	61,024,239 21
1911	539,675 14	5,819 21	1,954,632 33	882,791 71	430,014 82	644,991 93	1,829,013 33	376,728 67	73,312,367 59
1912	521,234 65	3,077 98	2,070,708 91	1,238,183 43	451,158 58	718,800 23	2,045,932 94	522,446 97	87,576,036 52
1913	574,815 34	2,781 43	2,370,130 38	1,100,637 88	708,201 11	882,861 51	2,500,478 11	562,016 72	115,063,687 93
1914	618,893 63	4,313 81	2,755,822 67	1,095,047 81	553,856 80	900,781 99	2,123,206 25	586,008 77	107,180,578 33
1915	266,119 46	3,491 70	3,187,995 15	1,806,369 45	439,642 65	845,898 52	1,933,070 02	3,117,602 10	79,205,910 27
1916	13,297 01	68,345 89	3,672,837 99	2,781,485 91	639,804 01	734,943 00	1,336,202 54	25,718,350 66	103,940,100 86
1917	1,620 10	83,810 42	4,318,005 94	2,790,671 39	1,805,022 88	904,796 62	1,387,994 63	38,456,269 32	147,631,454 93
1918	87 11	73,979 57	4,017,803 98	2,609,282 59	2,530,134 05	594,563 01	1,346,001 97	45,816,093 55	161,595,628 51
1919	206 20	72,670 06	3,158,994 50	2,654,078 58	2,715,490 23	297,041 01	3,888,685 49	45,592,623 75	158,046,333 87
1920	138,363 80	4,987 65	7,688,536 32	2,733,804 22	3,138,343 34	1,540,820 39	3,982,656 16	32,336,819 52	187,524,181 77
1921	665,462 63	17,845 02	7,429,689 48	2,060,142 22	2,978,441 12	3,248,028 90	3,373,257 27	6,335,323 15	179,667,683 12
1922	435,772 60	14,399 98	7,500,795 96	3,420,645 94	2,502,473 93	2,160,749 67	3,711,558 05	792,288 34	121,487,393 90
1923	657,228 10	24,334 56	12,390,210 71	2,567,820 97	2,269,553 67	1,938,371 35	4,377,830 58	761,120 34	133,803,370 12
1924	736,546 01	39,217 51	6,007,949 80	1,995,065 17	2,139,705 95	2,147,670 55	4,916,353 90	922,443 46	135,122,344 76
1925	677,926 36	31,177 78	4,883,665 28	1,660,651 70	2,240,044 62	1,864,152 82	4,662,853 05	872,157 78	120,222,453 70
1926	908,732 95	18,580 00	10,341,391 19	1,240,458 68	2,873,714 10	1,813,210 07	4,560,321 46	884,676 39	143,933,110 07
1927	1,336,604 59	21,730 26	8,137,953 94	1,173,159 24	3,354,345 87	2,298,132 91	5,060,868 92	1,454,253 35	158,966,367 03
1928	1,432,763 16	26,138 94	4,781,557 95	1,548,290 50	3,490,940 94	2,022,455 76	5,462,422 64	1,630,892 45	171,872,768 00
1929	1,672,840 04	47,024 73	4,596,675 70	1,504,686 55	3,354,578 52	1,762,580 90	5,278,852 40	1,602,145 51	200,479,505 46
1930	1,795,760 71	26,945 27	4,467,596 86	2,222,848 51	3,074,263 70	1,539,894 43	6,143,416 25	1,924,386 46	199,011,628 32

*9 months.

No. 6—STATEMENT showing Percentage of Duty on Total Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption, Dutiable and Free; and percentage expense of collection of Customs Revenue in the Dominion of Canada, during each year from 1868 to 1930, inclusive.

Year	Percentage of duty on Total Value of Goods entered for Home Consumption Dutiable and Free	Percentage Expense of Collection of Customs Revenue
	p.c.	p.c.
1868	12·25	05·09
1869	12·31	07·09
1870	13·28	05·41
1871	13·62	04·21
1872	12·11	04·04
1873	10·20	04·35
1874	11·32	04·55
1875	12·83	04·44
1876	13·44	05·61
1877	13·03	05·75
1878	14·03	05·58
1879	16·10	05·56
1880	19·70	05·04
1881	20·19	03·87
1882	19·27	03·33
1883	18·82	03·26
1884	18·64	03·96
1885	18·61	04·14
1886	19·50	04·10
1887	21·24	03·64
1888	21·57	03·81
1889	21·65	03·62
1890	21·21	03·63
1891	20·06	03·83
1892	17·56	04·39
1893	17·38	04·26
1894	17·13	04·75
1895	16·99	05·13
1896	18·28	04·43
1897	17·87	04·73
1898	16·95	04·37
1899	16·70	04·02
1900	15·98	03·71
1901	16·06	03·86
1902	15·99	03·62
1903	15·87	03·31
1904	16·28	03·31
1905	16·04	03·49
1906	16·07	03·31
*1907	15·66	03·04
1908	16·27	03·30
1909	16·11	04·15
1910	16·24	03·31
1911	15·87	02·98
1912	16·00	02·78
1913	17·03	02·74
1914	16·91	03·59
†1915	17·39	04·77
†1916	20·47	03·55
†1917	17·46	02·54
†1918	16·79	02·51
†1919	17·24	03·13
†1920	17·61	02·49
†1921	14·49	03·36
††1922	16·25	03·22
†1923	16·67	02·58
†1924	15·13	02·49
†1925	15·08	03·09
†1926	15·52	02·83
†1927	13·96	02·66
†1928	15·49	03·09
1929	15·80	03·02
1930	15·94	03·30

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*9 months. †Exclusive of coin and bullion, and including war tax. ††Percentage expense of collection, calculated on total Customs and Excise Revenue in 1922 and subsequent years.

No. 7—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Values of the Imports entered for fiscal year from 1868 to 1930; showing also percentage excess of Imports entered for Home Consumption

—	Imports entered for Home Consumption				Exports			
	Merchandise		Coin and Bullion	Totals	Merchandise		Coin and Bullion	Totals
	Dutiable	Free			Produce	Non-Produce		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868.....	43,655,696	23,434,463	4,895,147	71,985,306	48,504,899	4,196,821	4,866,168	57,537,888
1869.....	41,069,342	22,085,599	4,247,229	67,402,170	52,400,772	3,855,801	4,218,208	60,474,781
1870.....	45,127,422	21,774,652	4,335,529	71,237,603	59,043,590	6,527,622	8,002,278	73,573,490
1871.....	60,094,362	24,120,026	2,733,094	86,947,482	57,630,024	9,853,244	6,690,350	74,173,618
1872.....	68,276,157	36,679,210	2,753,749	107,709,116	65,831,083	12,798,182	4,010,398	82,639,663
1873.....	71,198,176	53,310,953	3,005,465	127,514,594	76,538,025	9,405,910	3,845,987	89,789,922
1874.....	76,232,530	46,948,357	4,223,282	127,404,169	76,741,997	10,614,096	1,995,835	89,351,928
1875.....	78,138,511	39,270,057	2,210,089	119,618,657	69,709,823	7,137,319	1,039,837	77,886,979
1876.....	60,238,297	32,274,810	2,220,111	94,733,218	72,491,437	7,234,961	1,240,037	80,966,435
1877.....	60,916,770	33,209,624	2,174,089	96,300,483	68,030,546	7,111,108	733,739	75,875,393
1878.....	59,773,039	30,622,812	803,726	91,199,577	67,989,800	11,164,878	168,989	79,323,667
1879.....	55,426,836	23,275,683	1,639,089	80,341,608	62,431,025	8,355,644	704,586	71,491,255
1880.....	54,182,967	15,717,575	1,881,807	71,782,349	72,899,697	13,240,006	1,771,755	87,911,458
1881.....	71,620,725	18,867,604	1,123,275	91,611,604	83,944,701	13,375,117	971,005	98,290,823
1882.....	85,757,433	25,387,751	1,503,743	112,648,927	94,137,657	7,628,453	371,093	102,137,203
1883.....	91,588,339	30,273,157	1,275,523	123,137,019	87,702,431	9,751,773	631,600	98,085,804
1884.....	80,010,498	25,962,480	2,207,666	108,180,644	79,833,098	9,389,106	2,184,292	91,406,496
1885.....	73,269,618	26,486,157	2,954,244	102,710,019	79,131,735	8,079,646	2,026,980	89,238,361
1886.....	70,658,819	25,333,318	3,610,557	99,602,694	77,756,704	7,438,079	56,531	85,251,314
1887.....	78,120,679	26,986,531	532,218	105,639,428	80,960,909	8,549,333	5,569	89,515,811
1888.....	69,645,824	31,025,804	2,175,472	102,847,100	81,382,072	8,803,394	17,534	90,203,000
1889.....	74,475,139	34,623,057	575,251	109,673,447	80,722,456	6,938,455	1,978,256	89,189,167
1890.....	77,106,286	34,576,287	1,083,011	112,765,584	85,257,586	9,051,781	2,439,782	96,749,149
1891.....	74,536,036	36,997,918	1,811,170	113,345,124	88,671,738	8,798,631	946,927	98,417,296
1892.....	69,160,737	45,999,676	1,818,530	116,978,943	99,032,466	13,121,791	1,809,118	113,963,375
1893.....	69,873,571	45,297,259	6,534,200	121,705,030	105,488,798	8,941,856	4,133,698	118,564,352
1894.....	62,779,182	46,291,729	4,023,072	113,093,983	103,851,764	11,833,805	1,839,380	117,524,949
1895.....	58,557,655	42,118,236	4,576,620	105,252,511	102,828,441	6,485,043	4,325,319	113,638,803
1896.....	67,239,759	38,121,402	5,226,319	110,587,480	109,707,805	6,606,738	4,699,309	121,013,852
1897.....	66,220,765	40,397,062	4,676,194	111,294,021	123,632,540	10,825,163	3,492,550	137,950,253
1898.....	74,625,088	51,682,074	4,390,844	130,698,006	144,548,662	14,980,883	4,623,138	164,152,683
1899.....	89,433,172	59,989,244	4,629,177	154,051,593	137,360,792	17,520,088	4,016,025	158,896,905
1900.....	104,346,795	68,304,881	8,152,640	180,804,316	168,972,301	14,265,254	8,657,168	191,894,723
1901.....	105,969,756	71,961,163	3,307,069	181,237,988	177,431,386	17,077,757	1,978,489	196,487,632
1902.....	118,657,496	78,080,308	6,053,791	202,791,595	196,019,763	13,951,101	1,669,422	211,640,286
1903.....	136,796,065	88,298,744	8,695,707	233,790,516	214,401,674	10,828,087	619,963	225,849,724
1904.....	148,909,576	94,999,839	7,554,917	251,464,332	198,414,439	12,641,239	2,465,557	213,521,236
1905.....	150,928,787	101,035,427	9,961,340	261,925,554	190,854,946	10,617,115	1,844,811	203,316,872
1906.....	173,046,109	110,694,171	6,620,527	290,360,807	235,483,956	11,173,846	9,928,828	256,586,630
*1907....	152,065,529	98,160,306	7,029,047	257,254,882	180,545,306	11,541,927	13,189,964	205,277,197
1908.....	218,160,047	134,380,832	5,887,737	358,428,616	246,960,968	16,407,984	16,637,654	280,006,606
1909.....	175,014,160	113,580,036	9,611,761	298,205,957	242,603,584	17,318,782	1,589,793	261,512,159
1910.....	227,264,346	143,053,853	5,514,817	375,833,016	279,247,551	19,516,442	2,594,536	301,358,529
1911.....	282,723,812	170,000,791	9,226,715	461,951,318	274,316,553	15,683,657	7,196,155	297,196,365
1912.....	335,304,060	187,100,615	25,077,515	547,482,190	290,223,857	17,492,294	7,601,099	315,317,250
1913.....	441,606,885	229,600,349	4,309,811	675,517,045	355,754,600	21,313,755	16,163,702	393,232,057
1914.....	410,258,744	208,935,254	14,498,451	633,692,449	431,588,439	23,848,785	23,560,704	478,997,928
1915.....	279,792,195	176,163,713	131,483,396	587,439,304	409,418,836	52,023,673	29,366,368	490,808,877
1916.....	289,366,527	218,834,607	33,876,227	542,077,361	741,610,638	37,689,432	103,572,432	882,872,502
1917.....	461,733,609	384,717,269	26,986,548	873,437,426	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	196,547,048	1,375,758,148
1918.....	542,341,522	421,191,056	11,290,341	974,822,919	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	3,491,403	1,589,661,195
1919.....	526,494,658	393,217,047	....	916,429,335	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	....	1,268,765,285
1920.....	693,655,165	370,872,958	....	1,064,528,123	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	....	1,286,658,709
1921.....	847,561,406	392,597,476	7,218,775	1,240,158,882	1,189,163,701	21,264,418	34,184,673	1,210,428,119
1922.....	495,626,323	252,178,009	4,788,246	747,804,332	740,240,680	13,686,329	23,337,331	753,927,009
1923.....	537,258,782	265,320,462	26,455,231	802,579,244	931,451,443	13,844,394	27,548,866	945,295,837
1924.....	591,299,094	302,067,773	3,496,705	893,366,867	1,045,351,056	13,412,241	25,445,830	1,058,763,297
1925.....	516,014,455	280,918,082	4,142,292	796,932,537	1,069,067,353	12,294,290	4,919,973	1,081,361,643
1926.....	583,051,670	344,277,062	51,437,859	927,328,732	1,315,355,791	13,344,346	71,122,711	1,328,700,137
1927.....	659,897,013	370,995,492	46,086,458	1,030,892,505	1,252,157,506	15,415,636	45,052,210	1,267,573,142
1928.....	710,050,228	398,906,238	31,308,807	1,108,956,466	1,228,207,606	22,248,691	61,886,967	1,250,456,297
1929.....	821,075,430	444,603,661	29,560,310	1,265,679,091	1,363,709,672	25,186,403	95,232,463	1,388,896,075
1930.....	819,230,474	429,043,108	2,698,906	1,248,273,582	1,120,258,302	24,679,768	4,905,218	1,144,938,070

* 9 months.

Home Consumption and Exports into and from the Dominion of Canada in each entered for Home Consumption over Exports or of Exports over Imports in each year

Excess Value of Merchandise imported for Home Consumption over		Excess of total Exports over total Imports entered for Home Consumption including Coin and Bullion	Percentage Excess of Total Imports entered for Home Consumption over total Exports including Coin and Bullion	Percentage Excess of Total Exports over total Imports entered for Home Consumption including Coin and Bullion	Percentage, Increase or Decrease				—
Merchandise Exported — Produce	Merchandise Exported — Produce and non-Produce				Gross Imports entered for Home Consumption compared with preceding year		Gross Exports compared with preceding year		
					Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
18,585,260	14,388,439		25·04						1868
10,754,169	6,898,368		11·5			6·4	5·05		1869
7,858,484	1,330,862	2,335,887		3·3	5·7		21·7		1870
26,584,364	16,731,120		17·2		22·05		0·8		1871
39,124,284	26,326,102		30·3		23·9		11·4		1872
47,971,104	38,565,194		42·01		18·4		8·6		1873
46,438,890	35,824,794		42·6			00·09		00·5	1874
47,698,745	40,561,426		53·6			00·6		12·8	1875
20,021,670	12,786,709		17·0			20·8	3·9		1876
26,095,848	18,984,740		27·05		1·7			6·3	1877
22,406,051	11,241,173		14·9			5·3	4·5		1878
16,271,494	7,915,850		12·4			11·9		9·9	1879
		16,129,109		22·5		10·7	22·9		1880
6,543,628		6,679,219		7·3	27·6		11·8		1881
17,007,527	9,379,074		10·3		22·9		3·9		1882
34,159,065	24,407,292		25·5		9·3			3·9	1883
26,139,880	16,750,774		18·4			12·1		6·8	1884
20,624,040	12,544,394		15·1			5·06		2·4	1885
18,235,433	10,797,354		16·8			3·03		4·5	1886
24,146,301	15,596,968		18·01		6·06		5·0		1887
19,289,556	10,486,162		14·02			2·6	00·7		1888
28,825,740	21,887,285		22·9		6·6			1·1	1889
26,424,987	17,373,206		16·6		2·8		8·5		1890
22,862,216	14,063,585		15·2		00·5		1·7		1891
16,127,947	3,006,156		2·7		3·2		15·8		1892
9,682,032	740,176		2·6		4·04		4·04		1893
5,219,147		4,430,966		3·9		7·08		00·9	1894
		8,386,292		7·9		6·9		3·3	1895
		10,426,372		9·4	5·07		6·5		1896
		26,656,232		23·9	00·6		13·9		1897
		33,454,677		25·6	17·4		18·9		1898
11,985,667		4,845,312		3·2	17·9			3·2	1899
3,534,577		11,090,407		6·1	17·4		20·8		1900
269,306		15,249,644		8·4	00·2		2·4		1901
460,427		8,848,691		4·4	11·9		7·7		1902
10,412,045			3·5		15·3		6·7		1903
15,175,580	32,534,341		17·7		7·6			5·5	1904
60,762,623	50,145,508		28·8		4·2			4·8	1905
47,798,248	36,624,402		13·2		10·9		26·2		1906
69,192,568	57,650,641		25·3			11·4		19·9	1907
104,918,987	88,511,003		24·4		39·3		36·4		1908
45,613,931	28,295,149		14·0			16·9		6·6	1909
90,567,876	71,051,434		24·7		26·03		15·2		1910
177,428,555	161,744,898		55·4		22·9			1·4	1911
231,224,452	213,732,158		73·9		18·5		3·09		1912
314,334,466	293,020,711		71·7		23·4		24·7		1913
186,868,705	163,019,920		32·3			6·2	21·8		1914
46,027,476			19·7			7·3	2·5		1915
		340,795,141		62·9		7·7	79·9		1916
		502,320,722		57·5	61·1		55·8		1917
		†623,626,046		†64·8	†13·8		†34·5		1918
		†352,335,950		†38·4		†4·8		†20·01	1919
		†222,130,586		†20·8	†16·1		†00·1		1920
†50,995,181	†29,730,763		†2·5		†16·5			†5·9	1921
†7,563,652		†6,122,677		†1·22		†39·7		†37·7	1922
		†142,716,593		†17·8	†7·3		†25·4		1923
		†165,396,430		†18·5	†11·3		†12·0		1924
		†284,429,106		†35·6		†10·8	†2·1		1925
		†401,371,405		†43·3	†16·4		†22·9		1926
		†236,680,637		†22·9	†11·1			†4·8	1927
		†141,499,831		†12·7	†7·5			†1·3	1928
		†123,216,986		†9·1	†12·4		†9·9		1929
†128,015,280	†103,335,512		†8·3			†1·4		†21·3	1930

*9 months. †Merchandise only.

No. 8—STATEMENT showing the number of Foreign Automobiles entering Canada for touring purposes during each calendar year from 1920 to 1929 inclusive, for periods of twenty-four hours or less and between twenty-four hours and six months, and also the number of Canadian Automobiles leaving Canada for touring purposes for those years.

Year	Foreign automobiles entering for touring purposes for period not exceeding twenty-four hours	Foreign automobiles entering for touring purposes for periods from twenty-four hours to six months	Canadian automobiles leaving for touring purposes
1920	†	93,509	*
1921	†	617,295	*
1922	818,356	177,935	100,810
1923	1,662,200	274,398	126,628
1924	1,524,166	355,044	162,475
1925	1,945,035	484,109	223,079
1926	1,549,131	560,605	357,861
1927	2,410,087	743,713	495,929
1928	2,698,737	946,718	519,871
1929	3,416,588	1,092,221	619,572

† Included in column 2. *No statistics kept.

No. 9—STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Value of Exports, of Total Imports for Home Consumption, and the Amount of Duty Collected by the Dominion of Canada during the Ficsal Years ended March 31, 1928, 1929 and 1930

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

No.	Ports	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1928			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1929			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930		
		Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Amherst	289,685	339,920	45,612 22	210,840	361,920	52,426 92	407,218	432,751	62,130 82
2	Annapolis	141,586	84,057	14,317 01	24,166	56,105	9,048 07	27,511	58,764	6,445 35
3	Antigonish	....	37,487	6,969 77	....	61,251	11,973 29	....	60,257	8,523 26
4	Arichat	144,793	7,955	915 41	147,836	7,179	673 23	233,888	74,573	15,613 75
5	Baddeck	816,623	9,997	1,396 88	702,312	11,154	2,063 30	305,152	18,969	4,612 86
6	Barrington Passage	133,758	11,754	1,179 12	103,030	18,761	1,422 51	105,871	16,007	2,215 00
7	Bridgewater	603,947	104,463	12,978 51	645,980	150,597	25,467 72	279,883	210,185	32,363 17
8	Canso	707,712	84,022	14,294 82	536,294	124,140	23,965 72	618,019	72,984	11,122 22
9	Digby	365,922	88,907	12,673 00	399,587	117,257	21,946 58	430,627	97,002	11,827 84
10	Glace Bay	....	273,038	56,491 15	....	247,116	44,111 11	....	....	....
11	Halifax	35,819,784	19,908,515	2,793,297 30	42,179,169	22,480,801	2,571,463 46	45,894,686	25,940,282	2,505,216 82
12	Kentville	91,028	287,663	17,104 72	52,268	494,505	20,434 71	919,071	343,028	22,716 12
13	Liverpool	225,780	154,001	8,685 67	238,715	343,658	55,801 85	266,016	806,790	107,288 97
14	Lockeport	48,900	13,337	663 91	40,389	16,834	1,354 35	37,730	20,299	3,526 97
15	Lunenburg	585,630	376,874	10,661 93	408,412	403,274	15,910 84	438,136	493,486	20,261 89
16	Middleton	6,213	16,556	1,330 77	4,494	19,885	1,887 39	....	26,431	2,702 71
17	New Glasgow	....	613,498	71,899 26	....	1,232,917	122,113 11	....	1,265,993	174,364 82
18	North Sydney	2,602,656	353,574	24,348 26	2,974,720	403,599	33,405 30	3,596,706	433,232	26,171 00
19	Parrsboro	978,060	10,808	1,731 18	1,148,792	7,611	1,509 49	1,024,170	12,663	2,440 90
20	Pictou	418,658	58,572	8,648 57	441,882	168,670	8,643 46	424,727	95,522	9,055 59
21	Port Hawkesbury	73,678	18,062	3,207 05	97,574	19,876	2,743 40	235,152	69,848	15,974 99
22	Port Hood	50,602	30,235	3,064 46	102,422	56,503	7,531 16	....	....	....
23	Shelburne	174,965	30,193	6,021 97	141,846	27,628	4,484 77	45,001	31,687	5,219 84
24	Sydney	4,060,054	2,078,198	176,711 30	2,866,274	2,988,736	245,235 56	3,008,406	3,737,388	331,349 73
25	Truro	55,594	920,151	137,566 52	39,266	870,771	136,475 45	21,213	759,011	111,431 01
26	Weymouth	315,389	24,308	2,764 95	332,328	40,785	3,017 67	270,936	59,456	2,222 67
27	Windsor	1,202,164	524,981	25,462 15	1,184,383	456,280	19,953 45	1,133,481	646,576	25,250 88
28	Yarmouth	2,420,068	1,285,327	54,905 85	2,656,805	1,634,419	67,903 44	2,855,560	1,646,477	74,160 81
	Total	52,333,249	27,746,453	3,514,903 71	57,679,784	32,821,746	3,512,967 31	62,579,160	37,429,661	3,594,209 99

No. 9—STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Value of Exports, of Total Imports entered for Home Consumption, etc.—*Continued*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

No.	Ports	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1928			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1929			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930		
		Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Charlottetown............	1,076,336	1,181,541	147,034 88	797,520	1,239,149	123,403 52	1,749,846	1,137,043	134,685 56
2	Summerside..............	189,552	553,042	39,584 70	158,592	569,564	36,129 75	771,714	467,749	44,073 50
	Total.......	1,265,888	1,734,583	186,619 58	956,112	1,808,713	159,533 27	2,521,560	1,604,792	178,759 06

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

No.	Ports	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1928			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1929			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930		
		Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty
1	Bathurst.................	197,918	307,402	18,073 00	87,331	448,093	42,461 54	102,073	325,442	29,155 09
2	Campbellton.............	1,124,562	256,864	22,681 51	583,368	398,384	45,859 85	495,228	1,338,768	247,615 52
3	Chatham.................	912,242	179,281	9,319 40	899,741	126,783	11,562 95	559,118	200,508	13,092 78
4	Fredericton.............	....	2,031,145	649,225 57	....	2,334,454	778,097 10	....	2,300,519	835,794 14
5	McAdam Junction........	14,074,299	281,722	23,212 43	9,124,181	336,559	25,199 67	11,238,213	347,108	39,816 97
6	Moncton.................	361,629	2,134,767	393,441 70	282,982	2,344,059	445,532 49	284,112	2,377,906	450,216 05
7	Newcastle...............	358,096	51,909	7,159 73	291,926	69,834	11,719 12	42,837	67,908	9,213 60
8	Sackville...............	....	130,267	13,035 33	....	152,249	18,488 21	....	178,251	18,103 56
9	St. Andrews.............	338,609	292,483	20,444 05	411,836	272,864	23,335 14	463,507	277,589	21,959 56
10	St. John................	50,466,168	17,357,214	2,639,023 50	55,861,050	15,691,713	2,175,411 41	41,395,708	16,586,341	2,210,096 06
11	St. Stephen.............	258,148	1,402,723	91,662 49	263,701	1,595,214	82,025 73	219,586	1,460,023	74,206 18
12	Woodstock...............	3,429,874	802,207	116,966 48	5,045,485	994,733	134,150 54	6,406,048	778,921	94,597 81
	Total............	71,521,545	25,227,984	4,004,245 19	72,851,601	24,764,939	3,793,843 75	61,206,430	26,239,284	4,043,867 32

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

1	Athelstan................	33,743,853	3,680,673	210,924 59	28,389,612	3,166,908	189,867 49	24,312,858	3,153,396	162,921 81
2	Beebe Junction...........	7,600,961	1,440,890	140,746 37	8,230,516	1,966,950	105,535 65	....	....	....
3	Chicoutimi...............	6,391,557	5,766,473	325,733 44	3,433,980	3,502,384	239,767 72	8,091,989	2,973,974	194,872 05
4	Coaticooke...............	16,576,493	426,211	36,102 13	11,434,269	438,517	31,491 52	9,680,612	706,616	30,951 79
5	Drummondville............	....	....	....	873	4,879,869	430,471 22	....	4,298,035	383,859 74
6	Gaspe....................	317,991	40,358	1,975 58	412,706	55,238	2,739 58	259,142	51,219	2,916 25
7	Granby...................	....	1,655,933	128,709 25	....	1,496,912	149,123 59	....	1,745,155	145,323 30
8	Hull.....................	....	2,573,928	291,896 89	....	2,829,280	240,417 44	....	2,484,225	215,969 77
9	Lake Megantic............	1,308,697	40,154	7,084 79	294,265	69,780	8,241 22	304,042	82,202	7,845 55
10	Montreal.................	187,612,703	227,916,633	36,999,655 78	235,665,267	245,524,953	42,773,672 26	161,577,392	255,769,232	44,901,509 14
11	Paspebiac................	74,255	17,518	1,647 20	94,772	24,070	1,862 78	646,255	226,618	36,637 34
12	Perce....................	327,334	285,920	27,553 74	514,249	179,540	26,697 26	....	....	....
13	Port Burwell.............	....	14,713	2,361 88	....	....	....	....	4,803	500 38
14	Quebec...................	14,814,794	19,940,309	2,933,360 43	22,043,070	17,567,179	2,780,727 96	12,772,683	17,031,590	2,596,949 79
15	Rimouski.................	908,125	124,381	15,365 60	1,111,804	290,595	46,631 91	1,045,524	230,734	35,716 77
16	Rock Island..............	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,082,513	1,788,614	117,237 86
17	Saint Armand.............	13,352,763	323,901	38,457 94	23,055,644	511,533	87,984 58	27,811,139	577,064	45,529 34
18	Saint Hyacinthe..........	493	7,399,242	675,788 31	....	2,944,027	175,303 90	....	3,668,025	252,276 55
19	Saint John's.............	63,631,855	8,523,005	742,778 45	60,692,647	10,508,731	937,060 32	70,542,168	10,706,703	1,000,423 76
20	Shawinigan Falls.........	....	5,413,374	254,896 92	....	4,782,860	265,172 46	....	5,531,256	295,840 79
21	Sherbrooke...............	474,878	9,215,252	918,923 66	530,865	10,707,835	1,055,351 80	416,119	10,195,484	1,081,921 25
22	Sorel....................	175,168	680,868	47,656 07	232,579	856,746	72,201 06	201,728	863,861	71,482 04
23	Sutton...................	11,712,839	267,481	48,955 78	16,443,180	364,808	56,198 28	15,233,001	397,259	53,283 77
24	Three Rivers.............	3,835,953	6,703,168	604,433 17	5,006,672	4,781,299	417,746 46	5,624,968	5,017,460	421,370 24
25	Valleyfield..............	....	2,614,879	73,469 86	....	3,099,108	64,803 42	....	2,925,978	289,306 61
	Total........	362,860,712	305,065,264	44,528,477 83	417,586,970	320,549,122	50,159,069 88	345,602,133	330,429,503	52,344,645 89

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1	Amherstburg..............	3,280,948	1,676,087	329,830 43	2,986,215	1,715,490	320,870 80	7,000,824	2,067,967	473,943 80
2	Belleville...............	381,588	2,648,980	437,837 35	193,305	3,433,339	916,140 96	285,249	2,471,257	591,015 82
3	Bowmanville..............	....	1,353,746	120,994 48	....	1,062,724	108,227 88	....	884,336	99,407 49
4	Brantford................	7,804	7,659,474	564,350 00	9,635	8,499,420	641,482 73	14,945	7,906,625	634,460 63
5	Bridgeburg...............	72,778,951	5,326,719	749,742 39	84,000,499	6,854,904	838,160 39	86,333,131	6,091,676	897,942 86
6	Brockville...............	621,327	2,369,706	148,458 17	763,469	4,002,393	169,582 82	635,408	6,471,581	130,715 53
7	Chatham..................	420,861	5,454,998	864,617 08	513,779	7,169,859	1,254,533 09	603,897	4,778,380	827,044 51
8	Cobourg..................	2,110,032	1,783,593	235,050 26	1,912,728	2,160,499	262,325 82	1,758,858	2,310,133	341,246 31
9	Collingwood..............	....	478,519	28,162 31	....	434,227	30,721 48	....	515,954	33,573 15
10	Cornwall.................	4,306,590	3,060,395	196,691 15	6,704,731	4,030,250	242,505 28	4,778,612	2,853,511	210,339 94
11	Deseronto................	128	50,674	6,392 54	5,026	57,796	8,893 33	743	2,992	510 46
12	Fort Frances.............	19,347,308	2,043,440	391,494 23	18,834,953	1,826,944	314,526 21	19,527,358	1,589,979	281,463 21
13	Fort William.............	86,519,016	6,432,329	1,096,867 66	89,937,374	10,676,310	1,553,774 10	36,599,237	10,070,138	1,458,319 61
14	Galt.....................	1,802	5,902,974	497,174 87	1,765	6,825,195	533,229 47	669	6,679,742	554,524 38
15	Gananoque................	41,742	528,340	73,850 67	30,248	635,604	97,531 37	16,966	415,160	58,791 92

No. 9—STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Value of Exports, of Total Imports entered for Home Consumption, etc.—*Continued*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded*

No.	Ports	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1928			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1929			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930		
		Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
16	Goderich	....	1,328,152	113,435 43	5,254	1,517,044	138,917 84	32,498	1,372,475	138,201 57
17	Guelph	....	4,755,708	439,728 62	....	5,134,217	484,537 44	....	4,916,837	470,707 59
18	Hamilton	4,260,532	42,236,584	4,439,128 66	4,276,650	52,979,221	5,638,118 91	3,347,010	53,449,526	6,442,157 26
19	Ingersoll	....	750,130	77,016 26	....	903,463	107,684 73	....	944,456	109,570 36
20	Kenora	30,335	542,785	8,900 27	21,577	634,317	113,022 02	22,826	510,813	84,930 82
21	Kingston	244,718	2,976,565	261,866 97	304,525	2,915,263	240,503 95	428,038	2,125,824	235,265 61
22	Kitchener	....	13,983,286	1,177,944 70	....	14,949,214	1,183,113 90	....	13,512,517	1,213,374 51
23	Lindsay	....	570,448	104,345 23	....	672,711	123,793 59	....	510,709	69,936 20
24	London	....	12,316,421	1,721,454 98	....	13,402,079	1,791,383 48	....	13,984,241	2,062,855 32
25	Midland	18,906	1,300,135	119,170 39	5,096	933,183	97,584 26	....	1,087,825	81,458 86
26	Morrisburg	114,631	178,667	12,883 75	133,429	192,261	12,033 21	182,593	193,071	19,648 14
27	Napanee	....	375,844	50,447 26	....	439,294	58,540 40	....	449,261	59,953 30
28	Niagara Falls	95,254,640	10,486,808	1,533,669 34	100,057,137	13,123,150	1,764,337 39	104,066,323	13,044,414	1,962,118 36
29	North Bay	517,180	4,137,663	618,700 62	419,882	3,905,446	567,785 95	302,002	3,429,840	513,055 89
30	Orillia	....	4,420,480	92,709 65	....	3,243,094	101,667 24	....	2,182,445	110,935 41
31	Oshawa	1,557	32,146,638	8,063,136 57	435	28,491,967	6,969,833 37	378	17,456,142	4,330,602 93
32	Ottawa	....	15,117,799	2,381,701 39	....	17,671,808	3,019,382 05	....	16,431,226	3,095,253 15
33	Owen Sound	27,777	1,102,280	90,892 75	36,770	1,266,814	104,693 19	....	1,340,632	127,339 80
34	Paris	....	981,874	50,179 55	....	1,160,604	80,125 00	....	1,009,003	69,707 14
35	Parry Sound	74,180	1,647,023	299,905 51	53,611	1,536,940	284,778 76	419,443	1,468,726	292,790 15
36	Peterborough	833	8,165,207	1,220,696 06	1,053	9,317,442	1,339,973 43	860	9,753,757	1,497,178 41
37	Picton	....	149,604	9,968 73	....	168,053	13,944 32	....	180,827	12,972 49
38	Port Arthur	104,106,965	2,095,466	434,135 04	127,218,858	2,777,869	317,999 58	77,564,504	1,875,892	229,143 14
39	Port Hope	601	453,444	49,552 48	105,691	472,748	47,342 67	207,912	421,295	45,652 75
40	Port McNicoll	65,799	89,381	5,153 07	37,629	68,618	2,706 11	....	33,840	318 08
41	Prescott	10,460,132	3,638,556	482,775 50	10,966,708	3,660,184	487,316 33	9,354,916	3,663,540	530,111 33
42	St. Catharines	504,833	5,527,165	691,640 41	293,488	6,646,914	805,185 75	102,565	7,669,772	1,115,526 58
43	St. Thomas	70,162	2,226,660	351,811 29	44,341	3,079,749	483,627 44	169,974	3,040,212	498,268 63
44	Sarnia	39,108,625	14,283,139	858,851 49	41,634,896	17,750,663	972,704 17	41,156,704	21,338,741	995,832 14
45	Sault Ste. Marie	11,090,917	6,340,452	869,137 83	8,348,659	7,543,725	906,740 11	9,246,511	8,417,534	1,141,671 68
46	Simcoe	664,416	1,334,573	122,255 16	490,564	1,705,360	135,539 35	393,269	2,130,061	208,439 80
47	Stratford	....	2,938,389	376,901 02	....	3,146,448	398,837 17	....	3,083,051	373,178 15
48	Sudbury	....	1,817,053	155,973 80	....	2,670,456	242,179 26	....	4,861,667	576,437 06
49	Tillsonburg	361,481	1,091,809	239,351 82	504,432	1,163,423	266,696 83	344,557	1,054,330	230,528 01
50	Toronto	1,522,355	242,213,317	41,729,836 29	1,532,191	266,865,149	46,925,053 18	1,601,804	266,657,235	47,902,776 76
51	Trenton	8,430	616,388	69,692 66	....	644,584	82,049 91	275	1,352,611	157,872 40

52	Wallaceburg	1,721,317	4,437,614	516,410 42	1,732,602	3,104,047	371,999 77	770,507	3,064,157	700,443 07
53	Welland	2,974,892	11,506,511	640,022 59	3,020,439	15,055,597	906,476 80	1,482,267	16,787,485	971,779 28
54	Whitby	86,508	258,316	13,419 50	6,610	277,086	15,489 53	14,817	220,354	11,397 18
55	Windsor	56,497,150	44,433,222	9,459,687 20	63,206,373	83,390,508	18,536,364 92	54,634,546	65,569,470	14,211,512 02
56	Woodstock	13,048	2,106,400	187,291 51	8,793	3,337,033	248,283 05	7,898	2,938,357	230,074 49
	Total	519,621,017	553,847,930	85,960,295 36	570,361,420	657,319,700	103,680,852 09	463,410,894	628,643,602	99,724,275 44

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

1	Brandon	74,584	1,684,175	189,677 34	35,547	2,489,530	249,661 00	56,569	2,427,901	269,481 22
2	Emerson	18,226,495	1,076,002	87,619 40	16,968,551	1,304,058	86,414 66	15,822,644	1,528,656	173,955 65
3	Gretna	46,829	186,426	14,090 02	19,726	138,785	10,744 83	15,579	212,499	12,944 34
4	Portage la Prairie	....	923,326	95,512 37	....	1,518,315	175,148 03	....	1,925,151	310,232 35
5	Winnipeg	50,605	48,950,520	9,050,669 17	60,684	54,237,509	10,359,745 16	23,305	48,702,403	9,483,039 78
	Total	18,398,513	52,820,449	9,437,568 30	17,084,508	59,688,197	10,881,713 68	15,918,097	54,796,610	10,249,653 34

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

1	Moose Jaw	78,662	4,122,080	448,465 08	199,275	6,072,757	656,284 29	86,825	5,727,287	626,815 50
2	North Portal	10,424,317	1,033,375	62,187 80	10,416,696	1,314,980	83,773 72	10,590,321	847,382	91,395 13
3	Prince Albert	....	700,136	63,477 93	....	717,821	80,705 18	....	721,331	77,794 78
4	Regina	69,368	13,957,839	2,305,427 31	435,654	20,455,284	3,595,143 07	50,794	16,919,867	3,034,947 13
5	Saskatoon	....	6,831,933	751,937 48		9,291,872	1,033,737 55	....	7,174,489	956,959 33
	Total	10,572,347	26,645,363	3,631,495 60	11,051,625	37,852,714	5,449,643 81	10,727,940	31,390,356	4,787,911 87

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

1	Calgary	....	12,167,854	2,242,352 25	....	18,991,749	3,189,875 89	....	24,025,002	3,662,600 00
2	Edmonton	....	8,725,528	1,647,715 32	....	10,978,474	2,083,759 76	....	9,686,420	1,943,998 50
3	Lethbridge	948,037	4,389,117	264,039 35	1,211,160	5,417,043	373,017 35	1,141,670	4,406,266	361,854 19
4	Medicine Hat	....	617,649	49,910 05	....	960,961	101,925 93	....	803,458	90,974 12
	Total	948,037	25,900,148	4,204,016 97	1,211,160	36,348,227	5,748,578 93	1,141,670	38,921,146	6,059,426 81

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

1	Abbotsford	4,230,178	476,986	61,730 59	4,809,673	491,472	60,850 44	6,134,566	402,131	53,015 50
2	Cranbrook	1,743,127	520,251	68,187 74	1,028,368	631,303	82,264 39	890,681	836,719	74,618 23
3	Fernie	1,515,735	438,885	140,373 22	1,148,119	391,374	97,992 46	843,072	290,750	48,941 77
4	Grand Forks	64,520	245,591	95,907 48	58,023	200,702	47,269 40	48,264	128,174	21,841 08
5	Nanaimo	6,982,012	423,189	54,167 22	7,278,523	522,334	62,537 78	7,489,295	432,520	58,057 07
6	Nelson	455,685	529,050	96,483 20	335,061	528,390	98,765 02	259,579	1,464,583	280,324 20
7	New Westminster	12,760,754	2,151,132	364,231 54	17,706,925	2,429,060	436,562 30	19,833,478	3,190,362	562,665 20
8	Penticton	139,425	259,757	44,262 16	119,583	296,588	43,231 33	98,653	441,241	66,034 43
9	Prince Rupert	27,050,065	1,077,674	191,451 34	19,741,484	1,076,922	182,872 06	11,084,734	1,409,531	252,934 58
10	Revelstoke	....	232,385	45,721 22	....	358,875	63,893 32	....	388,740	71,694 89
11	Rossland	4,848	895,698	84,563 77	6,461	732,172	84,765 63	1,293	48,717	9,587 65
12	Vancouver	153,021,338	74,002,310	13,050,236 20	181,222,494	77,582,326	13,545,023 18	127,214,949	79,447,707	14,122,354 02
13	Victoria	3,601,400	8,316,144	2,016,827 50	4,128,786	8,799,665	2,172,588 11	4,652,571	9,790,042	2,276,855 66
	Total	211,569,087	89,569,052	16,314,143 18	237,583,500	94,041,183	16,978,615 42	178,551,135	98,271,217	17,898,924 28

No. 9—STATEMENT (by Provinces) showing the Value of Exports, of Total Imports for Home Consumption, etc.—*Concluded*

YUKON

No.	Ports	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1928			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1929			Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930		
		Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty	Exports	Imports entered for Home Consumption	Duty
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Dawson	223,924	170,396	39,653 88	516,084	155,670	29,906 29	433,518	163,918	33,400 96
2	White Horse	1,283,715	192,186	42,900 94	2,013,311	289,683	75,737 45	2,845,533	349,427	88,936 64
	Total	1,507,639	362,582	82,554 82	2,529,395	445,353	105,643 74	3,279,051	513,345	122,337 60

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES

No.	Ports	Exports 1928	Imports entered for Home Consumption 1928	Duty 1928	Exports 1929	Imports entered for Home Consumption 1929	Duty 1929	Exports 1930	Imports entered for Home Consumption 1930	Duty 1930
1	Nova Scotia	52,333,249	27,746,453	3,514,903 71	57,679,784	32,821,746	3,512,967 31	62,579,160	37,429,661	3,594,209 99
2	Prince Edward Island	1,265,888	1,734,583	186,619 58	956,112	1,808,713	159,533 27	2,521,560	1,604,792	178,759 06
3	New Brunswick	71,521,545	25,227,984	4,004,245 19	72,851,601	24,764,939	3,793,843 75	61,206,430	26,239,284	4,043,867 32
4	Quebec	362,860,712	305,065,264	44,528,477 83	417,586,970	320,549,122	50,159,069 88	345,602,133	330,429,503	52,344,645 89
5	Ontario	519,621,017	553,847,930	85,960,295 36	570,361,420	657,319,700	103,680,852 09	463,410,894	628,643,602	99,724,275 44
6	Manitoba	18,398,513	52,820,449	9,437,568 30	17,084,508	59,688,197	10,881,713 68	15,918,097	54,796,610	10,249,653 34
7	Saskatchewan	10,572,347	26,645,363	3,631,495 60	11,051,625	37,852,714	5,449,643 81	10,727,940	31,390,356	4,787,911 87
8	Alberta	948,037	25,900,148	4,204,016 97	1,211,160	36,348,227	5,748,578 93	1,141,670	38,921,146	6,059,426 81
9	British Columbia	211,569,087	89,569,052	16,314,143 18	237,583,500	94,041,183	16,978,615 42	178,551,135	98,271,217	17,898,924 28
10	Yukon	1,507,639	362,582	82,554 82	2,529,395	445,353	105,643 74	3,279,051	513,345	122,337 60
	Total	1,250,598,034	1,108,919,808	171,864,320 54	1,388,896,075	1,265,639,894	200,470,461 88	1,144,938,070	1,248,239,516	199,004,011 60
	Prepaid postal parcels duty received through P.O. Department		36,658	8,447 46		39,197	9,043 58		34,066	7,616 72
	Grand Total	**1,250,598,034**	**1,108,956,466**	**171,872,768 00**	**1,388,896,075**	**1,265,679,091**	**200,479,505 46**	**1,144,938,070**	**1,248,273,582**	**199,011,628 32**

No. 10—STATEMENT of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services by Ports, Outports and Stations

NOVA SCOTIA

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Amherst	53,846 02	28,268 01	27 00	....	82,141 03	1,928	21	471	2	1,872	36	14	21	.....	.....	11	4
Spring Hill	8,284 80	3,286 60	....	....	11,571 40	224	....	98	.....	265	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	62,130 82	31,554 61	27 00	....	93,712 43	2,152	21	569	2	2,137	43	14	21	.....	.....	11	4
Annapolis Royal	3,765 15	2,510 68	....	....	6,275 83	218	9	129	.....	250	14	4	9	.....	.....	121	118
Bridgetown	2,415 36	3,494 90	1,000 40	30 00	6,940 66	202	....	100	5	255	1	1	.....	.....	.....	37	38
Clementsport	264 84	30 98	....	....	295 82	66	5	.....	.....	40	1	4	5	.....	.....	21	20
Total	6,445 35	6,036 56	1,000 40	30 00	13,512 31	486	14	229	5	545	16	9	14	.....	.....	179	176
Antigonish	8,523 26	3,189 33	....	3 50	11,716 09	271	....	145	.....	468	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arichat	651 99	215 96	....	7 00	874 95	88	....	12	.....	20	1	20	20	.....	.....	404	417
St. Peters	14,961 76	1,396 04	....	....	16,357 80	102	15	17	.....	109	4	10	16	.....	.....	273	266
Total	15,613 75	1,612 00	....	7 00	17,232 75	190	15	29	.....	129	5	30	36	.....	.....	677	683
Baddeck	4,436 57	738 28	....	507 00	5,681 85	94	14	105	.....	90	1	15	22	.....	.....	509	506
Iona	169 89	25 65	....	....	195 54	41	....	.....	.....	91	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	247
New Campbellton	6 40	0 53	....	....	6 93	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	67	68
Total	4,612 86	764 46	....	507 00	5,884 32	140	14	105	.....	181	11	17	22	.....	.....	823	821
Barrington Passage	1,484 79	667 73	....	....	2,152 52	159	1	64	.....	119	6	13	15	.....	.....	699	702
Clark's Harbour	701 82	211 54	....	....	913 36	107	22	62	.....	.....	.....	30	33	.....	.....	479	481
Port LaTour	28 39	2 90	....	....	31 29	24	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	104	104
Total	2,215 00	882 17	....	....	3,097 17	290	23	126	.....	119	6	45	50	.....	.....	1,282	1,287
Bridgewater	32,363 17	7,263 40	....	....	39,626 57	796	28	206	.....	815	28	12	23	.....	.....	127	119

No. 10—Statement of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued*

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canso	8,594 66	1,389 49	.....	233 90	10.218 05	251	9	40	.....	46	.....	68	69	.....	.....	1,774	1,805
Guysboro	256 38	256 18	.....	25 00	537 56	57	8	29	.....	19	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	412	404
Isaac's Harbour	254 50	73 32	.....	.....	327 82	28	9	12	.....	12	.....	22	31	.....	.....	169	160
Port Mulgrave	1,456 00	251 27	.....	.....	1,707 27	134	5	20	.....	287	62	.....	5	.....	.....	1,196	1,191
Sherbrooke	560 68	326 14	.....	.....	886 82	51	41	37	.....	.....	.....	36	42	.....	.....	68	60
Total	11,122 22	2,296 40	.....	258 90	13,677 52	521	72	138	.....	364	62	126	154	.....	.....	3,619	3,620
Digby	9,708 80	2,949 60	2 00	.....	12,660 40	394	34	139	1	347	30	31	37	.....	.....	575	582
Bear River	572 92	265 47	.....	.....	838 39	131	18	13	.....	133	3	16	17	.....	.....	101	101
Freeport	962 09	357 24	.....	.....	1,319 33	71	23	34	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	287	291
Westport	584 03	102 28	.....	.....	686 31	89	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	25	.....	.....	323	330
Total	11,827 84	3,674 59	2 00	.....	15,504 43	685	100	186	1	480	33	99	99	.....	.....	1,286	1,304
Halifax	2,503,903 36	345,232 72	68,586 76	8,081 78	2,925,804 62	31,145	43,789	1,913	800	11,054	14,062	1,525	1,760	.....	.....	2,309	2,090
Sheet Harbour	1,313 46	111 76	.....	.....	1,425 22	70	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	16	.....	.....	202	196
Total	2,505,216 82	345,344 48	68,586 76	8,081 78	2,927,229 84	31,215	43,813	1,913	800	11,054	14,062	1,538	1,776	.....	.....	2,511	2,286
Kentville	12,203 38	7,875 74	10 00	19 08	20,108 20	635	.....	228	1	497	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aylesford Station	397 22	478 43	.....	.....	875 65	106	.....	35	.....	66	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick	1,794 76	975 87	.....	.....	2,770 63	196	.....	68	.....	162	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canning	436 52	391 94	.....	.....	828 46	117	.....	33	.....	77	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	18
Port Williams	4,324 21	396 26	.....	.....	4,720 47	194	14	21	.....	175	1	6	10	.....	.....	18	14
Wolfville	3,560 03	6,457 14	.....	.....	10,017 17	320	.....	141	.....	329	10	6	.....	.....	.....	20	26
Total	22,716 12	16,575 38	10 00	19 08	39,320 58	1,568	14	526	1	1,306	26	14	10	.....	.....	54	59
Liverpool	107,288 97	17,397 70	.....	.....	124,686 67	1,099	24	226	.....	1,033	19	128	134	.....	.....	149	156
Lockport	3,526 97	423 69	.....	.....	3,950 66	159	7	24	.....	112	1	26	25	.....	.....	29	24

Lunenburg	13,590 22	5,937 37	...	360 00	19,887 59	1,428	59	121	...	434	30	312	361	...	...	276	264
Chester	2,860 90	781 14	...	...	3,642 04	187	1	50	...	190	6	29	28	...	...	140	142
La Have	968 98	2,530 70	...	60 00	3,559 68	166	7	48	...	...	...	34	38	...	...	213	209
Mahone Bay	1,999 30	1,359 84	...	...	3,359 14	120	...	75	...	70	1	6	2	...	...	53	55
Riverport	842 49	56 69	...	60 00	959 18	155	...	7	...	...	...	96	53	...	...	176	208
Total	20,261 89	10,665 74	...	480 00	31,407 63	2,056	67	301	...	694	37	477	482	...	...	858	878
Middleton	2,702 71	3,558 34	...	...	6,261 05	302	...	112	...	246	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Glasgow	174,280 65	204,813 29	...	97 00	379,190 94	2,075	...	607	...	2,484	34	...	...	...	...	41	41
Merigomish	84 15	8 25	...	...	92 40	67	...	...	...	51	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	174,364 80	204,821 54	...	97 00	379,283 34	2,142	...	607	...	2,535	39	...	...	...	...	41	41
North Sydney	10,687 41	19,134 24	...	60 00	29,881 65	1,960	17,238	170	...	5,374	1,783	809	818	...	...	832	861
Grand Narrows	4 05	0 52	...	...	4 57	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sydney Mines	15,479 54	3,385 19	...	...	18,864 73	572	...	106	...	650	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26,171 00	22,519 95	...	60 00	48,750 95	2,533	17,238	277	...	6,024	1,789	809	818	...	...	832	861
Parrsboro	2,440 90	939 29	...	233 32	3,613 51	148	118	102	...	85	...	96	113	...	...	458	446
Pictou	9,055 59	7,775 76	...	18 10	16,849 45	423	15	190	...	430	73	22	23	...	...	598	588
Port Hawkesbury	15,974 99	1,851 46	...	87 50	17,913 95	347	55	123	...	332	...	93	90	...	...	311	321
Shelburne	5,001 56	1,613 78	...	...	6,615 34	301	5	86	...	220	8	133	137	...	...	73	73
Port Clyde	206 70	37 92	...	...	244 62	58	...	16	...	31	4	...	2	...	...	95	93
Sandy Point	11 58	1 16	...	200 00	212 74	30	...	...	...	...	...	95	96	...	...	61	61
Total	5,219 84	1,652 86	...	200 00	7,072 70	389	5	102	...	251	12	228	235	...	...	229	227
Sydney—	222,757 33	157,016 03	2 00	344 64	380,120 00	4,078	528	551	1	3,521	182	296	365	...	...	964	902
Glace Bay	102,469 42	20,835 30	...	...	123,304 72	1,441	...	214	...	1,569	16	...	...	...	...	36	32
Louisburg	1,898 82	249 89	...	...	2,148 71	81	130	30	...	33	103	91	112	...	...	307	294
New Waterford	4,160 64	904 15	...	...	5,064 79	333	...	35	...	385	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Morien	63 52	7 27	...	...	70 79	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Total	331,349 73	179,012 64	2 00	344 64	510,709 01	5,945	658	830	1	5,508	308	387	477	...	...	1,313	1,234
Truro	111,431 01	55,969 72	...	...	167,400 73	3,152	2	407	...	2,584	79	...	2	...	...	...	...
Weymouth	900 16	1,474 05	...	...	2,374 21	266	46	153	...	185	24	25	42	...	...	107	85
Meteghan River	1,322 51	725 62	...	...	2,048 13	112	5	47	...	...	...	16	7	...	...	51	69
Total	2,222 67	2,199 67	...	...	4,422 34	378	51	200	...	185	24	41	49	...	...	158	154

No. 10—STATEMENT of Custom-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded*

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Windsor—	24,255 95	12,651 71	....	218 00	37,125 66	615	194	435	.....	534	21	160	182	.....	.....	187	169
Hantsport	959 18	1,223 75	....	....	2,182 93	104	5	73	.....	90	14	1	5	.....	.....	26	25
Maitland	35 75	129 74	....	....	165 49	38	7	13	.....	26	....	5	7	.....	.....	23	21
Total	25,250 88	14,005 20	....	218 00	39,474 08	757	206	521	.....	650	35	166	194	.....	.....	236	215
Yarmouth	63,931 97	17,920 51	1,292 54	453 24	83,598 26	3,562	4,407	416	107	1,020	3,609	330	293	.....	.....	304	349
Lower East Pubnico	218 23	32 17	....	....	250 40	42	18	.....	.....	20	....	66	62	.....	.....	157	158
Tusket	10,010 61	836 55	....	....	10,847 16	119	.....	.....	.....	126	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	74,160 81	18,789 23	1,292 54	453 24	94,695 82	3,723	4,425	416	107	1,166	3,609	396	355	.....	.....	461	507
Nova Scotia Totals	**3,594,209 97**	**960,776 17**	**70,920 70**	**11,099 06**	**4,637,005 90**	**61,867**	**66,985**	**8,609**	**917**	**39,433**	**20,332**	**4,773**	**5,202**	.....	.....	**16,242**	**16,011**

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charlottetown	126,616 02	30,787 06	35,275 48	262 16	192,940 72	3,091	371	968	444	2,454	102	29	58	.....	.....	610	588
Montague Bridge	7,118 31	2,917 38	....	....	10,035 69	303	33	71	.....	310	2	17	26	.....	.....	62	53
Souris	951 23	454 12	....	12 82	1,418 17	186	3	91	.....	156	....	6	5	.....	.....	159	162
Total	134,685 56	34,158 56	35,275 48	274 98	204,394 58	3,580	407	1,130	444	2,920	104	52	89	.....	.....	831	803
Summerside	42,275 49	12,165 18	....	....	54,440 67	1,108	11	423	.....	1,195	23	5	9	.....	.....	56	61
Port Borden	1,798 01	392 05	....	....	2,190 06	165	....	21	.....	214	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	44,073 50	12,557 23	....	....	56,630 73	1,273	11	444	.....	1,409	43	5	9	.....	.....	57	62
Prince Edward Island, Totals	**178,759 06**	**46,715 79**	**35,275 48**	**274 98**	**261,025 31**	**4,853**	**418**	**1,574**	**444**	**4,329**	**147**	**57**	**98**	.....	.....	**888**	**865**

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bathurst	23,420 51	10,120 05	....	....	33,540 56	619	4	222	....	621	20	61	62	....	....	26	26
Caraquet	3,570 86	599 34	....	....	4,170 20	191	....	30	....	287	3	109	107	....	....	48	47
Shippegan	2,163 72	544 08	....	....	2,707 80	159	....	28	....	180	5	26	31	....	....	158	158
Total	29,155 09	11,263 47	....	....	40,418 56	969	4	280	....	1,088	28	196	200	....	....	232	231
Campbellton	135,831 89	27,767 79	....	....	163,599 68	828	16	249	....	911	12	6	14	....	....	84	76
Dalhousie	111,783 63	12,746 02	....	....	124,529 65	793	3	147	....	860	8	2	3	....	....	15	15
Total	247,615 52	40,513 81	....	....	288,129 33	1,621	19	396	....	1,771	20	8	17	....	....	99	91
Chatham	11,426 28	13,869 39	....	....	25,295 67	426	14	234	....	477	8	3	14	....	....	99	91
Buctouche	537 86	368 25	....	....	906 11	154	....	77	....	139	....	....	....	....	....	12	13
Richibucto	1,128 64	867 14	....	....	1,995 78	151	5	60	....	116	....	1	5	....	....	65	62
Total	13,092 78	15,104 78	....	....	28,197 56	731	19	371	....	732	8	4	19	....	....	176	166
Fredericton	835,794 14	70,655 06	215,074 43	522 07	1,122,045 70	3,446	....	604	119	3,115	89	....	....	....	....	11	11
McAdam Junction	39,816 97	1,738 90	....	1,541 48	43,097 35	698	34,471	42	....	17,286	24,922	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moncton	441,083 49	98,948 96	....	1,102 49	541,134 94	6,444	766	624	....	6,320	110	12	16	....	....	16	12
Hillsboro	6,834 65	7,204 86	....	....	14,039 51	149	16	80	....	122	1	13	16	....	....	3	....
Shediac	2,297 91	1,769 49	....	....	4,067 40	222	....	100	....	199	4	....	....	....	....	19	27
Total	450,216 05	107,923 31	....	1,102 49	559,241 85	6,815	782	804	....	6,641	115	25	32	....	....	38	39
Newcastle	9,213 60	5,125 76	....	51 00	14,390 36	327	3	133	....	365	11	....	3	....	....	28	25
St. Andrews	18,303 56	1,133 48	....	127 65	19,564 69	500	476	78	....	637	367	1,456	1,561	....	....	344	355
Campo Bello	1,317 24	151 64	....	....	1,468 88	189	195	1	....	....	....	992	885	....	....	254	307
Lord's Cove	1,075 72	144 31	....	54 00	1,274 03	98	271	49	....	....	....	847	794	....	....	92	97
North Head	1,263 04	295 64	....	50 00	1,608 68	166	518	43	....	....	....	478	462	....	....	205	219
Total	21,959 56	1,725 07	....	231 65	23,916 28	953	1,460	171	....	637	367	3,773	3,702	....	....	895	978
St. John	2,188,931 43	362,885 96	42,986 94	7,615 84	2,602,420 17	21,871	20,606	1,996	577	14,774	28,323	812	669	....	....	1,824	1,979
St. George	2,365 16	2,853 95	....	....	5,219 11	203	27	91	....	197	2	40	48	....	....	41	42
Sussex	18,799 47	9,380 51	....	....	28,179 98	423	....	163	....	434	10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2,210,096 06	375,120 42	42,986 94	7,615 84	2,635,819 26	22,497	20,633	2,250	577	15,405	28,335	852	717	....	....	1,865	2,021
St. Stephen	62,326 72	31,370 88	1,988 92	1,129 39	96,815 91	1,590	137	195	24	663	194	28	25	....	....	156	158
Milltown	11,879 46	2,335 17	....	....	14,214 63	365	511	....	....	236	53	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	74,206 18	33,706 05	1,988 92	1,129 39	111,030 54	1,955	648	195	24	899	247	28	25	....	....	156	158

No. 10—STATEMENT of Custom-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sackville	18,103 56	26,860 00	......	......	44,963 56	577	......	265	......	699	13	......	......	......	......	1	4
Woodstock	20,449 79	8,885 92	9,630 24	3,181 99	42,147 94	1,302	2,589	356	69	911	64	......	......	......	......	......	......
Aroostock Junction	7,296 10	2,005 26	859 32	120 86	10,281 54	412	2,376	69	10	3,692	9,740	......	......	......	......	......	......
Centreville	1,326 86	400 93	......	......	1,727 79	170	251	31	......	24	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Clair	1,769 59	501 54	......	588 48	2,859 61	82	158	13	......	105	40	......	......	......	......	......	......
Debec	427 98	71 43	......	156 70	656 11	101	535	32	......	1,056	2,147	......	......	......	......	......	......
Edmundston	41,327 10	10,441 77	......	773 07	52,541 94	563	1,146	141	......	757	43	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Falls	16,104 82	4,782 61	......	128 38	21,015 81	355	1,277	115	......	251	159	......	......	......	......	......	......
St. Leonards	5,895 57	1,043 13	......	271 84	7,210 54	345	3,188	48	......	127	281	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	94,597 81	28,132 59	10,489 56	5,221 32	138,441 28	3,330	11,520	805	79	6,923	12,475	......	......	......	......	......	......
New Brunswick Totals	**4,043,857 32**	**717,869 22**	**270,539 85**	**17,415 24**	**5,049,691 63**	**43,919**	**69,559**	**6,316**	**799**	**55,571**	**66,630**	**4,886**	**4,715**	......	......	**3,501**	**3,724**

QUEBEC

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports Inwards	Railway Reports Outwards	Sea-going Vessels Arrived	Sea-going Vessels Departed	Vessels trading on lakes and rivers Arrived	Vessels trading on lakes and rivers Departed	Coasting Vessels Arrived	Coasting Vessels Departed
Athelstan	104,375 13	7,151 20	......	4,197 86	115,724 19	4,131	23,437	190	......	12,248	31,046	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dundee	1,902 99	286 71	......	42 15	2,231 85	117	129	1	......	126	46	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hemmingford	3,985 75	724 46	......	131 00	4,841 21	144	290	32	......	36	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
St. Agnes de Dundee	26,722 62	61 10	......	3 68	26,787 40	322	3,663	3	......	3,026	5,095	......	......	......	......	......	......
Trout River	25,935 32	9,384 72	......	13 05	35,333 09	272	267	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	162,921 81	17,608 19	......	4,387 74	184,917 74	4,986	27,786	226	......	15,436	36,187	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chicoutimi	50,904 12	28,482 64	10,823 03	450 10	90,659 89	1,050	......	607	151	1,109	14	6	......	2	......	97	106
Chambord Junction	79,880 88	15,209 54	......	......	95,090 42	2,392	......	197	......	2,538	35	......	......	......	......	......	......
Port Alfred	64,159 74	23,482 45	......	......	87,642 19	660	83	125	......	631	6	45	22	......	1	151	170
Total	194,944 74	67,174 63	10,823 03	450 10	273,392 50	4,102	83	929	151	4,278	55	51	22	2	1	248	276
Coaticook	30,951 79	9,477 19	......	3,517 95	43,946 93	1,150	16,017	250	......	30,641	23,720	......	......	......	......	......	......

Drummondville	383,859 74	48,012 62	50 00	160 00	432,082 36	3,996		327	2	3,106	33					
Gaspe	2,916 25	1,771 91			4,688 16	133	34	95		120	2	25	31			94	82
Granby	145,323 30	59,241 21	1,646,126 21	95 00	1,850,785 72	3,113		1,129	1,591	2,022	29						
Hull	148,007 30	117,663 27	28 00	70 50	265,769 07	2,667		1,412	3	2,698	3			32	34	15	15
Lachute	67,962 47	18,269 49			86,231 96	1,865		408		1,636	49						
Total	215,969 77	135,932 76	28 00	70 50	352,001 03	4,532		1,820	3	4,334	52			32	34	15	15
Lake Megantic	7,845 55	8,373 22		964 55	17,183 32	367	1,322	329		8.893	18,949						
Montreal	44,634,562 68	18,140,784 24	41,397,076 73	124,143 52	104,296,567 17	370,610	65,763	31,223	27,123	112,461	48,295	901	920	699	800	4,676	4,621
Berthierville	131,560 15	646,458 95	18,743 64	5,340 00	802,102 74	602		203	250	654	63						
Joliette	47,987 15	25,002 08	13,563 09	120 00	86,672 32	1,141		541	566	1,571	52						
L'Epiphanie		4,115 41	50,822 72		54,938 13			94	711								
St. Jacques		751 40	1,466 80		2,218 20			71	93								
St. Jerome	77,849 19	7,253 35			85,102 54	1,564		226		1,534	28						
St. Lin		1,449 74	28 03		1,477 77			48	2								
St. Roch l'Achigan		117 11	538 60		655 71			33	45								
Total	44,891,959 17	18,825,932 28	41,482,239 61	129,603 52	105,329,734 58	373,917	65,763	32,439	28,790	116,220	48,438	901	920	699	800	4,676	4,621
Paspebiac	1,272 37	2,446 26		6 55	3,725 18	118	4	135		117	3	1		1	4	71	66
Chandler	35,364 97	1,676 18		16 00	37,057 15	278	18	72		218	3	22	13		8	37	38
Total	36,637 34	4,122 44		22 55	40,782 33	396	22	207		335	6	23	13	1	12	108	104
Port Burwell	500 38	108 23			608 61	6											
Quebec	2,486,020 67	1,083,289 23	1,767,108 72	8,670 82	5,345,089 44	31,274	3,089	4,667	2,027	18,048	9,063	460	216	118	115	1,744	1,864
Amos	22,496 82	5,504 00			28,000 82	609	2	166		592	17						159
Bonne Esperance	353 83	50 12			403 95	40	35					40	33			4	3
Levis	35,607 59	25,104 63	11,140 70	675 00	72,527 92	1,148		493	168	1,383	4	4	1	10		69	72
Montmagny	22,061 80	30,781 50			52,843 30	710	1	385		840	21					70	70
Pointe au Pic	15,569 16	3,287 51			18,856 67	401	2	47		365	23		2			18	16
Riviere-du-Loup	14,626 02	12,894 86			27,520 88	536	1	356		609	15					138	138
Total	2,596,735 89	1,160,911 85	1,778,249 42	9,345 82	5,545,242 98	34,718	3,130	6,114	2,195	21,837	9,143	504	252	128	115	2,043	2,322
Rimouski	35,716 77	16,825 32		302 35	58,844 44	629	74	629		857	55	5	73	2	70	461	396
Rock Island	62,295 48	25,548 57		1,250 22	89,094 27	1,715	344	329		2,631	1,013						
Georgeville	228 00	20 94		115 20	364 14	23										252	252
Magog	40,244 73	10,561 67			50,806 40	386		151		928	6					65	65
Beebe Junction	14,469 65	19,791 84		114 00	34,375 49	1,439	9,189	181		2,594	10,086						
Total	117,237 86	55,923 02		1,479 42	174,640 30	3,563	9,533	661		6,153	11,105					317	317

No. 10—STATEMENT of Custom-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

QUEBEC—Concluded

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
St. Armand	22,382 90	1,230 08	....	3,687 20	27,300 18	1,470	31,139	8	....	4,555	26,171	....	....	....	....	....	....
Philipsburg	23,146 44	1,411 63	....	....	24,558 07	441	549	....	....	149	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	45,529 34	2,641 71	....	3,687 20	51,858 25	1,911	31,688	8	....	4,704	26,171	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Hyacinthe	229,949 53	70,971 63	20,246 85	124 70	321,292 71	3,546	....	1,053	530	3,289	45	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marieville	22,327 02	19,415 82	....	....	41,742 84	864	....	114	....	136	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Cesaire	....	2,605 81	....	....	2,605 81	....	....	241	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	252,276 55	92,993 26	20,246 85	124 70	365,641 36	4,410	....	1,408	530	3,425	46	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Johns	652,945 34	178,609 42	1,201 38	5,856 60	838,612 74	6,505	1,699	838	82	4,369	82	....	....	192	284	1	6
Cantic	43,289 24	1,947 92	....	178 66	45,415 82	1,501	51,975	4	....	20,425	54,332	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clarenceville	421 06	278 93	....	255 00	954 99	32	75	31	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cowansville	105,169 04	18,381 39	....	60 00	123,610 43	1,491	....	151	....	1,250	28	....	....	....	....	....	....
Farnham	84,410 70	14,202 26	32,736 97	1 65	131,351 58	1,514	....	208	303	1,575	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frelighsburg	813 78	383 36	....	25 00	1,222 14	121	464	59	....	24	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lacolle	111,522 42	22,028 48	....	15,266 28	148,817 18	2,314	25,048	31	....	13,776	20,677	....	....	....	....	....	....
Noyan	1,852 18	157 08	....	12 20	2,021 46	201	4,865	2	....	473	1,590	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,000,423 76	235,988 84	33,938 35	21,655 39	1,292,006 34	13,679	84,126	1,324	385	41,895	76,731	....	....	192	284	1	6
Shawinigan Falls	192,228 98	36,129 82	79 00	11 00	228,448 80	3,020	....	374	5	4,210	14	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Mere	103,611 81	15,343 66	161 88	10 00	119,127 35	1,409	....	236	3	1,573	38	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	295,840 79	51,473 48	240 88	21 00	347,576 15	4,429	....	610	8	5,783	52	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sherbrooke	720,379 11	240,222 34	3,311 42	657 30	964,570 17	10,040	720	1,736	150	10,129	123	....	....	....	....	....	....
Armstrong	5,155 55	1,161 90	....	234 00	6,551 45	258	654	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Comin's Mills	1,825 61	278 36	....	....	2,103 97	170	268	4	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Richmond	157,935 69	31,506 47	....	133 97	189,576 13	1,424	....	255	....	1,494	25	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Camile	3,969 99	666 53	....	283 50	4,920 02	84	29	22	....	652	78	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thetford Mines	80,774 21	16,355 27	1,607 52	30 00	98,767 00	1,353	....	446	13	1,599	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Victoriaville	88,021 16	68,407 21	390 56	42 00	156,860 93	1,183	....	717	5	1,275	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor Mills	24,175 44	3,613 22	....	....	27,788 66	432	....	72	....	530	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,082,236 76	362,211 30	5,309 50	1,380 77	1,451,138 33	14,944	1,671	3,258	168	15,682	264	....	....	....	....	....	....

Sorel	58,450 07	19,126 92	3,022 25	63 50	80,662 74	1,021	2	398	53	1,081	15	5	3	23	22	727	742
Nicolet	13,031 97	5,870 66	.....	.....	18,902 63	431	259	174	.....	315	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	71,482 04	24,997 58	3,022 25	63 50	99,565 37	1,452	261	572	53	1,396	16	5	3	23	22	727	742
Sutton	44,864 93	6,316 04	248 00	4,769 10	56,198 07	1,168	14,614	197	3	3,356	75,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abercorn	2,742 09	370 97	.....	100 00	3,213 06	186	942	12	.....	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highwater	4,415 23	979 83	.....	264 80	5,659 86	251	741	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mansonville	1,261 52	758 43	.....	30 00	2,049 95	134	434	59	.....	69	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	53,283 77	8,425 27	248 00	5,163 90	67,120 94	1,739	16,731	268	3	3,488	75,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers	344,924 10	88,624 29	6,290 09	124 87	439,963 35	6,049	164	1,030	20	7,104	75	56	56	165	172	1,487	1,476
La Tuque	76,446 14	7,351 35	.....	.....	83,797 49	829	.....	161	.....	1,086	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Boniface	.....	1,465 68	16,750 00	.....	18,215 68	.....	.....	35	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	421,370 24	97,441 32	23,040 09	124 87	541,976 52	6,878	164	1,226	166	8,190	82	56	56	165	172	1,487	1,476
Valleyfield	289,306 61	71,920 50	5,520 84	234 70	366,982 65	2,364	.....	326	25	2,267	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Quebec Totals	**52,335,270 22**	**21,359,598 13**	**45,009,083 63**	**182,855 53**	**118,886,716 91**	**487,414**	**258,405**	**54,155**	**34,070**	**301,062**	**326,565**	**1,570**	**1,370**	**1,244**	**1,510**	**10,192**	**10,372**

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Amherstburg	60,429 96	30,533 50	706,824 63	2,017 20	799,805 29	799	42,524	129	775	1,200	1	.....	.....	5,287	5,240	52	57
Essex Centre	20,547 14	5,964 16	.....	.....	26,511 30	670	.....	124	.....	775	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingsville	22,710 08	9,797 04	1,101 40	.....	33,608 52	679	4,090	251	198	800	17	.....	.....	388	385	209	209
Leamington	368,095 87	11,466 31	21,641 27	219 40	401,422 85	2,115	2,597	189	73	2,069	12	.....	.....	85	85	378	376
West Dock	2,160 75	242 59	.....	.....	2,403 34	253	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	197	210	210
Total	473,943 80	58,003 60	729,567 30	2,236 60	1,263,751 30	4,516	49,314	693	1,046	4,844	38	.....	.....	5,966	5,907	849	852
Belleville	591,015 82	210,989 80	1,443,423 71	10,629 22	2,256,058 55	5,399	97	1,178	5,409	6,093	238	.....	.....	67	67	48	48
Bowanville	99,407 49	114,103 04	.....	18 16	213,528 69	1,925	.....	255	.....	1,395	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	634,460 63	276,641 06	13,953 48	1,388 34	926,443 51	15,502	670	1,487	159	14,026	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeburg	897,942 86	150,243 35	2,861 36	21,619 11	1,072,666 68	21,104	90,800	549	20	29,547	254,689	.....	.....	2,132	2,651	27	4
Brockville	130,715 53	45,104 47	.....	294 69	176,114 69	3,443	533	408	.....	2,933	29	.....	.....	873	891	306	300
Chatham	593,122 30	85,192 25	1,574 54	926 87	680,815 96	9,199	7	985	42	7,241	115	.....	.....	10	10	35	41
Blenheim	14,202 89	2,517 18	.....	.....	16,720 07	445	.....	61	.....	1,047	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erieau	162,253 16	56 62	.....	4 80	162,314 58	516	1,921	10	.....	44	69	.....	.....	231	231	23	15
Ridgetown	10,533 19	2,678 69	.....	.....	13,211 88	850	1	173	.....	937	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tilbury	46,932 97	1,300 21	.....	60 00	48,293 18	990	.....	58	.....	775	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	827,044 51	91,744 95	1,574 54	991 67	921,355 67	12,000	1,929	1,287	42	10,044	204	.....	.....	241	241	58	56

No. 10—STATEMENT of Custom-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

ONTARIO—Continued

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cobourg	341,246 31	26,327 64	14,606 72	1,237 10	383,417 77	4,424	4,732	555	34	3,781	7,812	....	....	710	708	14	15
Collingwood	33,573 15	23,914 90	....	725 00	58,213 05	1,777	....	585	....	1,779	883	....	....	17	18	58	59
Cornwall	203,703 97	59,731 48	610 84	61 40	264,107 69	3,650	7,554	521	6	4,940	7,767	....	....	7	7	78	75
Aultsville	6,464 76	824 86	....	....	7,289 62	206	25	42	....	148	2	....	....	....	....	58	58
St. Regis	171 21	10 18	....	....	181 39	32	51	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	210,339 94	60,566 52	610 84	61 40	271,578 70	3,888	7,630	563	6	5,088	7,776	....	....	7	7	136	133
Fort Frances	261,323 06	32,628 37	9,257 80	2,875 03	306,084 26	5,288	25,475	163	24	9,568	37,399	....	....	201	192	....	....
Rainy River	20,140 15	1,477 31	....	....	21,617 46	443	290	20	....	5,608	4,310	....	....	177	189	14	17
Total	281,463 21	34,105 68	9,257 80	2,875 03	327,701 72	5,731	25,765	183	24	15,176	41,709	....	....	378	381	14	17
Fort William	1,458,319 61	147,100 88	153,967 56	937 43	1,760,325 48	7,520	412	633	444	5,769	3,544	1	....	485	412	755	751
Galt	377,338 99	190,570 32	....	99 82	568,009 13	6,326	87	1,097	....	6,933	115	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ayr	71,740 71	2,708 74	....	....	74,449 45	313	....	57	....	326	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Preston	105,444 68	104,893 90	6,803 35	50 00	217,191 93	3,073	....	492	22	3,311	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	554,524 38	298,172 96	6,803 35	149 82	859,650 51	9,712	87	1,646	22	10,570	127	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gananoque	56,409 98	9,072 75	....	512 50	65,995 23	1,559	204	290	....	1,211	14	....	....	6,700	6,689	72	74
Rockport	2,381 94	233 22	....	246 00	2,861 16	93	27	1	....	....	....	....	....	1,659	1,630	59	60
Total	58,791 92	9,305 97	....	758 50	68,856 39	1,652	231	291	....	1,211	14	....	....	8,359	8,319	131	134
Goderich	44,143 90	14,573 96	4 00	210 00	58,931 86	1,235	43	455	1	1,454	295	....	....	33	46	58	33
Clinton	14,849 45	7,326 98	....	....	22,176 43	583	14	219	....	608	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kincardine	45,797 80	26,183 17	....	470 00	72,450 97	848	12	196	....	997	12	....	....	13	12	10	9
Southampton	18,292 33	17,079 35	....	....	35,371 68	583	....	92	....	853	6	....	....	2	2	4	4
Wingham	15,118 09	18,030 06	....	....	33,148 15	688	....	305	....	774	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	138,201 57	83,193 52	4 00	680 00	222,079 09	3,937	69	1,267	1	4,686	327	....	....	48	60	72	46

Guelph	400,861 09	299,894 86	56,335 57	3,458 05	760,549 57	8,841	....	1,696	261	8,611	54	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hanover	62,055 55	60,211 14	....	....	122,266 69	1,484	....	289	......	1,813	16	......	......	......	......	......	......
Walkerton	7,790 95	13,878 64	....	....	21,669 59	391	....	168	......	569	4	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	470,707 59	373,984 64	56,335 57	3,458 05	904,485 85	10,716	....	2,153	261	10,993	74	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hamilton	6,130,411 83	2,472,931 13	4,654,684 33	4,064 91	13,262,092 20	78,562	591	6,407	1,597	50,991	841	......	......	399	348	565	336
Dundas	98,967 27	41,555 46	....	....	140,522 73	2,056	6	269	......	2,060	8	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dunnville	35,763 04	54,497 51	....	....	90,260 55	1,000	28	191	......	1,080	7	......	......	1	1	3	4
Grimsby	80,632 10	23,068 60	....	....	103,700 70	1,039	1	354	......	1,061	8	......	......	......	......	......	......
Oakville	29,664 80	13,578 35	....	....	43,243 15	923	1	238	......	1,094	8	......	......	......	......	......	......
Port Maitland	66,718 22	595 58	....	....	67,313 80	99	3,038	......	......	44	5,880	......	......	169	186	53	26
Totals	6,442,157 26	2,606,226 63	4,654,684 33	4,064 91	13,707,133 13	83,679	3,665	7,459	1,597	56,330	6,752	......	......	569	535	621	366
Ingersoll	109,570 36	21,126 73	....	....	130,697 09	2,729	....	348	......	2,539	9	......	......	......	......	......	......
Kenora	68,025 72	17,053 15	3,561 80	672 20	89,312 87	1,371	133	428	39	1,029	14	......	......	172	158	18	14
Dryden	16,905 10	9,156 34	....	....	26,061 44	406	....	88	......	339	7	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	84,930 82	26,209 49	3,561 80	672 20	115,374 31	1,777	133	516	39	1,368	21	......	......	172	158	18	14
Kingston	235,265 61	103,805 56	8,211 16	545 56	347,827 89	5,914	3,116	922	98	5,878	204	......	......	1,705	1,717	431	432
Kitchener	1,044,201 68	427,308 37	18,449 47	1,489 06	1,491,448 58	14,784	....	1,847	150	13,372	100	......	......	......	......	......	......
Elmira	27,210 59	11,240 76	....	....	38,451 35	889	....	143	......	1,169	10	......	......	......	......	......	......
New Hamburg	7,049 48	6,372 00	50 00	20 00	13,491 48	458	....	182	1	543	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
Waterloo	134,912 76	209,199 96	1,262,529 76	12,385 27	1,619,027 75	2,646	....	518	1,391	3,707	31	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	1,213,374 51	654,121 09	1,281,029 23	13,894 33	3,162,419 16	18,777	....	2,690	1,542	18,791	143	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lindsay	69,936 20	38,420 98	77,429 92	974 80	186,761 90	2,065	....	719	344	2,400	19	......	......	......	......	......	......
London	2,028,283 19	1,201,180 01	380,715 11	4,477 72	3,614,656 03	32,545	....	3,600	2,259	23,353	610	......	......	......	......	......	......
Glencoe	3,676 88	1,479 39	....	....	5,156 27	366	....	79	......	369	6	......	......	......	......	......	......
Parkhill	4,355 24	1,356 10	....	....	5,711 34	372	....	47	......	371	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
Strathroy	26,540 01	11,300 21	....	10 00	37,850 22	1,127	....	203	......	1,246	15	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	2,062,855 32	1,215,315 71	380,715 11	4,487 72	3,663,373 86	34,410	....	3,929	2,259	25,339	631	......	......	......	......	......	......
Midland	68,757 28	13,067 48	....	721 78	82,546 54	1,251	....	292	......	1,007	9,339	......	......	101	125	142	127
Penetanguishene	12,701 58	13,147 83	....	....	25,849 41	387	....	230	......	382	1	......	......	1	1	2	3
Total	81,458 86	26,215 31	....	721 78	108,395 95	1,638	....	522	......	1,389	9,340	......	......	102	126	144	130
Morrisburg	7,929 32	4,189 95	....	325 83	12,445 10	326	469	156	......	162	....	......	......	337	335	62	63
Iroquois	11,718 82	3,417 68	....	....	15,136 50	317	7	37	......	298	1	......	......	11	11	58	58
Total	19,648 14	7,607 63	....	325 83	27,581 60	643	476	193	......	460	1	......	......	348	346	120	121

No. 10—STATEMENT of Custom-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

ONTARIO—Continued

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Napanee	51,224 37	18,688 66	.....	60 00	69,973 03	1,237	.....	274	.....	1,236	33	.....	.....	3	3	2	1
Deseronto	9,239 39	2,446 27	.....	60 00	11,745 66	493	1	45	.....	379	2	.....	.....	1	1	15	15
Total	60.463 76	21,134 93	.....	120 00	81,718 69	1,730	1	319	.....	1,615	35	.....	.....	4	4	17	16
Niagara Falls	1,959,612 66	463,107 17	1,565 54	22,296 55	2,446,581 92	25,810	93,630	1,085	84	332,004	259,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippawa	2,505 70	483 26	.....	.....	2,988 96	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024	1,026	1,322	1,322
Total	1,962,118 36	463,590 43	1,565 54	22,296 55	2,449,570 88	25,920	93,630	1,085	84	332,004	259,319	.....	.....	1,024	1,026	1,322	1,322
North Bay	184,924 32	41,056 90	29 98	11 08	226,022 28	4,197	12	570	3	3,924	138	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	223,751 37	41,127 97	.....	.....	264,879 34	3,479	.....	507	.....	3,691	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cochrane	35,373 53	12,368 01	.....	30 00	47,771 54	1,124	.....	214	.....	1,074	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	8,869 93	10,738 39	.....	.....	19,608 32	414	.....	118	.....	373	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timmins	60,136 74	21,520 04	4,580 00	.....	86,236 78	2,107	.....	332	4	2,293	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	513,055 89	126.811 31	4,609 98	41 08	644,518 26	11,321	12	1,741	7	11,355	212	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orillia	90,158 02	53,019 81	1 00	156 00	143,334 83	3,071	.....	692	1	3,410	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge	20,777 39	12,553 71	.....	.....	33,331 10	1,021	.....	332	.....	1,255	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	110,935 41	65,573 52	1 00	156 00	176,665 93	4,092	.....	1,024	1	4,665	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshawa	4,330,602 93	1,197,059 62	54 00	1,526 36	5,529,242 91	26,506	82	564	4	14,293	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	2,715,882 41	942,395 75	391,113 42	11,276 22	4,060,667 80	37,577	.....	3,803	272	21,099	583	.....	.....	5	6	241	247
Carleton Place	30,252 49	39,019 11	.....	.....	69,271 60	1,270	.....	253	.....	1,270	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawkesbury	32,902 20	5,730 31	.....	.....	38,632 51	777	.....	147	.....	1,130	15	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....
Pembroke	127,272 79	1,248,125 59	.....	.....	1,375,398 38	2,002	.....	515	.....	1,994	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth	53,865 56	44,330 91	71,334 16	1,314 81	170,845 44	1,768	.....	375	876	1,962	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	35,035 26	28,328 60	.....	60 00	63,423 86	1,163	.....	244	.....	1,005	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith's Falls	100,042 44	9,491 35	.....	60 00	109,593 79	2,063	.....	243	.....	2,315	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
Total	3,095,253 15	2,317,421 62	462,447 58	12,711 03	5,887,833 38	46,620	.....	5,580	1,148	30.775	861	.....	.....	22	23	269	275

Owen Sound	122,115 26	93,644 54	1,717 06	47 20	217,524 06	2,490	......	918	222	2,801	1,210	......	......	32	10	312	319
Wiarton	5,224 54	5,337 94	......	......	10,562 48	215	......	150	......	202	2	......	......	5	5	3	10
Total	127,339 80	98,982 48	1,717 06	47 20	228,086 54	2,705	......	1,068	222	3,003	1,212	......	......	37	15	315	329
Paris	69,707 14	119,708 36	......	30 00	189,445 50	1,667	......	176	......	1,638	10	......	......	......	......	......	......
Parry Sound	12,629 40	7,343 59	......	205 80	20,178 79	610	......	406	......	689	16	......	......	22	22	82	82
Britt	203,285 42	76 25	......	......	203,361 67	198	4	......	......	103	2	......	......	76	75	3	4
Depot Harbour	24,535 04	22 48	......	......	24,557 52	102	122	......	......	7,894	9,969	......	......	130	137	9	2
Key Harbour	52,340 29	......	......	......	52,340 29	21	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19	14	......	5
Total	292,790 15	7,442 32	......	205 80	300,438 27	931	126	406	......	8,686	9,987	......	......	247	248	94	93
Peterboro	1,497,178 41	345,748 73	450 96	696 50	1,844,074 60	12,970	40	1,043	9	13,699	73	......	......	......	......	......	......
Picton	12,972 49	12,482 29	......	......	25,454 78	588	......	430	......	665	7	......	......	14	14	149	147
Port Arthur	229,143 14	79,225 23	15,013 00	1,068 10	324,449 47	3,720	515	403	70	3,575	1,164	......	......	416	500	772	815
Port Hope	45,652 75	18,187 72	352 20	70 00	64,262 67	1,266	138	354	14	1,528	13	......	......	58	59	7	7
Port McNicoll	318 08	212 22	......	132 60	662 90	229	......	45	......	73	2,747	......	......	34	50	179	163
Prescott	530,111 33	73,631 57	220,705 40	1,470 95	825,919 25	3,973	9,499	382	311	6,398	8,949	......	......	1,289	938	454	471
St. Catharines	796,107 33	342,827 16	23,927 00	438 42	1,163,299 91	9,609	299	1,482	185	10,069	47	......	......	2	2	1	1
Port Dalhousie	28,136 59	257 60	......	......	28,394 19	326	21	24	......	285	4	......	......	18	35	552	545
Thorold	291,282 66	37,917 42	......	......	329,200 08	5,122	8	258	......	7,607	15	......	......	12	100	90	1
Total	1,115,526 58	381,002 18	23,927 00	438 42	1,520,894 18	15,057	328	1,764	185	17,961	66	......	......	32	137	643	547
St. Thomas	370,939 37	82,577 71	1,092 91	680 00	455,289 99	5,887	......	847	75	9,776	69	......	......	......	......	......	......
Aylmer	16,127 29	5,687 82	......	......	21,815 11	887	......	142	......	855	17	......	......	......	......	......	......
Port Stanley	111,201 97	2,531 95	......	......	113,733 92	388	408	9	......	881	6,079	......	......	114	113	89	93
Total	498,268 63	90,797 48	1,092 91	680 00	590,839 02	7,162	408	998	75	11,512	6,165	......	......	114	113	89	93
Sarnia	964,616 85	1,424,188 95	750 00	7,575 23	2,397,131 03	16,609	42,605	731	141	81,294	273,633	......	......	18,209	18,256	1,028	1,012
Courtright	6,233 57	217 14	......	800 00	7,250 71	231	1,550	8	......	52	3	......	......	531	532	34	35
Petrolia	24,968 68	5,116 25	1 00	10 00	30,095 93	839	......	269	1	1,205	6	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	995,819 10	1,429,522 34	751 00	8,385 23	2,434,477 67	17,679	44,155	1,008	142	82,551	273,642	......	......	18,740	18,788	1,062	1,047

No. 10—STATEMENT of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

ONTARIO—Concluded

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sault Ste. Marie	1,051,537 77	289,787 96	15,178 00	2,309 20	1,358,812 93	7,717	10,985	506	29	10,783	13,753	......	......	1,166	1,170	866	847
Blind River	10,450 99	5,325 06	......	......	15,776 05	296	122	60	......	219	6	......	......	76	81	76	72
Cockburn Island	400 85	163 02	......	......	563 87	24	24	9	......	......	......	......	......	44	49	90	86
Gore Bay	771 95	829 25	......	......	1,601 20	74	11	60	......	34	......	......	......	11	11	168	170
Little Current	74,865 08	1,740 09	......	......	76,605 17	256	7	91	......	193	4	......	......	38	32	187	195
Thessalon	3,645 04	832 52	......	......	4,477 56	171	262	42	......	146	37	......	......	78	69	167	169
Total	1,141,671 68	298,677 90	15,178 00	2,309 20	1,457,836 78	8,538	11,411	768	29	11,375	13,800	......	......	1,413	1,412	1,554	1,539
Simcoe	201,282 99	40,346 76	25 00	1,387 10	243,041 85	2,395	......	467	1	2,390	18	......	......	......	......	......	......
Port Dover	7,156 81	5,070 86	......	896 00	13,123 67	470	1,120	84	......	885	6	......	......	348	406	29	21
Total	208,439 80	45,417 62	25 00	2,283 10	256,165 52	2,865	1,120	551	1	3,275	24	......	......	348	406	29	21
Stratford	243,787 70	146,285 70	1,286 95	88 00	391,448 35	5,615	......	1,086	21	5,611	40	......	......	......	......	......	......
Listowel	55,439 17	20,591 75	......	......	76,030 92	1,713	......	191	......	1,996	9	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mitchell	9,076 59	4,961 72	......	......	14,038 31	509	......	145	......	539	4	......	......	......	......	......	......
St. Mary's	64,874 69	36,656 45	......	......	101,531 14	1,308	......	226	......	1,742	5	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	373,178 15	208,495 62	1,286 95	88 00	583,048 72	9,145	......	1,648	21	9,888	58	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sudbury	199,310 76	164,155 77	40,500 00	10 00	403,976 53	4,115	......	640	54	4,132	55	......	......	......	......	......	......
Coniston	15,632 73	3,568 60	......	......	19,201 33	384	......	10	......	367	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
Copper Cliff	355,054 40	28,641 76	......	......	383,696 16	1,925	......	17	......	2,038	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
Espanola	6,439 17	1,070 77	......	......	7,509 94	357	......	30	......	308	12	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	576,437 06	197,436 90	40,500 00	10 00	814,383 96	6,781	......	697	54	6,845	73	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tillsonburg	60,408 47	12,119 09	......	35 26	72,562 82	1,593	......	285	......	1,417	11	......	......	......	......	......	......
Port Burwell	170,119 54	384 01	......	15 60	170,519 15	522	157	69	......	1,315	3,276	......	......	16	20	9	7
Total	230,528 01	12,503 10	......	50 86	243,081 97	2,115	157	354	......	2,732	3,287	......	......	16	20	9	7

Toronto	43,371,248 21	13,096,387 57	1,982,317 02	61,301 30	58,511,254 10	375,928	5,796	34,775	9,738	166,062	10,755	......	......	1,360	1,454	1,304	1,250
Acton	31,604 20	6,496 51	......	......	38,100 71	1,191	......	149	......	1,141	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Barrie	64,070 58	18,634 10	......	50 00	82,754 68	1,598	......	250	......	1,690	18	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brampton	144,017 76	50,426 20	......	4 00	194,447 96	2,300	......	413	......	3,152	13	......	......	......	......	......	......
Georgetown	63,145 07	9,564 91	......	......	72,709 98	1,334	......	218	......	1,477	6	......	......	......	......	......	......
Newmarket	62,137 26	44,914 67	......	......	107,051 93	2,300	......	294	......	2,417	21	......	......	......	......	......	......
Orangeville	27,965 24	14,435 38	......	......	42,400 62	1,237	......	245	......	1,440	14	......	......	......	......	......	......
Port Credit	40,476 73	9,154 20	......	......	49,630 93	881	......	201	......	1,697	17	......	......	......	......	......	......
Streetsville	35,166 16	2,893 60	......	50 00	38,109 76	874	......	46	......	1,304	5	......	......	......	......	......	......
West Toronto	4,062,945 55	112,610 27	......	386 57	4,175,942 39	31,592	104	97	......	28,712	631	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	47,902,776 76	13,365,517 41	1,982,317 02	61,791 87	63,312,403 06	419,235	5,900	36,688	9,738	209,092	11,481	......	......	1,360	1,454	1,304	1,250
Trenton	157.872 40	25,819 46	1,377 00	250 10	185,318 96	3,246	1	178	2	3,297	30	......	......	8	16	60	58
Wallaceburg	700,443 07	11,206 31	......	713 50	712,362 88	1,431	8,119	201	......	1,897	16	......	......	88	85	167	166
Welland	525,010 15	99,227 06	13,455 33	390 20	638,082 74	7,335	2	562	21	10,360	67	......	......	52	98	146	25
Port Colborne	446,769 13	34,342 18	153,193 32	542 10	634,846 73	4,258	926	275	384	10,686	41	......	......	489	545	644	607
Total	971,779 28	133,569 24	166,648 65	932 30	1,272,929 47	11,593	928	837	405	21,046	108	......	......	541	643	790	632
Whitby	11,397 18	7,948 74	......	15 00	19,360 92	720	7	297	......	973	9	......	......	4	6	5	4
Windsor	4,570,559 77	1,839,443 88	81,256 03	249,535 09	6,740,794 77	50,272	59,739	2,544	389	282,504	514,308	......	......	512	512	317	291
Belle River	4,045 98	633 71	......	......	4,679 69	138	......	63	......	213	4	......	......	16	15	14	14
Sandwich	346,001 34	71,004 58	24,196 11	......	441,202 03	1,490	47,475	231	165	1,466	......	......	......	4,008	3,970	67	74
Walkerville	9,290,904 93	1,874,101 08	4,536,222 01	29,201 21	15,730,429 23	68,030	51,244	1,333	6,606	15,534	2,986	......	......	4,076	3,300	200	203
Total	14,211,512 02	3,785,183 25	4,641,674 15	278,736 30	22,917,105 72	119,930	158,458	4,171	7,160	299,717	517,298	......	......	8,612	7,797	598	582
Woodstock	224,947 63	97,328 23	......	383 00	322,658 86	6,183	108	744	......	5,504	71	......	......	......	......	......	......
Norwich	5,126 86	3,811 57	3,448 80	......	12,387 23	412	......	176	77	406	5	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	230,074 49	101,139 80	3,448 80	383 00	335,046 09	6,595	108	920	77	5,910	76	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ontario, Totals	**99,724,262 49**	**31,744,001 81**	**16,423,740 98**	**471,386 30**	**148,363,391 49**	**1,041,208**	**524,802**	**95,731**	**33,106**	**1,364,472**	**1,445,556**	**2**	**1**	**56,600**	**56,298**	**13,690**	**13,062**

MANITOBA

Brandon	229,950 40	62,931 71	13,571 00	374 46	306,827 57	3,963	24	741	60	3,424	84	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bannerman	4,805 47	1,025 53	......	......	5,831 00	227	129	3	......	373	1,458	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cartwright	698 03	465 59	......	......	1,163 62	58	1	22	......	23	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
Deloraine	4,063 17	1,577 01	......	......	5,640 18	191	5	70	......	129	13	......	......	......	......	......	......
Killarney	4,929 62	1,485 20	......	40 00	6,454 82	165	21	48	......	75	8	......	......	......	......	......	......
Melita	4,400 63	2,253 73	......	......	6,654 36	195	9	57	......	93	9	......	......	......	......	......	......
Souris	7,403 20	3,493 09	......	......	10,896 29	319	......	65	......	262	5	......	......	......	......	......	......
Virden	13,230 70	4,957 44	......	50 00	18,238 14	455	......	81	......	480	10	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	269,481 22	78,189 30	13,571 00	464 46	361,705 98	5,573	189	1,087	60	4,859	1,589	......	......	......	......	......	......

No. 10—STATEMENT of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

MANITOBA—Concluded

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Emerson	173,955 65	17,175 95	...	4,475 54	195,607 14	2,768	21,828	19	...	3,753	55,306	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gretna	9,601 41	2,729 27	...	...	12,330 68	391	86	31	...	169	344	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haskett	3,342 93	418 32	...	...	3,761 25	175	30	...	...	214	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12,944 34	3,147 59	...	...	16,091 93	566	116	31	...	383	656	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portage la Prairie	28,549 64	17,192 68	6 00	8 48	45,756 80	1,154	...	422	3	1,207	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dauphin	19,367 33	10,050 31	...	50 00	29,467 64	752	...	218	...	721	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pas	262,315 38	38,891 95	...	...	301,207 33	1,082	...	184	...	1,007	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	310,232 35	66,134 94	6 00	58 48	376,431 77	2,988	...	824	3	2,935	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winnipeg	9,465,859 10	2,625,970 00	873,156 00	11,762 40	12,976,747 50	115,793	82	6,914	4,794	62,014	1,576	...	...	...	...	1	1
Crystal City	762 71	584 86	...	...	1,347 57	90	1	19	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sprague	16,409 46	2,309 95	...	84 00	18,803 41	531	264	26	...	2,591	3.530	...	...	...	...	...	...
York Factory	8 51	0 15	...	...	8 66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Total	9,483,039 78	2,628,864 96	873,156 00	11,846 40	12,996,907 14	116,414	347	6,959	4,794	64,642	5,106	...	...	...	...	5	6
Manitoba, Totals	**10,249,653 34**	**2,793,512 74**	**886,733 00**	**16,844 88**	**13,946,743 96**	**128,309**	**22,480**	**8,920**	**4,875**	**76,572**	**62,718**	...	...	...	...	**5**	**6**

SASKATCHEWAN

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports Inwards	Railway Reports Outwards	Sea-going Vessels Arrived	Sea-going Vessels Departed	Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States Arrived	Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States Departed	Coasting Vessels Arrived	Coasting Vessels Departed
Moose Jaw	361,994 09	117,737 75	31,968 00	1,013 61	512,713 45	6,218	11	1,307	59	4,192	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengough	520 69	150 34	...	60 00	731 03	35	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Big Muddy	2,569 50	382 29	...	169 10	3,120 89	115	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Climax	8,108 39	2,355 85	...	92 15	10,556 39	279	13	51	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maple Creek	11,781 97	3,716 34	...	...	15,498 31	200	...	67	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shaunavon	27,572 12	8,706 61	...	...	36,278 73	464	...	100	...	416	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swift Current	123,446 65	26,668 66	...	25 00	150.140 31	1,730	...	138	...	1,514	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Poplar River	3,398 67	551 97	...	50 00	4,000 64	128	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weyburn	85,522 81	15,230 30	...	...	100,753 11	1,524	...	98	...	1,468	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willow Creek	1,900 61	469 62	...	...	2,370 23	96	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	626,815 50	175,969 73	31,968 00	1,409 86	836,163 09	10,789	108	1,766	59	7,820	129	...	...	...	...	...	...

North Portal	50,602 18	5,770 66	.....	1,080 60	57,453 44	1,140	15,476	11	.....	3,053	29,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estevan	35,812 38	24,931 31	9,697 60	223 64	70,664 93	952	14	349	16	803	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marienthal	4,980 57	1,319 09	.....	.....	6,299 66	269	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	91,395 13	32,021 06	9,697 60	1,304 24	134,418 03	2,361	15,510	360	16	3,856	29,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Albert	53,512 73	101,599 80	49,891 55	134 05	205,138 13	1,351	.....	632	112	1,256	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt	11,118 63	5,939 77	.....	.....	17,058 40	420	.....	203	.....	262	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melfort	13,163 42	6,979 82	2 00	.....	20,145 24	584	.....	160	.....	308	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	77,794 78	114,519 39	49,893 55	134 05	242,341 77	2,355	.....	995	112	1,826	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regina	2,948,908 49	535,045 11	327,244 96	2,141 70	3,813,340 26	25,581	18	1,851	700	24,257	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melville	15,955 96	5,495 70	.....	.....	21,451 66	411	.....	90	.....	380	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northgate	3,230 29	1,653 77	.....	72 60	4,956 66	262	176	8	.....	6	7,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkton	66,852 39	19,855 17	.....	5 50	86,713 06	1,279	.....	311	.....	1,291	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,034,947 13	562,049 75	327,244 96	2,219 80	3,926,461 64	27,533	194	2,260	700	25,934	7,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatoon	906,757 77	260,814 23	42,572 29	1,013 73	1,211,158 02	15,492	.....	1,540	81	10,472	324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Battleford	50,201 56	25,908 01	4,800 00	725 02	81,634 59	1,176	.....	405	8	1,117	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	956,959 33	286,722 24	47,372 29	1,738 75	1,292,792 61	16,668	.....	1,945	89	11,589	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan, Totals	**4,787,911 87**	**1,171,282 17**	**466,176 40**	**6,806 70**	**6,432,177 14**	**59,706**	**15,812**	**7,326**	**976**	**51,025**	**37,959**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ALBERTA

Calgary	3,087,948 84	1,057,402 25	392,503 30	3,380 13	4,541,234 52	34,362	.....	3,148	1,189	23.495	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banff	29,903 35	4,915 06	.....	.....	34,818 41	542	.....	72	.....	344	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drumheller	27,226 53	8,205 15	.....	25 00	35,456 68	911	.....	108	.....	545	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okotoks	466,122 71	31,905 40	.....	.....	498,028 11	3,523	.....	32	.....	2,687	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Deer	51,302 32	11,563 49	.....	.....	62,865 81	1,210	.....	189	.....	1.085	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,662,503 75	1,113,991 35	392,503 30	3,405 13	5,172,403 53	40,548	.....	3,549	1,189	28,156	552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	1,858,703 44	612,407 36	258,822 89	1,600 87	2,731,534 56	23,910	.....	3,254	679	13,881	161	3	2	.....	.....	3	3
Camrose	28,901 95	13,016 29	.....	11 00	41,929 24	887	.....	243	.....	722	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lloydminster	18,086 65	7,344 65	.....	.....	25,431 30	433	.....	74	.....	533	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wainwright	38,306 46	4,432 32	.....	5 17	42,743 95	432	.....	58	.....	449	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,943,998 50	637,200 62	258,822 89	1,617 04	2,841,639 05	25,662	.....	3,629	679	15,585	197	3	2	.....	.....	3	3
Lethbridge	214,223 64	266,654 47	144,499 50	455 53	625,833 14	3,990	66	661	254	2,921	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden	329 84	77 04	.....	.....	406 88	29	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blairmore	18,188 33	5,823 25	.....	.....	24,011 58	393	.....	124	.....	448	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardston	11,436 55	3,581 28	.....	.....	15,017 83	324	.....	109	.....	223	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coutts	95,593 77	24,397 43	.....	23 30	120,014 50	2,563	1,666	36	.....	2,438	9,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MacLeod	22,082 06	4,445 60	.....	7 30	26.534 96	450	.....	72	.....	537	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	361,854 19	304,979 07	144,499 50	486 13	811,818 89	7,749	1,739	1,002	254	6,567	9,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine Hat	90,974 12	37,520 26	.....	397 08	128,891 46	2,054	.....	282	.....	1.877	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta, Totals	**6,059,330 56**	**2,093,691 30**	**795,825 69**	**5,905 38**	**8,954,752 93**	**76,013**	**1,739**	**8,472**	**2,122**	**52,185**	**10,535**	**3**	**2**	.....	.....	**3**	**3**

No. 10—STATEMENT of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Continued*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Abbotsford	53,015 50	19,546 35	....	208 78	72,770 63	1,294	4,830	314	......	1,359	7,489	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cranbrook	52,284 40	39,490 81	12,206 00	965 40	104,946 61	1,098	1	323	21	1,208	5	......	......	......	......	......	......
Kingsgate	16,481 87	4,695 45	....	....	21,177 32	981	3,076	6	......	1,091	7,618	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rykerts	5,851 96	687 14	....	....	6,539 10	170	63	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	74,618 23	44,873 40	12,206 00	965 40	132,663 03	2,249	3,140	329	21	2,299	7,623	......	......	......	......	......	......
Fernie	43,846 10	39,063 35	14,305 00	214 30	97,428 75	882	50	274	25	757	124	......	......	......	......	......	......
Newgate	5,095 67	683 35	....	....	5,779 02	207	277	7	......	687	356	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	48,941 77	39,746 70	14,305 00	214 30	103,207 77	1,089	327	281	25	1,444	480	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Forks	17,655 13	2,769 91	....	716 53	21,141 57	240	......	64	......	635	41	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bridesville	935 92	126 99	....	....	1,062 91	118	9	......	......	597	483	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carson	589 18	120 76	....	....	709 94	66	81	......	......	830	2,627	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cascade City	1,096 88	220 70	....	38 00	1,355 58	98	50	......	......	1,450	1,725	......	......	......	......	......	......
Midway	1,391 93	1,194 12	....	31 00	2,617 05	107	29	29	......	165	98	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myncaster	172 04	66 42	....	19 74	258 20	34	2	......	......	175	229	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	21,841 08	4,498 90	....	805 27	27,145 25	663	171	93	......	3,852	5,203	......	......	......	......	......	......
Nanaimo	26,256 03	13,943 83	594 10	710 50	41,504 46	1,132	319	347	84	528	10	303	411	......	......	2,607	2,550
Chemainus	4,099 76	7,651 32	....	103 80	11,854 88	186	350	38	......	116	5	460	521	......	......	532	514
Cumberland	771 90	2,439 14	....	....	3,211 04	144	2	71	......	88	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Duncan's Station	5,374 75	10,338 19	....	....	15,712 94	420	......	210	......	244	6	......	......	......	......	......	......
Kildonan	1,320 99	43 41	....	216 60	1,581 00	43	466	......	......	......	......	484	496	......	......	599	585
Ladysmith	1,554 71	744 12	....	274 80	2,573 63	100	116	59	......	53	2	149	205	......	......	1,813	1,796
Port Alberni	6,248 95	11,220 72	....	55 40	17,525 07	231	74	182	......	163	5	101	82	......	......	401	400
Union Bay	12,429 98	2,682 78	....	126 00	15,238 76	163	109	90	......	136	7	134	132	......	......	893	894
Total	58,057 07	49,063 51	594 10	1,487 10	109,201 78	2,419	1,436	997	84	1,328	35	1,631	1.847	......	......	6,845	6,739

Nelson	110,096 10	47,975 56	7,586 39	740 30	166,398 35	1,841	28	410	21	1,774	69						
Paterson	4,397 03	1,016 68		6 28	5,419 99	123	21										
Trail	168,802 29	38,246 33	7,865 75		214,914 37	1,560		199	16	1,453	16						
Waneta	6,245 83	752 09			6,997 92	260	753	16									
Total	289,541 25	87,990 66	15,452 14	746 58	393,730 63	3,784	802	625	37	3,227	85						
New Westminster	505,482 49	299,932 43	252,849 87	124,266 37	1,182,531 16	6,023	1,955	1,435	2,394	3,345	251	424	409			1,833	1,934
White Rock	57,182 71	5,248 25		1,148 00	63,578 96	1,387	16,389	20		2,420	10,292	9	7			4	6
Total	562,665 20	305,180 68	252,849 87	125,414 37	1,246,110 12	7,410	18.344	1,455	2,394	5,765	10,543	433	416			1,837	1,940
Penticton	14,564 29	6,221 93		18 68	20,804 90	525		269		457	7						
Kelowna	18,138 35	12,847 15		2 00	30,987 50	478		261	1	513	15						
Osoyoos	4,901 75	1,103 05		212 93	6,217 73	381	207										
Princeton	26,871 39	11,813 58	4,490 00		43,174 97	420		111	28	408	6						
Similkameen	1,558 65	109 10	2 00	0 40	1,670 15	149	118			1,092	474						
Total	66,034 43	32,094 81	4,492 00	234 01	102,855 25	1,953	325	641	29	2,470	502						
Prince Rupert	51,076 82	22,532 33		2,205 55	75,814 70	2,055	64	544		241	1,445	2,410	2,402			1,662	1,712
Anyox	27,426 06	2,012 66		66 00	29,504 72	565	29	14		299	25	17	40			538	512
Butedale	68 80	13 71		118 80	201 31	10		2				117	116			650	647
Ocean Falls	144,895 80	17,213 71		134 40	162,243 91	740	240	35		107		53	69			1,045	1,035
Prince George	17,523 55	15,150 14			32,673 69	290		464		334	12						
Stewart	9,628 57	1,647 79		566 00	11,842 36	558	122	39		542	1,045	19	34			282	270
Silver Heights	911 93	482 34		363 60	1,757 87	154	4	15		3,295	539						
Stickeen	1,403 05	168 65		200 00	1,771 70	185	74			485	46			41	41		
Total	252,934 58	59,221 33		3,654 35	315,810 26	4,557	533	1,113		5,303	3,112	2,616	2.661	41	41	4,177	4,176
Revelstoke	10,423 73	15,004 74	2,980 00	214 00	28,622 47	276		341	18	263	9						
Golden	9,292 46	3,518 97			12,811 43	152		133		105	5						
Kamloops	31,511 58	14,204 05			45,715 63	957		301		798	21						
Vernon	20,467 12	10,078 15			30,545 27	570		278		516	11						
Total	71,694 89	42,805 91	2,980 00	214 00	117,694 80	1,955		1,053	18	1,682	46						
Rossland	370 60	212 94			583 54	218		39									
Vancouver	14,001,793 37	2,603,348 23	1,178,257 25	28,000 06	17,811,398 91	146,557	24,426	9,999	3,767	23,123	26,990	2,685	2,605			15,574	15,804
Alert Bay	3,481 84	869 83		308 80	4,660 47	46	1	55		1		94	99			1,294	1,294
Britannia Beach	28,567 43	2,588 59		155 10	31,311 12	325	106	23		30		109	108			664	653
Powell River	88,511 38	18,476 56		421 40	107,409 34	626	266	75		57		166	164			1,877	1,891
Total	14,122,354 02	2,625,283 21	1,178,257 25	28,885 36	17,954,779 84	147,554	24,799	10,152	3,767	23,211	26,990	3,054	2,976			19,409	19,642
Victoria	2,176,631 98	485,168 74	227,254 57	5,341 98	2,894,397 27	22,185	3,643	2,197	473	2,815	2,639	2,307	2,154			3,759	3,961
Bamfield	1,438 15	163 66		64 80	1,666 61	77	37	12				30	35			579	579
Quatsino	57,229 37	1,793 81		453 90	59,477 08	109	100	12				68	62			163	172
Sidney	41.556 16	10,751 10		588 60	52,895 86	290	89	83				604	556			541	587
Totals	2,276,855 66	497,877 31	227,254 57	6,449 28	3,008,436 82	22,661	3,869	2,304	473	2,815	2,639	3,009	2,807			5,042	5,299
British Columbia, Totals	**17,898,924 28**	**3,808,395 71**	**1,708,390 93**	**169,278 80**	**23,584,989 72**	**197,806**	**58,576**	**19,396**	**6,848**	**54,755**	**64,747**	**10,743**	**10,707**	**41**	**41**	**37,310**	**37,796**

No. 10—STATEMENT of Customs-Excise Revenue and other Services, etc.—*Concluded*

YUKON

Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	Import Duties	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties	Sundry Collections	Total Revenue	Import Entries	Export Entries	Excise Tax Entries	Excise Duty Entries	Railway Reports		Sea-going Vessels		Vessels trading on lakes and rivers between Canada and United States		Coasting Vessels	
										Inwards	Outwards	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dawson	33,396 97	3,658 56	2,300 60	518 45	39,874 58	446	40	44	14	953	96	......	......	17	22	60	54
Forty Mile	3 99	0 47	....	....	4 46	2	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	33,400 96	3,659 03	2,300 60	518 45	39,879 04	448	44	44	14	953	96	......	......	17	22	60	54
White Horse	85,899 22	7,857 52	2,534 58	2,018 80	98,310 12	982	....	20	......	3,885	184	......	......	1	1	80	81
Carcross	2,270 89	165 49	....	....	2,436 38	260	....	......	......	1,547	88	......	......	......	......	92	92
White Pass	766 53	55 33	....	....	821 86	159	339	......	......	372	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	88,936 64	8,078 34	2,534 58	2,018 80	101,568 36	1,401	339	20	......	5,804	272	......	......	1	1	172	173
Yukon, Totals	**122,337 60**	**11,737 37**	**4,835 18**	**2,537 25**	**141,447 40**	**1,849**	**383**	**64**	**14**	**6,757**	**368**	......	......	**18**	**23**	**232**	**227**
Department of National Revenue	....	186,239 70	....	6,654 88	192,894 58	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Preventive Service	....	....	....	611,870 21	611,870 21	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
British Post Office Parcels	7,616 72	797 02	....	....	8,413 74	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia	**3,594,209 97**	**960,776 17**	**70,920 70**	**11,099 06**	**4,637,005 90**	**61,867**	**66,985**	**8,609**	**917**	**39,433**	**20,332**	**4,773**	**5,202**	......	......	**16,242**	**16,011**
Prince Edward Island	**178,759 06**	**46,715 79**	**35,275 48**	**274 98**	**261,025 31**	**4,853**	**418**	**1,574**	**444**	**4,329**	**147**	**57**	**98**	......	......	**888**	**865**
New Brunswick	**4,043,867 32**	**717,869 22**	**270,539 85**	**17,415 24**	**5,049,691 63**	**43,919**	**69,559**	**6,316**	**799**	**55,571**	**66,630**	**4,886**	**4,715**	......	......	**3,501**	**3,724**
Quebec	**52,335,270 22**	**21,359,508 13**	**45,009,083 03**	**182,855 53**	**118,886,716 91**	**487,414**	**258,405**	**54,155**	**34,070**	**301,062**	**326,565**	**1,570**	**1,370**	**1,244**	**1,510**	**10,192**	**10,372**
Ontario	**99,724,262 40**	**31,744,001 81**	**16,423,740 98**	**471,386 30**	**148,363,391 49**	**1,041,208**	**524,802**	**96,731**	**33,106**	**1,364,472**	**1,445,556**	**2**	**1**	**56,600**	**56,298**	**13,690**	**13,062**
Manitoba	**10,249,653 34**	**2,793,512 74**	**886,733 00**	**16,844 88**	**13,946,743 96**	**128,309**	**22,480**	**8,920**	**4,857**	**76,572**	**62,718**	......	......	......	......	**5**	**6**
Saskatchewan	**4,787,911 87**	**1,171,282 17**	**466,176 40**	**6,806 70**	**6,432,177 14**	**59,706**	**15,812**	**7,326**	**976**	**51,025**	**37,959**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Alberta	**6,059,330 56**	**2,093,691 30**	**795,825 69**	**5,905 38**	**8,954,752 93**	**76,013**	**1,739**	**8,472**	**2,122**	**52,185**	**10,535**	**3**	**2**	......	......	**3**	**3**
British Columbia	**17,898,924 28**	**3,808,395 71**	**1,708,390 93**	**169,278 80**	**23,584,989 72**	**197,806**	**58,576**	**19,396**	**6,848**	**54,755**	**64,747**	**10,743**	**10,707**	**41**	**41**	**37,310**	**37,796**
Yukon	**122,337 60**	**11,737 37**	**4,835 18**	**2,537 25**	**141,447 40**	**1,849**	**383**	**64**	**14**	**6,757**	**368**	......	......	**18**	**23**	**232**	**227**
Department of National Revenue	....	**186,239 70**	....	**6,654 88**	**192,894 58**	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Preventive Service	....	....	....	**611,870 21**	**611,870 21**	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
British Post Office Parcels	**7,616 72**	**797 02**	....	....	**8,413 74**	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Grand Total	**199,002,143 34**	**64,894,527 13**	**65,671,521 24**	**1,502,929 21**	**331,071,129 92**	**2,102,944**	**1,019,159**	**211,563**	**84,153**	**2,006,161**	**2,035,557**	**22,034**	**22,095**	**57,903**	**57,872**	**82,063**	**82,066**

No. 11—Statement showing the Total Value of Imports entered for Home Consumption and Exports of the Dominion of Canada, from and to each Country, during the twelve months ended March 31, 1930.

Countries	Imports entered for Home Consumption			Exports		
	Dutiable Goods	Free Goods	Total Dutiable and Free	Goods the Produce of Canada	Goods not the Produce of Canada	Total Exports
British Empire	$	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	148,643,048	40,536,690	189,179,738	281,745,965	1,352,359	283,098,324
Aden	12,510	....	12,510	63,355	....	63,355
Australia	2,062,408	2,148,943	4,211,351	16,322,771	12,192	16,334,963
Barbados	3,306,467	1,368,691	4,675,158	1,324,569	35,006	1,359,575
Bermuda	59,689	33,771	93,460	2,287,280	84,527	2,371,807
British East Africa	1,898,162	84,081	1,982,243	1,707,167	....	1,707,167
" South Africa	702,237	121,788	824,025	10,917,642	1,679	10,919,321
" West Africa, other	34,500	1,399	35,899	9,245	....	9,245
" Guiana	3,869,282	113,211	3,982,493	1,661,332	46,651	1,707,983
" Honduras	3,380	337,197	340,577	892,518	15,941	908,459
" India	3,593,522	5,439,218	9,032,740	9,116,251	460	9,116,711
" East Indies, other	....	170	170	8,875	5	8,880
" West Indies, other	560,356	641,269	1,201,625	4,567,639	50,788	4,618,427
" Oceania, other	....	....	....	71,957	31	71,988
" Straits Settlements	601,366	935,513	1,536,879	1,105,228	4,892	1,110,120
" Sudan	....	3,414	3,414	95,093	....	95,093
Ceylon	2,339,366	261,057	2,600,423	486,236	....	486,236
Fiji Islands	3,672,237	4,367	3,676,604	431,211	1,542	432,753
Gambia	....	....	....	19,114	....	19,114
Gibraltar	....	....	....	71,491	....	71,491
Gold Coast	357,589	921,509	1,279,098	689,999	....	689,999
Hong Kong	991,748	267,337	1,259,085	2,000,124	14,690	2,014,814
Iraq	28,688	414	29,102	79,130	....	79,130
Irish Free State	56,487	211,418	267,905	2,711,544	674	2,712,218
Jamaica	1,875,598	3,319,376	5,194,973	5,138,757	61,474	5,200,231
Malta	1,127	500	1,627	318,853	....	318,853
Newfoundland	108,781	2,269,322	2,378,103	12,178,392	472,575	12,650,967
New Zealand	13,946,089	2,336,630	16,282,719	19,166,488	21,315	19,187,803
Nigeria	....	....	....	300,450	....	300,450
Palestine	24,582	135	24,717	98,934	....	98,934
Sierra Leone	....	6,909	6,909	64,461	....	64,461
Trinidad and Tobago	2,028,955	561,202	2,590,157	3,998,197	46,525	4,044,722
Total British Empire	**190,778,173**	**61,925,531**	**252,703,704**	**379,650,268**	**2,223,326**	**381,873,594**
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Abyssinia	35,683	....	35,683	8,163	....	8,163
Alaska	127,587	50,105	177,692	515,626	10,583	526,209
Albania	....	....	....	324	....	324
Argentina	4,224,207	6,008,120	10,232,327	19,206,746	131	19,206,877
Austria	763,712	33,658	797,370	435,770	2,397	438,167
Azores and Madeira	139,278	12	139,290	153,946	....	153,946
Belgian Kongo	....	....	....	322,837	....	322,837
Belgium	9,537,690	3,481,316	13,019,006	21,692,858	111,424	21,804,282
Bolivia	....	....	....	132,315	410	132,725
Brazil	1,671,991	15,716	1,687,707	4,292,293	141	4,292,434
Bulgaria	4,075	10,337	14,412	43,822	....	43,822
Canary Islands	5,568	....	5,568	99,048	....	99,048
Chile	1,415	665,711	667,126	2,280,003	....	2,280,003
China	2,173,470	803,552	2,977,022	16,527,959	21,000	16,548,959
Colombia	1,202,184	6,050,507	7,252,691	1,643,048	10,767	1,653,815
Costa Rica	136,919	15	136,934	97,617	3,062	100,679
Cuba	2,697,625	812,602	3,510,227	4,245,576	542	4,246,118
Czecho-Slovakia	3,746,380	46,009	3,792,389	478,847	6,549	485,396
Denmark	84,954	93,706	178,660	4,108,704	433	4,109,137
Dutch Guiana	....	28,135	28,135	102,204	....	102,204
" East Indies	552,279	77,841	630,120	2,279,871	....	2,279,871
" West Indies	323,858	117,293	441,151	264,502	1,659	266,161
Ecuador	....	....	....	111,674	80	111,754
Egypt	114,778	41,074	155,852	1,028,530	689	1,029,219
Esthonia	636	....	636	32,509	....	32,509
Finland	55,699	35,574	91,273	1,331,652	....	1,331,652
France	23,406,579	1,751,628	25,158,207	16,507,011	186,549	16,693,560

No. 11—Statement showing the Total Value of Imports entered for Home Consumption and Exports of the Dominion of Canada, from and to each Country, etc.—*Concluded.*

Countries	Imports entered for Home Consumption			Exports		
	Dutiable Goods	Free Goods	Total Dutiable and Free	Goods the Produce of Canada	Goods not the Produce of Canada	Total Exports
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Other Countries—Con.						
French Africa	21,242	92,087	113,329	612,653		612,653
" Guiana				95,284		95,284
" East Indies	758	11,927	12,685	28,682	4,124	32,806
" West Indies	171	390	561	537,990	447	538,437
" Oceania				51,301		51,301
Germany	16,690,755	4,814,673	21,505,428	25,343,661	124,753	25,468,414
Greece	337,213	37,053	374,266	5,387,067	12	5,387,079
Greenland		168,376	168,376			
Guatemala	37,588	10	37,598	172,877	7	172,884
Hawaii	328,691	3,559	332,250	37,576	438	38,014
Hayti	70,783		70,783	142,578	51	142,629
Honduras	346,760	6,045	352,805	143,701	783	144,484
Hungary	46,049	1,695	47,744	96,088	350	96,438
Iceland	589	110	699	36,854		36,854
Italy	4,203,611	760,083	4,963,694	11,387,294	3,752	11,391,046
Italian Africa				6,800		6,800
Japan	8,996,467	3,540,786	12,537,253	30,475,581	6,902	30,482,483
Jugo Slavia	29,135	1,803	30,938	28,658	1,078	29,736
Korea	1,828	100	1,928	18,509	18	18,527
Lettonia	3,817	500	4,317	11,248		11,248
Liberia				28,250		28,250
Lithuania	29	5,028	5,057	71		71
Madagascar	1,933	17,636	19,569	22,073		22,073
Mexico	635,621	114,024	749,645	2,583,440	4,156	2,587,596
Miquelon and St. Pierre	8,588	55,581	64,169	5,859,251	191,090	6,050,341
Morocco	38,072	10,484	48,556	306,654		306,654
Netherlands	5,751,917	3,680,691	9,432,608	15,944,469	70,876	16,015,345
Nicaragua	28,120	32	28,152	61,999		61,999
Norway	1,006,048	98,887	1,104,935	3,674,985	523	3,675,508
Panama				877,780	992	878,772
Paraguay				75,401		75,401
Persia	246,737	217	246,954	148,928		148,928
Peru	1,492,938	5,999,190	7,492,128	1,795,003	5,263	1,800,266
Philippines	448	171,026	171,474	266,794	122	266,916
Poland	113,092	30,338	143,430	85,234	172	85,406
Porto Rico	5,562	2,125	7,687	877,934		877,934
Portugal	520,656	162,458	683,114	1,410,606	37	1,410,643
Portuguese Africa				1,210,116		1,210,116
Portuguese Asia				348		348
Roumania	25,829	1,479	27,308	449,303		449,303
Russia	10,909	898,616	909,525	3,738,401		3,738,401
Salvador	14,032		14,032	91,432		91,432
San Domingo	1,776,421	351	1,776,772	227,510		227,510
Siam	264	51,129	51,393	126,808		126,808
Spain	2,374,681	409,378	2,784,059	4,503,231	48	4,503,279
Spanish Africa				36,650		36,650
Sweden	1,612,298	647,106	2,259,404	4,678,037	16,657	4,694,694
Switzerland	6,650,163	664,677	7,314,840	1,197,480	28,842	1,226,322
Syria	17,556	56	17,612	242,184		242,184
Tripoli				4,202		4,202
Turkey	492,318	3,838	496,156	82,679		82,679
United States	523,299,322	324,142,715	847,442,037	515,049,763	21,638,418	536,688,181
Uruguay	4,377	61,770	66,147	1,094,771	115	1,094,886
Venezuela	202,325	326,637	528,962	1,286,943		1,286,943
Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	21		21	11,447		11,447
Total Other Countries	**628,452,301**	**367,117,577**	**995,569,878**	**740,608,034**	**22,456,442**	**763,064,476**
Total Merchandise	**819,230,474**	**429,043,108**	**1,248,273,582**	**1,120,258,302**	**24,679,768**	**1,144,938,070**

No. 12—Comparative Statement of Goods remaining in Warehouse in 1928, 1929 and 1930

Articles		Remaining in Warehouse, March 31, 1928		Remaining in Warehouse, March 31, 1929		Remaining in Warehouse, March 31, 1930	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods—							
Grain and products	$	....	147,120	....	274,344	....	238,598
Fruits and nuts	$	....	880,631	....	826,199	....	745,331
Sugar above No. 16 D.S.	Cwt.	86,945	216,101	59,415	124,954	37,383	113,416
Sugar not above No. 16 D.S.	Cwt.	561,267	6,513,735	404,326	1,088,935	541,223	1,396,459
Molasses	Gal.	172,517	19,685	546,432	54,526	2,085,277	86,375
Tea	Lb.	16,419,066	4,961,011	16,048,471	4,717,118	20,863,581	5,329,842
Coffee	Lb.	5,792,896	1,474,601	2,979,132	1,591,916	3,926,260	1,613,279
Other vegetable food products	$	....	365,539	....	346,243	....	465,507
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods—							
Brandy	Gal.	163,654	1,326,983	177,026	1,416,411	147,446	2,109,596
Gin	Gal.	183,429	3,087,675	155,719	2,473,221	145,289	2,085,178
Rum	Gal.	69,525	762,537	59,539	769,774	83,939	1,079,078
Whiskey	Gal.	835,116	16,635,553	740,958	14,724,205	725,457	17,129,009
Wines	Gal.	518,349	1,845,627	448,929	1,353,289	537,353	1,750,403
Other Spirits	Gal.	139,967	487,623	148,997	290,298	122,376	302,791
Tobacco, unmanufactured	$	....	1,693,807	....	1,675,065	....	19,019
Tobacco, manufactures of	$	....	84,208	....	113,657	....	84,550
Vegetable products, n.o.p.	$	....	162,349	....	184,142	....	137,360
Animals and animal products—							
Fish	$	....	258,633	....	342,715	....	350,227
Leather	$	....	80,460	....	115,381	....	153,353
Other animal products	$	....	362,885	....	521,743	....	838,154
Fibres, textiles and textile products—							
Cotton	$	....	915,132	....	758,841	....	813,189
Flax	$	....	89,288	....	124,123	....	101,956
Silk	$	....	979,885	....	848,531	....	915,726
Wool	$	....	1,350,254	....	1,471,567	....	1,288,290
Other fibres and textile products	$	....	451,383	....	568,748	....	496,351
Wood and paper products—							
Wood	$	....	262,695	....	254,360	....	235,311
Paper	$	....	413,205	....	377,872	....	408,370
Iron and steel and manufactures—							
Automobiles	No.	577	656,462	485	615,562	406	434,128
Other iron and steel manufactures	$	....	1,621,450	....	1,799,380	....	2,135,709
Other ores, metals and metal manufactures	$	....	550,660	....	335,175	....	412,101
Non-metallic minerals and products—							
Coal	Tons	1,704,874	3,032,470	1,395,247	2,631,106	1,802,341	3,057,346
Glass	$	....	93,734	....	74,566	....	82,525
Oil	$	....	526,986	....	378,985	....	409,016
Other non-metallic minerals and products	$	....	107,160	....	82,573	....	111,214
Chemicals and chemical products	$	....	895,897	....	548,149	....	425,918
Miscellaneous commodities	$	....	1,028,606	....	1,011,224	....	1,161,920
Total		....	**54,342,030**	....	**44,884,898**	....	**48,516,595**

No. 13—Abstract by Countries, of Imports entered for Consumption Dutiable and Free

Countries	Entered for Home Consumption									
	General Tariff		Preferential Tariff		Treaty Rates		Total Dutiable	Total Free	Grand Total	
	Value	Duty	Value	Duty	Value	Duty	Value	Value	Value	Duty
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire										
Great Britain	39,461,391	17,452,896 20	107,404,053	19,996,745 66	1,777,604	396,525 10	148,643,048	40,536,690	189,179,738	37,846,166 96
Aden	12,510	1,509 08	....	....	....	....	12,510	....	12,510	1,509 08
Australia	135,524	29,018 18	1,864,082	131,214 59	62,802	17,014 87	2,062,408	2,148,943	4,211,351	177,247 64
Barbados	14,307	4,139 57	3,292,128	407,386 09	32	5 76	3,306 467	1,368,691	4,675,158	411,531 42
Bermuda	18,955	5,665 30	40,734	6,053 94	....	....	59,689	33,771	93,460	11,719 24
British East Africa	11,015	1,358 64	1,887,147	235,205 83	....	....	1,898,162	84,081	1,982,243	236,564 47
" South Africa	714	264 17	701,523	85,376 52	....	....	702,237	121,788	824,025	85,640 69
" West Africa, other	11,275	2,262 50	....	....	23,225	3,286 50	34,500	1,399	35,899	5,549 00
" Guiana	45,806	15,186 72	3,823,423	511,798 50	53	9 54	3,869,282	113,211	3,982,493	526,994 76
" Honduras	3,380	1,083 72	....	....	....	....	3,380	337,197	340,577	1,083 72
" India	220,473	32,743 35	3,372,791	806,135 40	258	52 04	3,593,522	5,439,218	9,032,740	838,930 79
" East Indies, other	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	170	170	....
" West Indies, other	76,443	42,851 76	483,495	83,347 45	418	71 13	560,356	641,269	1,201,625	126,270 34
" Straits Settlements	117,100	26,473 28	483,267	65,684 86	999	194 71	601,366	935,513	1,536,879	92,352 85
" Sudan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,414	3,414	....
Ceylon	30,350	8,977 46	2,307,516	469,739 83	1,500	572 15	2,339,366	261,057	2,600,423	479,289 44
Fiji Islands	88	45 00	3,672,149	350,595 69	....	....	3,672,237	4,367	3,676,604	350,640 69
Gold Coast	23,739	4,508 00	....	....	333,850	51,987 00	357,589	921,509	1,279,098	56,495 00
Hong Kong	960,959	294,377 24	....	....	30,789	7,618 79	991,748	267,337	1,259,085	301,996 03
Iraq	28,688	3,959 59	....	....	....	....	28,688	414	29,102	3,959 59
Irish Free State	23,886	11,981 89	29,905	5,724 93	2,696	298 48	56,487	211,418	267,905	18,005 30
Jamaica	24,549	7,483 24	1,850,995	462,454 43	53	20 70	1,875,597	3,319,376	5,194,973	469,958 37
Malta	797	356 65	....	....	330	91 26	1,127	500	1,627	447 91
Newfoundland	93,373	24,755 19	15,377	2,183 88	31	6 20	108,781	2,269,322	2,378,103	26,945 27
New Zealand	203,731	24,761 53	13,731,924	412,838 10	10,434	2,063 42	13,946,089	2,336,630	16,282,719	439,663 05
Palestine	21,579	21,351 67	....	....	3,003	809 93	24,582	135	24,717	22,161 60
Sierre Leone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,909	6,909	....
Trinidad and Tobago	26,260	5,628 78	1,976,841	234,966 55	25,854	3,308 10	2,028,955	561,202	2,590,157	243,903 43
Total British Empire	**41,566,892**	**18,023,638 71**	**146,937,350**	**24,267,452 25**	**2,273,931**	**483,935 68**	**199,778,173**	**61,925,531**	**252,703,704**	**42,775,026 64**

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OTHER COUNTRIES										
Abyssinia	35,683	4,618 68	...	...	...	...	35,683	...	35,683	4,618 68
Alaska	127,587	14,038 68	...	...	...	...	127,587	50,105	177,692	14,038 68
Argentina	3,552,053	214,818 73	...	...	672,154	135,293 69	4,224,207	6,008,120	10,232,327	350,112 42
Austria	763,712	224,498 99	...	...	...	...	763 712	33,658	797,370	224,498 99
Azores and Madeira	8,613	2,973 35	...	...	130,665	36,715 29	139,278	12	139,290	39,688 64
Belgium	2,125,789	400,211 16	...	...	7,411,901	1,395,549 55	9,537,690	3,481,316	13,019,006	1,795,760 71
Brazil	1,671,991	276,053 36	...	...	...	...	1,671,991	15,716	1,687,707	276,053 36
Bulgaria	4,075	305 63	...	...	...	...	4,075	10,337	14,412	305 63
Canary Islands	877	306 05	...	...	4,691	1,356 94	5,568	...	5,568	1,662 99
Chile	1,415	411 90	...	...	...	...	1,415	665,711	667,126	411 90
China	2,173,470	749,847 26	...	...	...	...	2,173,470	803,552	2,977,022	749,847 26
Colombia	1,202,184	158,134 72	...	...	...	...	1,202,184	6,050,507	7,252,691	158,134 72
Costa Rica	136,919	16,342 63	...	...	...	...	136,919	15	136,934	16,342 63
Cuba	2,696,322	1,867,085 01	...	...	1,303	390 90	2,697,625	812,602	3,510,227	1,867,475 91
Czecho-Slovakia	501,776	124,613 85	...	...	3,244,604	799,229 16	3,746,380	46,009	3,792,389	923,843 01
Denmark	35,035	11,463 35	...	...	49,919	9,892 50	84,954	93,706	178,660	21,355 85
Dutch Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,135	28,135	...
" East Indies	485,909	215,062 51	...	...	66,370	23,092 23	552,279	77,841	630,120	238,154 74
" West Indies	323,858	37,567 46	...	...	...	...	323,858	117,293	441,151	37,567 46
Egypt	114,778	36,418 53	...	...	...	...	114,778	41,074	155,852	36,418 53
Esthonia	318	77 50	...	...	318	68 00	636	...	636	145 50
Finland	22,838	5,646 39	...	...	32,861	7,270 06	55,699	35,574	91,273	12,916 45
France	1,563,479	840,262 36	...	...	21,843,100	8,391,349 34	23,406,579	1,751,628	25,158,207	9,234,611 70
French Africa	1,156	237 64	...	...	20,086	8,671 84	21,242	92,087	113,329	8,909 48
" East Indies	...	...	...	...	758	194 51	758	11,927	12,685	194 51
" West Indies	171	1,251 25	...	...	...	...	171	390	561	1,251 25
Germany	16,690,755	4,680,463 88	...	...	...	...	16,690,755	4,814,673	21,505,428	4,680,463 88
Greece	337,213	124,077 26	...	...	...	...	337,213	37,053	374,266	124,077 26
Greenland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168,376	168,376	...
Guatemala	37,588	4,724 46	...	...	...	...	37,588	10	37,598	4,724 46
Hawaii	328,691	67,271 06	...	...	...	...	328,691	3,559	332,250	67,271 06
Hayti	70,783	46,038 75	...	...	...	...	70,783	...	70,783	46,038 75
Honduras	346,760	257,759 91	...	...	...	...	346,760	6,045	352,805	257,759 91
Hungary	41,260	7,876 82	...	...	4,789	1,037 25	46,049	1,695	47,744	8,914 07
Iceland	589	58 90	...	...	...	...	589	110	699	58 90
Italy	699,035	171,007 65	...	...	3,504,576	859,730 77	4,203,611	760,083	4,963,694	1,030,738 42
Japan	1,172,997	458,118 36	...	...	7,823,470	1,866,298 08	8,996,467	3,540,786	12,537,253	2,324,416 44
Jugo Slavia	18,103	3,665 90	...	...	11,032	2,941 13	29,135	1,803	30,938	6,607 03
Korea	1,661	491 10	...	...	167	41 75	1,828	100	1,928	532 85
Lettonia	680	269 63	...	...	3,137	646 68	3,817	500	4,317	916 31
Lithuania	29	11 95	...	...	...	...	29	5,028	5,057	11 95
Madagascar	351	18 75	...	...	1,582	65 03	1,933	17,636	19,569	83 78
Mexico	635,621	134,182 56	...	...	...	...	635,621	114,024	749,645	134,182 56
Miquelon and St. Pierre	8,114	22,789 36	...	...	474	98 06	8,588	55,581	64,169	22,887 42
Morocco	35,572	3,571 90	...	...	2,500	343 20	38,072	10,484	48,556	3,915 10
Netherlands	3,159,476	1,703,884 49	...	...	2,592,441	520,535 96	5,751,917	3,680,691	9,432,608	2,224,420 45
Nicaragua	28,120	18,870 28	...	...	...	...	28,120	32	28,152	18,870 28
Norway	96,225	29,369 78	...	...	909,823	215,130 15	1,006,048	98,887	1,104,935	244,499 93
Persia	246,737	85,141 05	...	...	...	...	246,737	217	246,954	85,141 05
Peru	1,492,938	881,698 96	...	...	...	...	1,492,938	5,999,190	7,492,128	881,698 96
Philippines	448	134 30	...	...	...	...	448	171,026	171,474	134 30
Poland	112,665	29,859 09	...	...	427	121 88	113,092	30,338	143,430	29,980 97
Porto Rico	5,562	1,185 39	...	...	...	...	5,562	2,125	7,687	1,185 39
Portugal	77,974	13,216 91	...	...	442,682	124,364 02	520,656	162,458	683,114	137,580 93
Roumania	10,598	1,145 18	...	...	15,231	1,050 08	25,829	1,479	27,308	2,195 26

No. 13—Abstract by Countries, of Imports entered for Consumption Dutiable and Free—*Concluded*

Countries	Entered for Home Consumption									
	General Tariff		Preferential Tariff		Treaty Rates		Total Dutiable	Total Free	Grand Total	
	Value	Duty	Value	Duty	Value	Duty	Value	Value	Value	Duty
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Other Countries—Concluded										
Russia	10,909	1,602 87					10,909	898,616	909,525	1,602 87
Salvador	14,032	1,888 38					14,032		14,032	1,888 38
San Domingo	1,776,421	1,250,641 90					1,776,421	351	1,776,772	1,250,641 90
Siam	264	40 55					264	51,129	51,393	40 55
Spain	770,589	184,411 05			1,604,092	355,269 48	2,374,681	409,378	2,784,059	539,680 53
Sweden	428,144	81,688 27			1,184,154	271,850 50	1,612,298	647,106	2,259,404	353,538 77
Switzerland	1,747,118	272,943 16			4,903,045	1,266,951 27	6,650,163	664,677	7,314,840	1,539,894 43
Syria	16,068	5,272 27			1,488	375 41	17,556	56	17,612	5,647 68
Turkey	492,318	113,302 39					492,318	3,838	496,156	113,302 39
United States	523,299,322	122,122,853 26					523,299,322	324,142,715	847,442,037	122,122,853 26
Uruguay	4,377	1,203 68					4,377	61,770	66,147	1,203 68
Venezuela	193,714	27,098 71			8,611	1,140 00	202,325	326,637	528,962	28,238 71
Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	21	53 40					21		21	53 40
Total Other Countries	**571,959,850**	**138,012,150 51**			**56,492,451**	**16,300,064 71**	**628,452,301**	**367,117,577**	**995,569,878**	**154,312,215 22**
Duty on articles lower than home trade price		793,722 34								793,722 34
Additional duties		1,130,664 12								1,130,664 12
Grand Total, Merchandise	**613,526,742**	**157,960,175 68**	**146,937,350**	**24,267,452 25**	**58,766,382**	**16,784,000 39**	**819,230,474**	**429,043,108**	**1,248,273,582**	**199,011,628 32**
Goods admitted Free under Preferential tariff only.—										
From United Kingdom		10,668,033								
Other Countries		13,704,181								
Total		**24,372,214**								

No. 14—Abstract of the Total Value of Exports by Countries

Countries	Goods the produce of Canada	Goods not the produce of Canada	Total Exports
	$	$	$
British Empire			
Great Britain	281,745,965	1,352,359	283,098,324
Aden	63,355		63,355
Australia	16,322,771	12,192	16,334,963
Barbados	1,324,569	35,006	1,359,575
Bermuda	2,287,280	84,527	2,371,807
British East Africa	1,707,167		1,707,167
“ South Africa	10,917,642	1,679	10,919,321
“ West Africa, other	9,245		9,245
“ Guiana	1,661,332	46,651	1,707,983
“ Honduras	892,518	15,941	908,459
“ India	9,116,251	460	9,116,711
“ East Indies, other	8,875	5	8,880
“ West Indies, other	4,567,639	50,788	4,618,427
“ Oceania, other	71,957	31	71,988
“ Straits Settlements	1,105,228	4,892	1,110,120
“ Sudan	95,093		95,093
Ceylon	486,236		486,236
Fiji Islands	431,211	1,542	432,753
Gambia	19,114		19,114
Gibraltar	71,491		71,491
Gold Coast	689,999		689,999
Hong Kong	2,000,124	14,690	2,014,814
Iraq	79,130		79,130
Irish Free State	2,711,544	674	2,712,218
Jamaica	5,138,757	61,474	5,200,231
Malta	318,853		318,853
Newfoundland	12,178,392	472,575	12,650,967
New Zealand	19,166,488	21,315	19,187,803
Nigeria	300,450		300,450
Palestine	98,934		98,934
Sierra Leone	64,461		64,461
Trinidad and Tobago	3,998,197	46,525	4,044,722
Total British Empire	**379,650,268**	**2,223,326**	**381,873,594**
Other Countries			
Abyssinia	8,163		8,163
Alaska	515,626	10,583	526,209
Albania	324		324
Argentina	19,206,746	131	19,206,877
Austria	435,770	2,397	438,167
Azores and Madeira	153,946		153,946
Belgian Kongo	322,837		322,837
Belgium	21,692,858	111,424	21,804,282
Bolivia	132,315	410	132,725
Brazil	4,292,293	141	4,292,434
Bulgaria	43,822		43,822
Canary Islands	99,048		99,048
Chile	2,280,003		2,280,003
China	16,527,959	21,000	16,548,959
Colombia	1,643,048	10,767	1,653,815
Costa Rica	97,617	3,062	100,679
Cuba	4,245,576	542	4,246,118
Czecho-Slovakia	478,847	6,549	485,396
Denmark	4,108,704	433	4,109,137
Dutch Guiana	102,204		102,204
“ East Indies	2,279,871		2,279,871
“ West Indies	264,502	1,659	266,161
Ecuador	111,674	80	111,754
Egypt	1,028,530	689	1,029,219
Esthonia	32,509		32,509
Finland	1,331,652		1,331,652
France	16,507,011	186,549	16,693,560
French Africa	612,653		612,653
“ Guiana	95,284		95,284
“ East Indies	28,682	4,124	32,806
“ West Indies	537,990	447	538,437
“ Oceania	51,301		51.301

No. 14—Abstract of the Total Value of Exports by Countries—*Concluded*

Countries	Goods the produce of Canada	Goods not the produce of Canada	Total Exports
	$	$	$
OTHER COUNTRIES—Concluded			
Germany	25,343,661	124,753	25,468,414
Greece	5,387,067	12	5,387,079
Guatemala	172,877	7	172,884
Hawaii	37,576	438	38,014
Hayti	142,578	51	142,629
Honduras	143,701	783	144,484
Hungary	96,088	350	96,438
Iceland	36,854		36,854
Italy	11,387,294	3,752	11,391,046
Italian Africa	6,800		6,800
Japan	30,475,581	6,902	30,482,483
Jugo Slavia	28,658	1,078	29,736
Korea	18,509	18	18,527
Lettonia	11,248		11,248
Liberia	28,250		28,250
Lithuania	71		71
Madagascar	22,073		22,073
Mexico	2,583,440	4,156	2,587,596
Miquelon and St. Pierre	5,859,251	191,090	6,050,341
Morocco	306,654		306,654
Netherlands	15,944,469	70,876	16,015,345
Nicaragua	61,999		61,999
Norway	3,674,985	523	3,675,508
Panama	877,780	992	878,772
Paraguay	75,401		75,401
Persia	148,928		148,928
Peru	1,795,003	5,263	1,800,266
Philippines	266,794	122	266,916
Poland	85,234	172	85,406
Porto Rico	877,934		877,934
Portugal	1,410,606	37	1,410,643
Portuguese Africa	1,210,116		1,210,116
" Asia	348		348
Roumania	449,303		449,303
Russia	3,738,401		3,738,401
Salvador	91,432		91,432
San Domingo	227,510		227,510
Siam	126,808		126,808
Spain	4,503,231	48	4,503,279
Spanish Africa	36,650		36,650
Sweden	4,678,037	16,657	4,694,694
Switzerland	1,197,480	28,842	1,226,322
Syria	242,184		242,184
Tripoli	4,202		4,202
Turkey	82,679		82,679
United States	515,049,763	21,638,418	536,688,181
Uruguay	1,094,771	115	1,094,886
Venezuela	1,286,943		1,286,943
Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	11,447		11,447
Total Other Countries	**740,608,034**	**22,456,442**	**763,064,476**
Grand Total Merchandise, Exports	**1,120,258,302**	**24,679,768**	**1,144,938,070**

No. 15—STATEMENT showing Total Value of Canadian Exports and Imports in Transit through United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930

Countries	Exports	Imports
	$	$
BRITISH EMPIRE		
Great Britain	113,333,242	1,042,164
Aden	55,506	1,903
Australia	3,277,288	102,207
Barbados	75,600	...
Bermuda	90,308	537
British East Africa	1,382,627	...
" South Africa	2,707,607	35,874
" West Africa, other	30	2,811
" Guiana	139,558	...
" Honduras	9,670	141,517
" India	3,292,036	114,094
" East Indies, other	2,549	...
" West Indies, other	280,142	11,021
" Oceania, other	29,358	...
" Straits Settlements	1,036,614	548,553
" Sudan	95,093	...
Ceylon	285,433	90,773
Fiji Islands	85,637	...
Gambia	19,039	...
Gibraltar	4,092	...
Gold Coast	560,414	...
Hong Kong	136,524	8,793
Iraq	75,648	396
Irish Free State	134,388	...
Jamaica	1,529,524	3,426
Malta	298,053	...
Newfoundland	115,921	8,344
New Zealand	6,035,301	148,924
Nigeria	203,470	...
Palestine	87,055	2,547
Sierra Leone	45,750	...
Trinidad and Tobago	672,576	...
Total British Empire	**136,096,053**	**2,263,884**
OTHER COUNTRIES		
Abyssinia	8,163	5,650
Albania	324	...
Argentina	13,910,298	1,442,018
Austria	329,515	9,034
Azores and Madeira	103,621	...
Belgian Kongo	299,494	...
Belgium	1,042,085	157,684
Bolivia	124,133	...
Brazil	3,411,200	650,253
Bulgaria	43,709	...
Canary Islands	89,226	...
Chile	2,131,348	6,623
China	1,464,034	609,439
Colombia	808,345	461,572
Costa Rica	79,558	8,811
Cuba	1,472,115	908,773
Czecho-Slovakia	174,017	11,269
Denmark	2,497,603	3,767
Dutch Guiana	12,181	...
" East Indies	2,230,717	212,724
" West Indies	216,374	...
Ecuador	103,604	...
Egypt	881,595	10,683
Esthonia	10,239	...
Finland	722,508	...
France	2,129,101	66,782
French Africa	581,899	56,702
" Guiana	88,602	...
" East Indies	19,750	...
" West Indies	122,249	...
" Oceania	16,196	...

No. 15—STATEMENT showing Total Value of Canadian Exports and Imports in Transit through United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930—*Concluded*

Countries	Exports	Imports
	$	$
OTHER COUNTRIES—Concluded		
Germany	4,063,709	680,931
Greece	1,030,468	108,475
Guatemala	163,329	1,684
Hawaii	4,526	4,569
Hayti	125,675	....
Honduras	127,360	....
Hungary	86,418	319
Iceland	11,908	344
Italy	1,081,206	409,669
Italian Africa	6,800	....
Japan	3,500,363	157,750
Jugo Slavia	27,710	383
Korea	11,200	....
Lettonia	5,474	....
Liberia	12,711	....
Lithuania	21	3.920
Madagascar	21,886	631
Mexico	2,406,202	278,727
Miquelon and St. Pierre	200,695	....
Morocco	302,346	27,642
Netherlands	4,373,206	183,302
Nicaragua	58,679	....
Norway	1,176,765	6,460
Panama	832,864	....
Paraguay	75,401	....
Persia	148,928	48,690
Peru	1,498,611	....
Philippines	15,473	7,541
Poland	37,067	5,708
Porto Rico	72,778	2,761
Portugal	533,089	21,005
Portuguese Africa	601,316	....
Roumania	369,943	....
Russia	2,704,907	12,985
Salvador	81,330	....
San Domingo	211,948	....
Siam	123,268	....
Spain	3,594,243	504,321
Spanish Africa	36,251	....
Sweden	1,429,232	65,089
Switzerland	404,789	69,137
Syria	237,320	2,097
Tripoli	4,202	....
Turkey	62,835	276,267
Uruguay	866,461	4,965
Venezuela	1,199,797	78,849
Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	3,164	....
Total Other Countries	**69,067,677**	**7,586,005**
Total Merchandise	**205,163,730**	**9,849,889**

No. 15—STATEMENT showing the number of Automobiles passing through Canadian Ports for touring purposes during the calendar year 1929.

Port	Foreign		Canadian
	Permitted to enter for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours	Permitted to enter for a period exceeding twenty-four hours	Permitted to leave
NOVA SCOTIA			
Annapolis Royal	......	4	......
Digby	......	1	......
Halifax	......	109	19
Truro	......	7	......
Yarmouth	......	1,684	113
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Charlottetown	......	3	......
Souris	......	1	......
Summerside	......	1	......
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Andover	19,627	3,250	275
Aroostock Junction	442	7	56
Bloomfield	1,928	229	15
Centreville	9,067	817	655
Clair	4,804	997	713
Connors	486	111	64
Debec	123	7	......
Edmundston	3,357	1,703	193
Fosterville	3,221	196	82
Four Falls	4,721	349	12
Grand Falls	14,879	2,462	181
Milltown	......	290	66
McAdam Junction	......	22	2
Richmond Road	34,487	7,736	1,113
River de Chute	6,356	424	27
St. Andrews	......	1	......
St. Croix	10,000	1,059	285
St. Hilaire	452	48	32
St. John	......	181	14
St. Leonards	43,386	4,205	22,157
St. Stephen	1,524	13,180	1,798
Woodstock	......	8	......
QUEBEC			
Abercorn	18,223	7,754	12,687
Armstrong	146	15,750	4,955
Athelstan	......	485	7
Beebe Junction	5,301	553	77
Cantic	139	5,656	2,235
Clarenceville	778	777	448
Comin's Mills	10,237	6,537	918
Covey Hill	......	1,289	393
Dundee	5,082	11,296	3,607
Estcourt	9	3	1
Franklin Centre	......	987	297
Frelighsburg	8,688	8,602	1,308
Frontier	304	208	771
Hemmingford	......	5,493	2,916
Herdman	621	7,640	3,186
Hereford Road	20,574	9,853	5,523
Highwater	13,416	9,852	4,860
Lacolle	9,145	82,565	25,005
Mansonville	2,834	778	2,729
Montreal	......	255	148
Noyan	4,958	11,775	1,895
Philipsburg	3,850	51,229	6,407
Rock Island	51,207	30,261	35,123
Stanhope	14,340	16,049	15,040
St. André Road	6,031	5,266	3,132
St. Agnes de Dundee	77	40	68
St. Armand	5,072	1,098	218
St. Camille	......	141	......
St. Pamphile	9	......	4
St. Regis	16,312	1,484	752
St. Zacharie	......	1,301	418
Trout River	6,315	25,180	10.586

No. 15—Statement showing the number of Automobiles passing through Canadian Ports for touring purposes during the calendar year 1929 *Continued*

Port	Foreign		Canadian
	Permitted to enter for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours	Permitted to enter for a period exceeding twenty-four hours	Permitted to leave
Ontario			
Aultsville	1,874	3,561	2,052
Bridgeburg	968,072	141,166	104,055
Brockville	4,129	9,121	2,600
Cobourg	1	159	13
Courtright	2,526	1,109	168
Fort Frances	33,947	1,558	807
Fort William	......	80	4
Gananoque	16	5,010	815
Kingston	12	1,070	244
Morrisburg	613	1,354	1,102
Niagara Falls	817,086	178,281	97,276
Pigeon River	381	10,036	2,928
Port Arthur	......	26	36
Port Dover	52	1,059	116
Port Lambton	5,337	1,292	468
Port Stanley	99	1,676	95
Prescott	10,552	13,051	7,535
Rainy River	713	379	1,230
Rockport	77	5,641	515
Sarnia	40,509	46,444	12,101
Sault Ste. Marie	14,209	6,513	1,343
Sombra	3,041	852	327
Toronto	......	574	100
Walkerville	276,053	29,539	3,360
Walpole Island	1,495	193	34
Windsor	741,742	123,220	43,926
Manitoba			
Bannerman	835	30	16
Cartwright	890	232	790
Crystal City	1,481	184	113
Deloraine	368	254	579
Emerson	11,313	11,714	10,113
Gretna	9,255	428	181
Haskett	1,307	113	379
Killarney	2,213	824	830
Lyleton	823	26	703
Melita	963	826	575
Mowbray	702	183	30
Piney	1,194	254	625
Snowflake	1,388	20	49
South Junction	102	7	9
Sprague	82	8	25
Waskada	417	78	358
Saskatchewan			
Bengough	62	382	155
Big Muddy	289	64	407
Climax	202	651	743
East Poplar River	853	459	1,316
Elmore	1,841	192	45
Estevan	3,597	411	1,467
Marienthal	2,586	640	2,437
Northgate	1,303	213	76
North Portal	3,929	1,819	8,453
Shaunavon	9	8	81
Sybouts	333	90	223
Val Marie	61	194	163
West Poplar River	530	437	944
Willow Creek	185	313	1,226

No. 15—STATEMENT showing the number of Automobiles passing through Canadian Ports for touring purposes during the calendar year 1929 *Concluded*

Port	Foreign		Canadian
	Permitted to enter for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours	Permitted to enter for a period exceeding twenty-four hours	Permitted to leave
ALBERTA			
Aden	344	69	12
Cardston	7	14	....
Carway	1,031	3,863	1,401
Coutts	21,009	2,047	1,021
Medicine Hat	....	2	....
Twin Lakes	233	74	141
Wild Horse	591	283	220
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Aldergrove	2,775	5,828	5,815
Boundary Bay	6,172	3,460	27,239
Bridesville	....	243	333
Carson	2,417	1,562	231
Cascade City	8,038	299	1,056
Douglas	8,805	7,167	5,888
Huntingdon	18,737	116	14,550
Kingsgate	....	3,933	5,028
Midway	1,622	7	67
Myncaster	1,397	20	173
Nelway	330	2,633	1,678
Newgate	1,132	401	243
New Westminster	....	16	....
Osoyoos	1,339	3,223	3,857
Pacific Highway	3,597	78,045	54,040
Paterson	....	1,833	1,920
Roosville	1,838	869	184
Rykerts	863	1,395	1,269
Sidney	....	2,678	1,081
Similkameen	133	107	241
Vancouver	1	264	82
Victoria	....	8,494	1,847
Waneta	....	9	8
Grand Total	**3,416,588**	**1,091,014**	**619,572**

PART II—EXCISE

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE

To the Hon. E. B. RYCKMAN,
Minister of National Revenue.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to submit statements of the Excise Revenues collected by this department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, with statistics respecting the sources whence these revenues were derived. The following summary comparison shows the accrued revenues for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930.

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	$	$	$	$	$
Excise Duty	43,370,231	49,139,913	58,062,123	64,362,328	65,668,848
Excise Tax	99,228,334	106,723,328	91,662,086	84,014,166	64,153,596
Totals	142,598,565	155,863,241	149,724,209	148,376,494	129,822,444

DETAILS of Excise Revenue accrued during the undermentioned fiscal years:

—	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	$	$	$	$	$
Spirits	10,932,578	13,904,584	18,267,537	19,344,599	18,534,658
Malt-Liquor	113,933	223,833	239,245	351,440	347,648
Malt	3,840,774	3,811,557	4,277,066	4,756,945	4,495,651
Tobacco	27,919,051	30,638,418	34,702,359	39,307,618	41,671,417
Cigars	539,300	536,845	549,896	576,883	593,052
Acetic acid	100	150	150	150	150
Manufacturers in bond	17,250	17,350	17,700	17,020	17,950
Other receipts	7,245	7,176	8,170	7,673	8,322
Totals	43,370,231	49,139,913	58,062,123	64,362,328	65,668,848

The quantity of spirits produced during the fiscal year was 16,813,433 proof gallons, as compared with 16,816,312 proof gallons produced in the previous fiscal year. The raw materials taken for use in the production of spirits, during the fiscal year were as follows:—

	Lb.
Malt	42,064,219
Indian corn	114,942,991
Rye	78,075,195
Oats	257,510
Rice	58,330
Molasses	61,036,607

The transactions of the several distilleries will be found in Statement No. 7.

	Proof gal.
There was, on April 1, 1929, in process of manufacture	1,040,833
Manufactured during the fiscal year	16,813,433
Returned to distilleries for redistillation—In bond	1,985,908
Received into distilleries from other sources—Duty paid	327,273
Total	20,167,447

This was disposed off as follows:—

	Proof gal.
Placed in warehouse	19,269,025
Fusel oil and spirits written off	21,156
Deficiency arising from rectification	312
Remaining in process of manufacture, March 31, 1930, by actual stock taking	876,954
Total	20,167,447

Spirits.—The following statement shows the warehousing transactions in Spirits during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, and the four preceding fiscal years:—

Fiscal Years	In Warehouse at beginning of year including transits	Warehoused during the year Ex-distillery	Otherwise warehoused	Entered for consumption	Exported	Used in bonded factories	Otherwise accounted for	For redistillation	In Warehouse at end of year, including transits
	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.
1925–1926	11,691,495	7,328,232	119,972	1,082,785	499,007	1,109,295	1,894,957	1,756,259	12,797,396
1926–1927	12,797,396	10,842,001	156,677	1,404,111	571,792	1,170,059	2,438,928	1,810,783	16,400,401
1927–1928	16,400,401	13,851,317	11,016	1,896,357	579,420	1,069,622	3,101,771	1,847,567	21,767,997
1928–1929	21,767,997	18,794,370	33,063	2,016,802	1,143,276	1,034,875	3,495,228	2,058,542	30,846,797
Totals	62,657,289	50,815,920	320,728	6,400,055	2,793,495	4,383,851	10,930,884	7,473,151	81,812,591
Average	15,664,323	12,703,980	80,182	1,600,014	698,374	1,095,963	2,732,721	1,868,288	20,453,148
1929–1930	30,846,797	19,269,025	16,866	1,926,063	1,810,197	1,054,307	3,504,923	1,985,908	39,851,290

The foreign demand for Canadian distillery products is greater than the average for the last four years, the quantities exported being as follows:—

1925–1926	499,007
1926–1927	571,792
1927–1928	579,420
1928–1929	1,143,276
1929–1930	1,810,197

The following statement shows the entire quantities of spirits upon which duties were collected during the fiscal years recited therein.

Fiscal Years	Canadian Spirits		Imported Spirits used in Bonded Factories	Total quantities upon which duty was collected	Revenue accrued including Licence Fees
	Paid duty Ex-distillery	Paid duty Ex-warehouse			
	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	Pf. gal.	$
1925–1926	6,153	2,072,490	119,590	2,198,233	10,932,578
1926–1927	1,585	2,417,759	156,381	2,575,725	13,904,554
1927–1928	3,818	2,956,946	9,033	2,969,797	18,267,537
1928–1929	131	3,018,634	33,043	3,051,808	19,344,599
Totals	11,687	10,465,829	318,047	10,795,563	62,449,268
Average	2,922	2,616,457	79,512	2,698,891	15,612,317
1929–1930	312	2,970,936	9,434	2,980,682	18,534,658

Malt.—The following statement shows the transactions in Malt during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, and the four preceding fiscal years:—

Fiscal Years	In Warehouse at beginning of year, including transits	Manufactured during the year	Imported	Increase	Entered for consumption	Exported	Otherwise accounted for	In Warehouse at end of year, including transits	Revenue accrued including Licence Fees
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	$
1925-1926	34,012,249	115,810,397	22,910,071	300,092	127,789,729	4,664,150	10,600,197	29,978,733	3,840,774
1926-19 7	29,978,733	117,780,954	21,647,932	636,019	126,967,976	6,304,684	18,417,736	18,353,242	3,811,557
1927-1928	18,353,242	145,835,237	32,686,029	848,140	142,543,947	3,274,082	31,048,607	20,856,012	4,277,066
1928-1929	20,856,012	178,935,873	41,115,447	998,422	158,486,816	2,487,823	44,552,437	36,378,678	4,756,945
Totals	103,200,236	558,362,461	118,359,479	2,782,673	555,788,468	16,730,739	104,618,977	105,566,665	16,686,342
Average	25,800,059	139,590,615	29,589,870	695,668	138,947,117	4,182,685	26,154,744	26,391,666	4,171,585
1929-1930	36,378,678	Bondex 247,471 201,723,821	26,130,017	825,962	149,746,711	3,200,875	48,627,762	63,730,601	4,495,651

Tobacco.—The following statement shows the transactions in Tobacco, cigarettes and snuff during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930 and the four preceding fiscal years:—

Fiscal Years	In Warehouse at beginning of year, including transits	Manufactured during the year	Entered for consumption	Exported	Otherwise accounted for	In Warehouse at end of year, including transits	Raw Leaf entered for consumption	Canada Twist entered for consumption	Total Tobacco entered for consumption	Other Materials entered for consumption	Revenue accrued, including Licence Fees
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	$
1925-1926	437,476	30,243,894	30,245,627	121,573	47,871	266,299	15,471,377	200	45,717,204	18,472	27,919,037
1926-1927	266,299	31,729,243	31,591,732	299,273	16,162	88,375	15,489,811	40	47,081,583	23,388	30,638,418
1927-1928	88,375	34,153,685	33,688,815	234,005	18,910	300,330	16,539,478	....	50,228,293	....	34,702,359
1928-1929	300,330	36,043,827	35,795,662	141,457	11,728	395,310	17,834,926	60	53,630,648	....	39,307,618
Totals	1,092,480	132,170,649	131,321,836	796,308	94,671	1,050,314	65,335,592	300	196,657,728	41,860	132,567,432
Average	273,120	33,042,662	32,830,459	199,077	23,668	262,578	16,333,898	75	49,166,932	10,465	33,141,858
1929-1930	395,310	37,461,724	37,303,091	96,316	11,934	445,693	17,149,380	....	54,452,471	....	41,671,417

Cigars.—The following statement shows the transactions in Cigars during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, and the four preceding fiscal years:—

Fiscal Years	In Warehouse at beginning of year, including transits	Manufactured during the year	Assessments to bring production up to standard	Entered for Consumption	Exported	Otherwise accounted for	In Warehouse at end of year, including transits	Revenue accrued, including Licence Fees
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1925–1926	13,348,545	175,658,048	627,450	174,363,188	100,570	76,900	15,093,385	539,300
1926–27	15,093,385	175,433,456	55,427	175,335,838	88,500	19,375	15,138,555	536,845
1927–1928	15,138,555	180,824,419	66,934	181,797,548	107,465	3,750	14,121,145	549,896
1928–1929	14,121,145	194,596,829	85,319	190,981,166	125,750	3,500	17,692,877	576,883
Totals	**57,701,630**	**726,512,752**	**835,130**	**722,477,740**	**422,285**	**103,525**	**62,045,962**	**2,202,924**
Average	14,425,407	181,628,188	208,782	180,619,433	105,571	25,881	15,511,490	550,731
1929–1930	17,692,877	196,290,107	152,844	196,251,957	122,746	48,250	17,712,875	593,052

Inspection of Petroleum.—The quantity of Petroleum and Naphtha inspected during the fiscal year was as follows:—

	Galls.
Petroleum	73,112,935
Naphtha	469,906,511
Total	543,019,446

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Excise.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE,
OTTAWA, OCTOBER 25th, 1930.

No. 1—Table showing the Annual Consumption, per head, of the undermentioned articles, paying Excise and Customs Duties, and Revenue, per head, derived annually.

Years	Dominion of Canada							
	Quantity				Duty			
	Spirits	Beer	Wines	Tobacco	Spirits	Beer	Wines	Tobacco
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lb.	$	$	$	$
1869	1·124	2·290	·115	1·755	·761	·092	·037	·193
1870	1·434	2·163	·195	2·190	·962	·085	·049	·259
1871	1·578	2·490	·259	2·052	1·059	·095	·056	·336
1872	1·723	2·774	·257	2·481	1·160	·108	·070	·422
1873	1·682	3·188	·238	1·999	1·135	·120	·066	·350
1874	1·994	3·012	·288	2·566	1·363	·119	·086	·442
1875	1·394	3·091	·149	1·995	1·127	·114	·069	·428
1876	1·204	2·454	·177	2·316	1·182	·098	·075	·513
1877	·975	2·322	·096	2·051	·949	·109	·057	·446
1878	·960	2·169	·096	1·976	·927	·147	·052	·439
1879	1·131	2·209	·104	1·954	1·005	·125	·057	·449
1880	·715	2·248	·077	1·036	·772	·081	·055	·428
1881	·922	2·293	·099	2·935	·990	·081	·073	·443
1882	1·009	2·747	·120	2·150	1·084	·098	·092	·485
1883	1·090	2·882	·135	2·280	1·186	·103	·097	·473
1884	·998	2·924	·117	2·476	1·074	·104	·082	·365
1885	1·126	2·639	·109	2·623	1·198	·111	·074	·393
1886	·711	2·839	·110	2·052	1·007	·091	·074	·502
1887	·746	3·084	·095	2·062	1·045	·100	·066	·514
1888	·645	3·247	·094	2·093	·944	·110	·066	·509
1889	·776	3·263	·097	1·153	1·107	·114	·068	·529
1890	·883	3·360	·104	2·143	1·257	·121	·072	·539
1891	·745	3·790	·111	2·292	1·094	·137	·080	·590
1892	·701	3·516	·101	2·291	1·156	·211	·075	·680
1893	·740	3·485	·094	2·314	1·235	·218	·070	·691
1894	·742	3·722	·089	2·264	1·235	·205	·060	·683
1895	·666	3·471	·090	2·163	1·124	·161	·056	·645
1896	·623	3·528	·070	2·120	1·159	·164	·047	·639
1897	·723	3·469	·084	2·243	1·341	·213	·041	·671
1898	·536	3·808	·082	2·358	1·306	·126	·041	·615
1899	·661	3·995	·086	2·174	1·367	·174	·045	·841
1900	·701	4·364	·085	2·300	1·455	·185	·044	·853
1901	·757	4·680	·099	2·375	1·574	·195	·047	·864
1902	·786	5·035	·090	2·371	1·631	·211	·048	·902
1903	·848	4·592	·094	2·483	1·766	·200	·049	·967
1904	·917	4·739	·092	2·664	1·913	·217	·049	1·005
1905	·895	5·123	·093	2·768	1·898	·214	·049	1·036
1906	·898	5·484	·095	2·898	1·879	·238	·052	1·100
*1907 (nine months)	·977	5·765	·095	3·048	2·035	·257	·054	1·317
1908	·939	6·146	·102	3·066	1·965	·268	·057	1·194
1909	·860	5·708	·091	3·105	1·794	·241	·050	1·101
1910	·883	5·713	·105	3·183	1·843	·242	·057	1·059
1911	·948	5·999	·114	3·323	1·988	·257	·059	1·157
1912	1·030	6·598	·114	3·679	2·170	·288	·063	1·336
1913	1·112	7·005	·131	3·818	2·340	·320	·076	1·462
1914	1·061	7·200	·124	3·711	2·249	·328	·069	1·438
1915	·872	6·071	·095	3·427	2·086	·379	·051	1·361
1916	·745	4·950	·062	3·329	1·951	·362	·033	1·454
1917	·698	4·188	·061	3·330	1·788	·304	·033	1·520
1918	·699	3·414	·061	3·612	1·810	·228	·036	1·698
1919	·391	2·948	·025	3·109	·942	·170	·015	2·520
1920	·624	4·100	·078	3·745	1·586	·243	·056	3·541
1921	·857	3·954	·077	3·272	2·256	·292	·074	3·245
1922	·360	4·375	·037	3·434	1·859	·308	·049	3·254
1923	·219	4·028	·037	3·243	2·006	·287	·057	2·883
1924	·239	4·790	·062	3·382	2·229	·372	·081	2·902
1925	·228	5·223	·066	3·317	2·109	·380	·086	2·884
1926	·270	5·617	·074	3·468	2·505	·405	·092	3·118
1927	·323	5·525	·091	3·603	2·982	·413	·106	3·395
1928	·451	6·070	·122	3·727	4·161	·457	·170	3·726
1929	·458	6·829	·120	3·953	4·486	·510	·177	4·210
1930	·440	6·367	·130	4·001	4·120	·477	·137	4·332
Average	·846	4·114	·107	2·698	1·640	·213	·066	1·264

No. 2—Collection in Ports on account of Excise Duties. Amount collected during fiscal year ended March 31, 1930

Ports	Spirits		Malt	Cigars	Manufactured Tobacco		Foreign Leaf		Malt Liquor	Licences	Total
	Potable	Non-potable			Cigarettes	Tobacco	Unstemmed	Stemmed			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherstburg	706,324 63	21,451 27				1,160 40				631 00	729.567 30
Belleville	1,435,793 71		6,930 00							700 00	1,443,423 71
Brantford		348 48	13,401 00							204 00	13.953 48
Bridgeburg		2,736 36								125 00	2,861 36
Chatham		1,445 54								129 00	1.574 54
Cobourg		14,481 72								125 00	14,606 72
Cornwall		510 84								100 00	610 84
Ft. Frances			7.200 00						2,005 80	52 00	9.257 80
Ft. William	144,199 81		9.615 75							152 00	153.967 56
Galt			1,800 00						4,903 35	100 00	6,803 35
Goderich										4 00	4 00
Guelph			56.058 57							277 00	56.335 57
Hamilton	3,312 63	26,605 98	42.543 00	317 48	3,890.121 64	138.948 00	540,297 80	11,608 80		929 00	4.654,684 33
Kenora			2,422 20						1,089 60	50 00	3.561 80
Kingston		4,821 16	3.240 00							150 00	8.211 16
Kitchener	1,203.296 83	712 80	46.894 50	223 05			58 80		29,273 25	570 00	1,281.029 23
Lindsay	76,258 08	708 84	108 00							355 00	77,429 92
London		9,191 75	286,266 03	21,742 68		784 40	36,992 80	2,575 20	21.945 75	1,216 50	380.715 11
Niagara Falls		967 44		186 30			61 80			350 00	1,565 54
North Bay	2 98		4,530 00							77 00	4,609 98
Orillia										1 00	1 00
Oshawa										54 00	54 00
Ottawa	348,625 02	71,960 56	41,280 00							582 00	462,447 58
Owen Sound				1,203 06			458 00	6 00		50 00	1,717 06
Peterboro		400 96								50 00	450 96
Pt. Arthur			14,913 00							100 00	15.013 00
Port Hope		277 20								75 00	352 20
Prescott	220,155 40									550 00	220,705 40
Sarnia			714 00							37 00	751 00
Sault Ste. Marie			15,000 00	78 00						100 00	15,178 00
Simcoe										25 00	25 00
Stratford		356 95	780 00							150 00	1,286 95
Sudbury			40,500 00								40,500 00
St. Catharines			23,467 95	145 05			152 00	12 00		150 00	23,927 00
St. Thomas		220 56		414 75			307 60			150 00	1,092 91
Toronto	879,919 06	336,733 77	296,193 77	94,538 44	809 10	3,392 33	139,598 40	132,254 80	90,400 85	8,476 50	1,982.317 02
Trenton			1,377 00								1.377 00
Welland	153,193 32		12,885 33							570 00	166.648 65
Windsor	4,435,795 72	60,965 80	142,324 47	187 96			86 80	68 40		2,245 00	4,641,674 15
Woodstock		3,448 80									3,448 80
Total Ontario	9,606.877 19	558,346 78	1,070,444 57	119,036 77	3.890,930 74	144,285 13	718,014 00	146,525 20	149,618 60	19,662 00	16,423,740 98

Chicoutimi		10,498 73		74 30						250 00	10,823 03
Drummondville										50 00	50 00
Granby				74,934 61		979,728 20	590,362 60	550 80		550 00	1,646,126 21
Hull										28 00	28 00
Montreal	4,288,089 86	374,829 62	2,049,335 25	352,908 01	26,162,944 57	2,757,276 10	5,197,469 50	233,378 35	54,708 75	11,299 50	41.482.239 51
Quebec	912,193 86	22,200 01	81,000 00	7,065 90	169,947 60	497,775 00	69,299 45	17,613 60		1,154 00	1,778,249 42
Shawinigan Falls		61 88								179 00	240 88
Sherbrooke		3,631 32		882 78			255 60	214 80		325 00	5,309 50
Sorel	2,772 25									250 00	3,022 25
St. Hyacinthe	2,344 50	55 35		3,159 00			5,940 80	8,443 20		304 00	20,246 85
St. Johns		189 34		25,128 77		849 54	7,558 20			212 50	33,938 35
Sutton		198 00								50 00	248 00
Three Rivers		55 69	6,134 40			16,700 00				150 00	23.040 09
Valleyfield		510 84	4,860 00							150 00	5,520 84
Total Quebec	5,205,400 47	412,230 78	2.141,329 65	464,153 37	26,332,892 17	4,252,328 84	5,870,886 15	260,200 75	54,708 75	14,952 00	45,009,082 93
Fredericton	215,024 43									50 00	215,074 43
St. John		19,118 57	22,539 18	324 19			178 00			827 00	42,986 94
St. Stephen		1,888 92								100 00	1,988 92
Woodstock		10,339 56								150 00	10,489 56
Total New Brunswick	215,024 43	31,347 05	22,539 18	324 19			178 00			1,127 00	270.539 85
Amherst										27 00	27 00
Annapolis Royal		950 40								50 00	1,000 40
Digby										2 00	2 00
Halifax	36,050 80	5,170 96	26,940 00							425 00	68,586 76
Kentville										10 00	10 00
Sydney										2 00	2 00
Yarmouth		340 56		522 98			308 00	21 00		100 00	1,292 54
Total Nova Scotia	36,050 80	6,461 92	26,940 00	522 98			308 00	21 00		616 00	70.920 70
Charlottetown, P.E.I.		269 28				34.827 20				179 00	35.275 48
Brandon			13,446 00							125 00	13,571 00
Winnipeg	322,590 85	122,480 66	400,420 44			1,263 00	2,214 00		18,643 05	5,544 00	873,156 00
Portage la Prairie										6 00	6 00
Total Manitoba	322,590 85	122,480 66	413,866 44			1,263 00	2,214 00		18,643 05	5,675 00	886,733 00
Moosejaw			13.500 00						18,306 00	162 00	31,968 00
North Portal			9.597 60							100 00	9.697 60
Prince Albert			28,959 00						20,678 55	256 00	49.893 55
Regina	275,269 30	3,766 71	33.424 80						14,250 15	534 00	327,244 96
Saskatoon		319 29	46.800 00							253 00	47,372 29
Total Saskatchewan	275,269 30	4,086 00	132,281 40						53.234 70	1,305 00	466,176 40

No. 2—COLLECTION in Ports on account of Excise Duties. Amount collected during fiscal year ended March 31, 1930—*Con.*

Ports	Spirits		Malt	Cigars	Manufactured Tobacco		Foreign Leaf		Malt Liquor	Licences	Total
	Potable	Non-potable			Cigarettes	Tobacco	Unstemmed	Stemmed			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Calgary	184,834 60	3,946 10	198,815 00	288 90		110 00	227 20	18 00	3,574 50	689 00	392,503 30
Edmonton	148,988 13	5,553 01	90,288 00						13,614 75	379 00	258,822 89
Lethbridge			100,230 00						44,089 50	180 00	144,499 50
Total Alberta	333,822 73	9,499 11	389,333 00	288 90		110 00	227 20	18 00	61,278 75	1,248 00	795,825 69
Cranbrook			12,156 00							50 00	12,206 00
Fernie			14,205 00							100 00	14,305 00
Nanaimo				170 10			374 00			50 00	594 10
Nelson			14,452 14							100 00	14,552 14
New Westminster	184,354 42		63,450 06	340 14			535 60	103 80	3,515 85	550 00	252,849 87
Penticton			4,440 00							52 00	4,492 00
Revelstoke			2,880 00							100 00	2,980 00
Rossland			900 00								900 00
Vancouver	1,012,128 71	27,766 14	116,768 85	4,754 30		6,198 00	3,240 00	4,092 00	1,098 75	2,210 50	1,178,257 25
Victoria	157,762 61	900 95	67,815 00	129 61			151 40			495 00	227,254 57
Total British Columbia	1,354,245 74	28,667 09	297,067 05	5,394 15		6,198 00	4,301 00	4,195 80	4,614 60	3,707 50	1,708,390 93
Dawson	2,250 60									50 00	2,300 60
White Horse	2,534 58										2,534 58
Total Yukon	4,785 18									50 00	4,835 18
Grand Total	**17,354,066 69**	**1,173,388 67**	**4,493,801 29**	**589,720 36**	**30,223,822 91**	**4,439,012 17**	**6,596,128 35**	**410,960 75**	**342,098 45**	**48,521 50**	**65,671,521 14**
SUMMARY											
Ontario	9,606,877 19	558,346 78	1,070,444 57	119,036 77	3,890,930 74	144,285 13	718,014 00	146,525 20	149,618 60	19 662 00	16,423,740 98
Quebec	5,205,400 47	412,230 78	2,141,329 65	464,153 37	26,332,892 17	4,252,328 84	5,870,886 15	260,200 75	54,708 75	14 952 00	45,009,082 93
New Brunswick	215,024 43	31,347 05	22,539 18	324 19			178 00			1,127 00	270,539 85
Nova Scotia	36,050 80	6,461 92	26,940 00	522 98			308 00	21 00		616 00	70,920 70
P. E. Island		269 28				34,827 20				179 00	35,275 48
Manitoba	322,590 85	122,480 66	413,866 44			1,263 00	2,214 00		18,643 05	5,675 00	886,733 00
Saskatchewan	275,269 30	4,086 00	132,281 40						53,234 70	1,305 00	466,176 40
Alberta	333,822 73	9,499 11	389,333 00	288 90		110 00	227 20	18 00	61,278 75	1,248 00	795,825 69
British Columbia	1,354,245 74	28,667 09	297,067 05	5,394 15		6,198 00	4,301 00	4,195 80	4,614 60	3,707 50	1,708,390 93
Yukon	4,785 18									50 00	4,835 18
Total	**17,354,066 69**	**1,173,388 67**	**4,493,801 29**	**589,720 36**	**30,223,822 91**	**4,439,012 17**	**6,596,128 35**	**410,960 75**	**342,098 45**	**48,521 50**	**65,671,521 14**

No. 3—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Excise Duties Collected during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930

Provinces	Spirits		Malt	Cigars	Manufactured Tobacco		Foreign Leaf		Canada Twist	Malt Liquor	Licences	Total
	Potable	Non-potable			Cigarettes	Tobacco	Unstemmed	Stemmed				
1929	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	11,106,886 08	566,404 17	1,299,501 61	124,068 63	3,210,996 01	153,380 00	700,211 50	153,545 40	12 00	188,522 85	19,164 50	17,522,692 75
Quebec	4,348,630 86	395,553 87	2,173,477 50	441,259 96	24,439,711 96	4,199,773 27	6,143,217 60	245,126 60	....	60,487 50	15,036 50	42,462,275 62
New Brunswick	174,360 16	29,297 33	13,109 73	367 47	....	....	185 20	63 60	....	....	1,179 00	218,562 49
Nova Scotia	19,903 20	5,322 17	22,860 00	651 16	....	....	504 00	....	....	....	559 00	49,799 53
P.E. Island	....	99 00	....	....	....	36,099 60	240 40	....	....	....	150 00	36,589 00
Manitoba	322,461 63	126,121 20	383,949 30	....	....	1,750 40	2,977 30	....	....	16,525 65	3,208 00	856,993 48
Saskatchewan	443,238 07	160 40	174,424 98	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,892 45	864 00	636,579 90
Alberta	343,468 65	15,578 28	407,472 30	323 70	....	....	235 80	3 00	....	31,627 35	1,410 00	800,119 08
British Columbia	1,412,551 11	26,081 42	280,499 28	6,174 17	....	3,715 40	4,830 80	6,373 80	....	31,484 25	3,402 00	1,775,112 23
Yukon	1,311 07	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70 00	1,381 07
Totals	**18,172,809 03**	**1,164,617 84**	**4,755,294 70**	**572,845 09**	**27,650,707 97**	**4,394,718 67**	**6,852,402 60**	**405,112 40**	**12 00**	**346,540 05**	**45,043 00**	**64,360,103 35**
1930												
Ontario	9,606,877 19	558,346 78	1,070,444 57	119,036 77	3,890,930 74	144,285 13	718,014 00	146,525 20	....	149,618 60	19,662 00	16,423,740 98
Quebec	5,205.400 47	412,230 78	2,141,329 65	464,153 37	26,332,892 17	4,252,328 84	5,870,886 15	260,200 75	....	54,708 75	14,952 00	45,009,082 93
New Brunswick	215,024 43	31,347 05	22,539 18	324 19	....	....	178 00	....	....	....	1,127 00	270,539 85
Nova Scotia	36,050 80	6,461 92	26,940 00	522 98	....	....	308 00	21 00	....	....	616 00	70,920 70
P.E. Island	....	269 28	....	....	....	34,827 20	....	....	....	....	179 00	35,275 48
Manitoba	322,590 85	122,480 66	413,866 44	....	....	1,263 00	2,214 00	....	....	18,643 05	5,675 00	886,733 00
Saskatchewan	275.269 30	4,086 00	132,281 40	....	....	....	....	....	....	53,234 70	1,305 00	466,176 40
Alberta	333,822 73	9,499 11	389,333 00	288 90	....	110 00	227 20	18 00	....	61,278 75	1,248 00	795,825 69
British Columbia	1,354,245 74	28,667 09	297,067 05	5,394 15	....	6,198 00	4,301 00	4,195 80	....	4,614 60	3,707 50	1,708,390 93
Yukon	4,785 18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	4,835 13
Totals	**17,354,066 69**	**1,173,388 67**	**4,493,801,29**	**589,720 36**	**30,223,822 91**	**4,439,012 17**	**6,596,128 35**	**410,960 75**	....	**342,098 45**	**48,521 50**	**65,671,521 14**

EXCISE DUTY REVENUES

No. 4—Comparative Statement of Receipts for 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30

—		Totals
		$ cts.
Spirits	1927-28	18,261,412 32
	1928-29	19,337,426 87
	1929-30	18,527,455 36
Malt Liquor	1927-28	234,220 05
	1928-29	346,540 05
	1929-30	342,098 45
Malt	1927-28	4,274,966 11
	1928-29	4,755,294 70
	1929-30	4,493,801 29
Tobacco	1927-28	34,699,538 85
	1928-29	39,302,953 64
	1929-30	41,669,924 18
Cigars	1927-28	545,353 49
	1928-29	572,845 09
	1929-30	589,720 36
Licences	1927-28	46,594 50
	1928-29	45,043 00
	1929-30	48,521 50
Total Revenue	**1927-28**	**58,062,085 32**
	1928-29	**64,360,103 35**
	1929-30	**65,671,521 14**

No. 5—STATEMENT showing the quantities of the several articles subject to Excise Duty, entered for consumption during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1928, 1929, 1930, and the duty accrued thereon

Articles subject to Excise Duty	1928				1929				1930			
	Quantities			Duty	Quantities			Duty	Quantities			Duty
	Ex-manufactory	Ex-warehouse	Totals		Ex-manufactory	Ex-warehouse	Totals		Ex-manufactory	Ex-warehouse	Totals	
	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	$ cts.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	$ cts.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	P. Gals.	$ cts.
Spirits	3,818	2,965,979	2,969,797	18,261,412 32	131	3,051,677	3,051,808	19,337,973 75	312	2,980,370	2,980,682	18,526,908 48
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.		Gals.	Gals.	Gals.		Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	
Malt liquor, the duty being paid on malt	57,047,374	1,343,986	58,391,360	234,220 05	64,006,514	1,712,615	65,719,129	346,540 05	61,253,493	1,738,663	62,992,156	342,098 45
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Malt	383,490	142,160,457	142,543,947	4,274,966 11	3,203	158,486,816	158,490,019	4,755,294 70	2,896	149,743,815	149,746,711	4,493,801 29
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
Cigars	87,743,934	93,986,680	181,730,614	545,395 51	93,205,051	97,776,115	190,981,166	572,682 92	91,859,410	104,392,547	196,251,957	588,977 14
Cigarettes	3,760,184,475	166,837,850	3,927,022,325	23,569,641 00	3,857,487,995	750,012,430	4,607,500,425	27,652,168 82	2,829,435,865	2,206,442,790	5,035,878,655	30,222,362 00
	Lb.	Lb	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Canada Twist					60		60	12 00				
Tobacco	19,456,367	1,505,750	20,962,117	4,192,423 40	19,853,473	1,125,729½	20,979,202½	4,196,305 58	20,530,934	635,820	21,166,754	4,233,350 80
Snuff	945,630		945,630	189,126 00	993,959		993,959	198,791 80	1,028,701		1,028,701	205,740 20
Totals	20,401,997	1,505,750	21,907,747	27,951,190 40	20,847,492	1,125,729½	21,973,221½	32,047,278 20	21,559,635	635,820	22,195,455	34,661,453 00
Raw leaf tobacco, foreign		16,539,478	16,539,478	6,743,612 95		17,834,925½	17,834,925½	7,257,515 00		17,149,380	17,149,380	7,007,089 10
Other materials	20,570		20,570	4,731 10								
Total duties on tobacco and cigarettes				34,699,534 45				39,304,793 20				41,668,542 10
Licences, spirits				6,125 00				6,625 00				7,750 00
" malt liquor				5,025 00				4,900 00				5,550 00
" malt				2,100 00				1,650 00				1,850 00
" cigars				4,500 00				4,200 00				4,075 00
" tobacco				2,825 00				2,825 00				2,875 00
" sundry				26,019 50				24,843 00				26,421 50
Grand total duty				**58,062,122 94**				**64,362,327 62**				**65,668,848 96**

No. 6—Comparative Statement of Manufactures for

Provinces	Licences		Material Taken				
			Grain				
	No.	Fees	Malt	Indian Corn	Rye	Oats	Rice
1929		$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario	9	2,500	24,133,471	58,179,948	51,273,619	228,102	43,123
Quebec	9	2,375	8,800,131	28,946,450	15,114,081	......	......
New Brunswick	1	250	......	......	......	......	......
Manitoba	2	500	95,524	751,429	51,101	......	......
British Columbia	4	1,000	6,141,246	18,234,489	14,010,735	......	41,400
Totals	**25**	**6,625**	**39,170,372**	**106,112,316**	**80,449,536**	**228,102**	**84,523**
1930							
Ontario	11	3,000	24,577,098	66,428,068	48,277,210	257,510	......
Quebec	10	2,500	13,987,223	38,867,348	23,865,368	......	......
New Brunswick	1	250	......	......	......	......	......
Manitoba	2	1,000	62,898	197,687	222,399	......	......
British Columbia	4	1,000	3,437,000	9,449,888	5,710,218	......	58,330
Totals	**28**	**7,750**	**42,064,219**	**114,942,991**	**78,075,195**	**257,510**	**58,330**

SPIRITS

the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930

for Use		Used in spirits manufactured		Proof spirits manufactured	Duty collected ex-manufactory on deficiencies and assessments		Total duty collected ex-manufactory including licence fees
Total grain	Molasses	Grain	Molasses				
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	$ cts.	$ cts.
133,858,263	35,835,824	133,713,064	36,287,024	9,797,340·26	23·64	212 76	2,712 76
52,860,662	38,299,807	52,593,332	38,299,807	4,611,139·22	107·01	965 18	3,340 18
....	2,267,550	....	2,267,550	86,110·71	....	....	250 00
898,054	....	850,006	....	45,208·81	....	....	500 00
38,427,870	1,696,420	38,256,372	1,683,520	2,276,512 68	....	....	1,000 00
226,044,849	**78,099,601**	**225,412,774**	**78,537,901**	**16,816,311·68**	**130·65**	**1,177 94**	**7,802 94**
139,539,886	30,230,400	140,443,699	30,004,800	9,792,809·16	138·62	1,247 58	4,247 58
76,719,939	26,602,047	76,252,129	26,602,047	5,676,092·73	126·41	1,137 69	3,637 69
....	....	....	....	345·17	....	....	250 00
482,984	....	531,032	....	26,143·53	....	....	1,000 00
18,655,436	4,204,160	18,826,936	4,195,560	1,318,042·64	47·53	427 77	1,427 77
235,398,245	**61,036,607**	**236,053,796**	**60,802,407**	**16,813,433·23**	**312·56**	**2,813 04**	**10,563 04**

SPIRITS

No. 7—**Comparative Statement** showing the transactions in the Distilleries in the Dominion of Canada, during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930

Provinces	In process, including deficiencies brought forward	Manufactured, including surpluses	Returned to distillery for redistillation	Received from other sources, duty paid	Totals	Warehoused	Spirits and fusel oil written off	Deficiencies on which duty was collected	In process, including deficiencies, carried forward	Totals
	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.
1929										
Ontario	380,078 24	9,797,340 26	1,413,714 63	72,322 58	11,663,455 71	11,134,855 01	7,911 45	23 64	520,665 61	11,663,455 71
Quebec	211,780 73	4,611,139 22	468,843 75	205,695 90	5,497,459 60	5,123,926 33	10,167 65	107 01	363,258 61	5,497,459 60
New Brunswick	22,372 67	86,110 71	....	....	108,483 38	51,684 70	24 85	....	56,773 83	108,483 38
Manitoba	13,308 09	45,208 81	159,551 01	662 56	218,730 47	201,776 35	140 13	....	16,813 99	218,730 47
British Columbia	57,578 66	2,276,512 68	16,433 24	15,316 60	2,365,841 18	2,282,127 69	392 30	....	83,321 19	2,365,841 18
Totals	**685,118 39**	**16,816,311 68**	**2,058,542 63**	**293,997 64**	**19,853,970 34**	**18,794,370 08**	**18,636 38**	**130 65**	**1,040,833 23**	**19,853,970 34**
1930										
Ontario	520,665 61	9,792,809 16	1,005,477 50	90,365 27	11,409,317 54	10,942,589 72	9,277 24	138 62	457,311 96	11,409,317 54
Quebec	363,258 61	5,676,092 73	837,000 53	210,560 97	7,086,912 84	6,821,183 73	11,458 53	126 41	254,144 17	7,086,912 84
New Brunswick	56,773 83	345 17	....	....	57,119 00	....	....	....	57,119 00	57,119 00
Manitoba	16,813 99	26,143 53	114,941 12	717 43	158,616 07	148,068 68	....	....	10,547 39	158,616 07
British Columbia	83,321 19	1,318,042 64	28,488 58	25,629 51	1,455,481 92	1,357,183 07	420 00	47 53	97,831 32	1,455,481 92
Totals	**1,040,833 23**	**16,813,433 23**	**1,985,907 73**	**327,273 18**	**20,167,447 37**	**19,269,025 20**	**21,155 77**	**312 56**	**876,953 84**	**20,167,447 37**

DR.

SPIRITS

No. 8—STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Ports	Remaining in Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Imported	Received from other Ports		Totals
				Removed during year	In Transit last year	
	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls
Amherstburg	1,465,569	305,319·02		228,884·70		535,669·41
Belleville	7,131,186·45	3,876,279·17		40,739·55	969·26	11,049,174·43
Brantford	145·20			141·90		287·10
Bridgeburg				1,140·15		1,140·15
Chatham	252·05		501·40			753·45
Cobourg	1,306·80			4,801·50		6,108·30
Cornwall				212·85		212·85
Fort William	371·25			22,553·81		22,925·06
Hamilton	345·92		3,605·49	21,886·57	780·45	26,618·43
Kingston	283·80			16,483·50		16,767·30
Kitchener	1,703,176·35	714,674·65		47,578·70		2,465,429·70
Lindsay	200,831·44	194,221·71		2,292·32		397,345·47
London	298·65			3,672·90	141·90	4,113·45
Niagara Falls		5,539·17		403·10		5,942·27
North Bay						
Ottawa	10,621·95		2,685·10	66,956·43	371·25	80,634·73
Peterboro				288·75		288·75
Port Hope				115·50		115·50
Prescott	350,470·34			169,813·53		520,283·87
Sarnia	186,454·53	93,240·10		148·50		279·843·13
Stratford				148·73		148·73
St. Thomas	72·72			221·35		294·07
Toronto	3,843,295·99	1,795,224·46	1,720·17	395,215·45	3,965·05	6,039,421·12
Welland	3,692·03	5,046·96		15,016·27		23,755·26
Windsor	6,639,102·31	3,953,044·48		368,665·41	9,308·67	10,970,120·87
Woodstock	354·75			11,564·85	354·75	12,274·35
Total, Ontario	20,073,728·22	10,942,589·72	8,512·16	1,418,946·32	15,891·33	32,459,667·75
Chicoutimi				5,037·45	72·60	5,110·05
Montreal	6,583,216·28	†2,170·25 6,791,224·35 ‡15·80	921·70	379,933·65	20,988·00	13,778,470·03
Quebec	16,462·63			168,728·47	445·50	185,636·60
Shawinigan Falls				82·50		82·50
Sherbrooke	112·20			1,584·00		1,696·20
Sorel	56,560·61					58,560·61
St. Hyacinthe	119,329·16	29,959·38				149,288·54
St. Johns				1,262·25		1,262·25
Sutton				82·50		82·50
Three Rivers	28·57			74·25		102·82
Valleyfield				212·85		212·85
Total, Quebec	6,777,709·45	6,821,183·73 †2,170·25 ‡15·80	921·70	556,997·92	21,506·10	14,180,504·95
Fredericton	1,283·46			24,026·76		25,310·22
St. John	13,650·15	†5,245·79		13,079·55	371·25	32,346·74
St. Stephen				787·05		787·05
Woodstock	70·95			3,953·40	354·75	4,379·10
Total, New Brunswick	15,004·56	†5,245·79		41,846·76	726·00	62,823·11
Annapolis Royal				396·00		396·00
Halifax	877·70			7,965·80		8,843·50
Yarmouth				70·95	70·95	141·90
Total, Nova Scotia	877·70			8,432·75	70·95	9,381·40
Charlottetown, P.E.I.				41·25	70·95	112·20
Winnipeg, Man	147,230·18	148,068·68		169,550·92	11,395·28	476,245·06
Regina	13,850·49			36,288·62		50,139·11
Saskatoon				425·70		425·70
Total, Saskatchewan	13,850·49			36,714·32		50,564·81
Calgary	10,504·78			25,656·50		36,161·28
Edmonton	6,834·32			26,815·31	228·15	33,877·78
Total, Alberta	17,339·10			52,471·81	228·15	70,039·06
New Westminster	2,266,956·97	983,392·44		67·54		3,250,416·95
Vancouver	1,472,573·21	373,790·63		62,224·30	898·48	1,909,486·62
Victoria	1,920·22			20,857·46		22,777·68
Total, British Columbia	3,741,450·40	1,357,183·07		83,149·30	898·48	5,182,681·25
Dawson	207·82			140·81		348·63
White Horse				281·62		281·62
Total, Yukon	207·82			422·43		630·25
Sundries	8,612·54					8,612·54
Grand Totals	**30,796,010·46**	**‡15,80 19,269,025·20 †7,416·04**	**9,433·86**	**2,368,573·78**	**50,787·24**	**52,501,262·38**

†Seizures. ‡Surplus.

SPIRITS

No. 8—STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the

Ports	Entered for Consumption			Removed to other Ports	
	Quantity	Used in Bonded Factories	Duty	Warehoused in Ports to which removed	In Transit
	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	$ cts.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.
Amherstburg	78,857·80	72,526·77	727,775 90		
Belleville	159,987·27		1,435,793 71	516,119·68	1,753·21
Brantford		145·20	348 48		
Bridgeburg		1,140·15	2,736 36		
Chatham		457·56	1,445 54		
Cobourg		6,034·05	14,481 72		
Cornwall		212·85	510 84		
Fort William	16,012·85		144,199 81		
Hamilton	368·07	24,697·35	29,918 61	283·80	
Kingston		16,483·50	4,821 16		
Kitchener	135,611·30	297·00	1,204,009 63	96,620·74	4,042·51
Lindsay	8,314·54	295·35	75,891 15	40,302·84	
London		3,819·75	9,191 75		
Niagara Falls		403·10	967 44		
North Bay			2 98		
Ottawa	38,710·68	32,401·48	420,585 58		
Peterboro		165·00	400 96		
Port Hope		115·50	277 20		
Prescott	24,449·43		220,155 40	45,248·99	
Sarnia					
Stratford		148·73	356 95		
St. Thomas		294·07	220 56		
Toronto	97,146·22	310,131·39	1,216,652 83	440,393·66	277·20
Welland	17,265 81		153,021·51	1,058·93	
Windsor	488,823·12	29,776·44	4,496,761 52	281,480·74	4,320·99
Woodstock		12,274·35	3,448 80		
Total, Ontario	1,065,547·09	511,819·59	10,163,976 39	1,421,509·38	10,393·91
Chicoutimi		5,035·80	10,498 73		
Montreal	476,787·13	291,356·17	4,661,781 79	541,950·52	8,405·10
Quebec	101,291·62	57,033·28	934,393 87	110·12	
Shawinigan Falls		82·50	61 88		
Sherbrooke		1,442·10	3,631 32		
Sorel	246·75		2,225 37	51,217·62	
St. Hyacinthe	92·77		2,399 85	80,753·71	6,601·49
St. Johns		1,262·25	189 34		
Sutton		82·50	198 00		
Three Rivers		74·25	55 69		
Valleyfield		212·85	510 84		
Total, Quebec	578,418·27	356,581·70	5,615,946 68	674,031·97	15,006·59
Fredericton	23,875·93		215,024 43		
St. John		19,064·54	19,118 57		
St. Stephen		787·05	1,888 92		
Woodstock		4,308·15	10,339 56		
Total, New Brunswick	23,875·93	24,159·74	246,371 48		
Annapolis Royal		396·00	950 40		
Halifax	3,998·62	2,154·57	41,221 76		
Yarmouth		141·90	340 56		
Total, Nova Scotia	3,998·62	2,692·47	42,512 72		
Charlottetown, P.E.I.		112·20	269 28		
Winnipeg, Man.	35,966·95	109,322·10	445,071 51	32,277·14	
Regina	30,570·03	13,327·71	279,036 01		
Saskatoon		425·70	319 29		
Total, Saskatchewan	30,570·03	13,753·41	279,355 30		
Calgary	20,523·54	7,207·54	188,780 70	348·87	
Edmonton	16,542·03	10,609·00	154,541 14	659·06	
Total, Alberta	37,065·57	17,816·54	343,321 84	1,007·93	
New Westminster	20,358·98		184,354 42	196,483·92	5,906·90
Vancouver	112,220·30	17,678·65	1,039,467 08	42,853·39	28,614·34
Victoria	17,509·79	370·76	158,663 56	410·05	
Total, British Columbia	150,089·07	18,049·41	1,382,485 06	239,747·36	34,521·24
Dawson	250·07		2,250 60		
White Horse	281·62		2,534 58		
Total, Yukon	531·69		4,785 18		
Sundries					
Grand Totals	**1,926,063·22**	**1,054,307·16**	**18,524,095 44**	**2,368,573·78**	**59,921·74**

SPIRITS Cr.

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Taken for Redistillation	Free		Exported	Remaining in Warehouse	Totals
	Legal Allowance	Other			
P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.
	129·80	47·46		384,107·58	535,669·41
581,635·31	72,118·32	427,898·50	332,156·76	8,957,505·38	11,049,174·43
				141·90	287·10
					1,140·15
				295·89	753·45
				74·25	6,108·30
					212·85
				6,912·21	22,925·06
				1,269·21	26,618·43
				283·80	16,767·30
5,336·11	43,086·67	2,797·75	103·95	2,177,533·67	2,465,429·70
36,426·78	641·30	16,463·55	15·74	294,885·37	397,345·47
				293·70	4,113·45
				5,539·17	5,942·27
		49·50		9,473·07	80,634·73
				123·75	288·75
					115·50
	7,074·67	92,171·03	3,391·58	347,948·17	520,283·87
148·50				279,694·63	279,843·13
					148·73
					294·07
21,729·09	26,822·38	818,229·86	106,137·07	4,218,554·25	6,039,421·12
		4,365·10		1,065·42	23,755·26
360,201·71	127,608·29	27·166·21	245,612·95	9,405·130·42	10,970,120·87
					12,274·35
1,005,477·50	277,481·43	1,389,188·96	687,418·05	26,090,831·84	32,459,667·75
				74·25	5,110·05
805,489·39	168,501·85	1,342,420·36	879,495·06	9,264,064·45	13,778,470·03
		1,691·25	12·59	25,497·74	185,636·60
					82·50
				254·10	1,696·20
	7,096·24				58,560·61
31,511·14	2,743·39	22,882·53		4,703·51	149,288·54
					1,262·25
					82·50
				28·57	102·82
					212·85
837,000·53	178,341·48	1,366,994·14	879,507·65	9,294,622·62	14,180,504·95
			1·42	1,432·87	25,310·22
				13,282·20	32,346·74
					787·05
				70·95	4,379·10
			1·42	14,786·02	62,823·11
					396·00
			72·05	2,618·26	8,843·50
					141·90
			72·05	2,618·26	9,381·40
					112·20
114,941·12	2,033·91	46,562·64		135,141·20	476,245·06
				6,241·37	50,139·11
					425·70
				6,241·37	50,564·81
				8,081·33	36,161·28
				6,067·69	33,877·78
				14,149·02	70,039·06
27,876·76	48,880·52	85,001·22	120,217·10	2,745,691·55	3,250,416·95
611·82	38,101·19	72,337·87	122,963·20	1,474,105·86	1,909,486·62
			17·29	4,469·79	22,777·68
28,488·58	86,981·71	157,339·09	243,197·59	4,224,267·20	5,182,681·25
				98·56	348·63
					281·62
				98·56	630·25
				8,612·54	8,612·54
1,985,907·73	**544,838·53**	**2,960,084·83**	**1,810,196·76**	**39,791,368·63**	**52,501,262·38**

SPIRITS

Dr. No. 9—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930

Provinces	Remaining in Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Imported	Received from other Ports		Totals
				Removed during year	In Transit last year	
	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P Galls.	P. Galls.
1929						
Ontario	15,086,225·95	11,134,855·01	32,551·53	1,348,552·32	128·70	27,602,313·51
Quebec	4,492,782·27	‡19·73 5,123,926·33	492·33	582,181·77	2,305·44	10,201,707·87
New Brunswick	13,045·50	51,684·70		39,476·77	1,593·90	105,800·87
Nova Scotia	618·15			4,695·56		5,313·71
Prince Edward Island				41·25		41·25
Manitoba	204,830·48	201,776·35		200,591·66	12·268·13	619,466·62
Saskatchewan	8,138·30			52,677·39	2,860·23	63,675·92
Alberta	18,626·85			73,002·43		91,629·28
British Columbia	1,915,884·94	2,282,127·69		62,299·62		4,260,312·25
Yukon	76·19			277·10		353·29
Sundries	8,612·54					8,612·54
Grand Totals	**21,748,841·17**	**18,794,370·08** **‡19·73**	**33,043·86**	**2,363,795·87**	**19,156·40**	**42,959,227·11**
1930						
Ontario	20,073,728·22	10,942,589·72	8,512·16	1,418,946·32	15,891·33	32,459,667·75
Quebec	6,777,709·45	†2,170·25 6,821,183·73 ‡15·80	921·70	556,997·92	21,506·10	14,180,504·95
New Brunswick	15,004·56	†5,245·79		41,846·76	726·00	62,823·11
Nova Scotia	877·70			8,432·75	70·95	9,381·40
Prince Edward Island				41·25	70·95	112·20
Manitoba	147,230·18	148,068·68		169,550·92	11,395·28	476,245·06
Saskatchewan	13,850·49			36,714·32		50,564·81
Alberta	17,339·10			52,471·81	228·15	70,039·06
British Columbia	3,741,450·40	1,357,183·07		83,149·30	898·48	5,182,681·25
Yukon	207·82			422·43		630·25
Sundries	8,612·54					8,612·54
Grand Totals	**30,796,010·46**	**†7,416·04** **19,269,025·20** **‡15·80**	**9,433·86**	**2,368,573·78**	**50,787·24**	**52,501,262·38**

†Seizures. ‡Surplus.

Provinces	Entered for Consumption			Removed to other ports		Taken for Redistillation	Free		Exported	Remaining in Warehouse	Totals
	Quantity	Used in Bonded Factories	Duty	Warehoused in ports to which removed	In Transit		Legal Allowance	Other			
	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	$ cts.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.	P. Galls.
1929											
Ontario	1,234,502·82	497,047·33	11,673,077 49	1,664,875·81	24,174·99	1,413,714·63	363,284·80	1,504,211·99	826,772·92	20,073,728.22	27,602,313·51
Quebec	480,600·59	328,133·56	4,743,766 43	504,534·89	13,267·54	468,843·75	65,079·10	1,303,710·45	259,918·54	6,777,619·45	10,201,707·87
New Brunswick	19,348·23	21,205·70	203,657 49	3,901·41			126·38	46,214·59		15,004·56	105,800·87
Nova Scotia	2,209·51	2,217·57	25,225 37						8·93	877·70	5,313·71
Prince Edward Island		41·25	99 00								41·25
Manitoba	35,998·68	135,932·55	448,582 83	77,549·19	2,768·65	159,551·01	9,576·58	50,859·78		147,230·18	619,466·62
Saskatchewan	49,231·43	594·00	443,398 47							13,850·49	63,675·92
Alberta	38,133·24	35,060·63	359,046 93	1,096·31						17,339·10	91,629·28
British Columbia	156,631·74	14,642·67	1,438,632 53	111,838·26	10,576·06	16,433·24	42,959·25	109,205·21	56,575·42	3,741,450·40	4,260,312·25
Yukon	145·47		1,309 27							207·82	353·29
Sundries										8,612·54	8,612·54
Totals	**2,016,801·71**	**1,034,875·26**	**19,336,795 81**	**2,563,795·87**	**50,787·24**	**2,058,542·63**	**481,026·11**	**3,014,202·02**	**1,143,275·81**	**30,795,920.46**	**42,959,227·11**
1930											
Ontario	1,065,547·09	511,819·59	10,163,976 39	1,421,509·38	10,393·91	1,005,477 50	277,481·43	1,389,188·96	687,418·05	26,090,831.84	32,459,667·75
Quebec	578,418·27	356,581·70	5,615,946 68	674,031·97	15,006·59	837,000·53	178,341·48	1,366,994·14	879,507·65	9,294,622·62	14,180,504·95
New Brunswick	23,875·93	24,159·74	246,371 48						1·42	14,786·02	62,823·11
Nova Scotia	3,998·62	2,692·47	42,512 72						72·05	2,618·26	9,381·40
Prince Edward Island		112·20	269 28								112·20
Manitoba	35,966·95	109,322·10	445,071 51	32,277·14		114,941·12	2,033·91	46,562·64		135,141·20	476,245 06
Saskatchewan	30,570·03	13,753·41	279,355 30							6,241·37	50,564·81
Alberta	37,065·57	17,816·54	343,321 84	1,007·93						14,149·02	70,039·06
British Columbia	150,089·07	18,049·41	1,382,485 06	239,747·36	34,521·24	28,488·58	86,981·71	157,339·09	243,197·59	4,224,267·20	5,182,681·25
Yukon	531·69		4,785 18							98·56	630·25
Sundries										8,612·54	8,612·54
Grand Totals	**1,926,063·22**	**1,054,307·16**	**18,524,095·44**	**2,368,573·78**	**59,921·74**	**1,985,907·73**	**544,838·53**	**2,960,084·83**	**1,810,196·76**	**39,791,368.63**	**52,501,262·38**

	1929	1930
Total duty collected ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse	$19,337,973 75	$18,526,908 48
Licence fees	6,625 00	7,750 00
	$19,344,598 75	$18,534,658 48

MALT

No. 10—Comparative Statement of Manufactures for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930

Provinces	Licences		Grain Steeped	Grain Used in Malt Manufactured	Malt			Total Duty Collected Ex-Manufactory including Licence Fees
	No.	Fees			Manufactured	Paid Duty	Warehoused	
1929		$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$ cts.
Ontario............	3	600	11,036,100	9,755,900	8,147,770	....	8,147,770	600 00
Quebec............	1	200	42,620,200	42,687,400	34,276,665	....	34,276,665	200 00
Manitoba............	2	400	112,504,810	110,941,450	92,357,285	....	92,357,285	400 00
Alberta............	1	200	51,068,520	51,058,920	42,270,630	....	42,270,630	200 00
British Columbia...	2	250	2,153,641	2,138,881	1,849,581	3,203	1,846,378	346 09
Totals..........	**9**	**1,650**	**219,383,271**	**216,582,551**	**178,901,931**	**3,203**	**178,898,728**	**1,746 09**
1930								
Ontario............	2	400	56,946,800	56,814,200	47,034,155	....	47,034,155	400 00
Quebec............	1	200	40,389,100	40,288,300	32,749,795	....	32,749,795	200 00
Manitoba............	2	800	106,028,640	108,096,360	91,302,280	....	91,302,280	800 00
Alberta............	1	200	34,124,020	35,655,220	29,746,490	....	29,746,490	200 00
British Columbia...	2	250	1,002,534	1,002,534	891,101	2,896	888,205	336 88
Totals..........	**8**	**1,850**	**238,491,094**	**241,856,614**	**201,723,821**	**2,896**	**201,720,925**	**1,936 88**

MALT

Dr. No. 11—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930 **Cr.**

Provinces	Remaining in Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Increases	Received from other Ports		Imported	Totals	Entered for Consumption		Removed to other Ports		Exported	Free	Remaining in Warehouse	Totals
				Removed during year	In Transit last year			Quantity	Duty	Warehoused in Ports to which Removed	In Transit				
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1929															
	Bondex	37,145													
Ontario	3,999,527	8,147,770	301,435	34,011,380	694,220	31,964,381	79,155,858	43,266,279	1,299,501 61	....	....	269,544	29,469,380	6,150,655	79,155,858
Quebec	4,353,915	34,276,665	77,063	40,345,080	2,300,000	5,241,101	86,593,824	72,498,387	2,173,477 50	714,800	....	1,469,004	8,694,622	3,217,011	86,593,824
New Brunswick	56,000	....	171	379,500	54,000	1,320	490,991	436,991	13,109 73	....	....	....	....	54,000	490,991
Nova Scotia	40,000	....	....	702,000	54,000	....	796,000	762,000	22,860 00	....	....	....	....	34,000	796,000
Manitoba	3,907,169	92,357,285	436,538	501,840	....	670,556	97,873,388	12,800,150	383,949 30	66,069,260	2,606,300	749,275	95,524	15,552,879	97,873,388
Saskatchewan	....	....	400	4,376,270	100,000	1,287,056	5,763,726	5,763,726	174,424 98	....	....	....	....	....	5,763,726
Alberta	4,687,170	42,270,630	165,580	7,838,620	50,000	854,600	55,866,600	13,612,510	407,472 30	34,973,030	1,025,500	....	117,060	6,138,500	55,866,600
B. Columbia	410,011	1,846,378	17,235	14,242,914	150,000	1,096,433	17,762,971	9,346,773	280,403 19	640,514	....	....	6,175,851	1,599,833	17,762,971
	Bondex	**37,145**													
Totals	**17,453,792**	**178,898,728**	**98,422**	**102,397,604**	**3,402,220**	**41,115,447**	**344,303,358**	**158,486,816**	**4,755,198 61**	**102,397,604**	**3,631,800**	**2,487,823**	**44,552,437**	**32,746,878**	**344,303,358**
1930															
	Bondex	247,471													
Ontario	6,150,655	47,034,155	270,139	35,376,900	1,481,550	18,893,916	109,454,786	35,610,197	1,070,444 57	25,073,385	540,000	1,035,077	30,778,384	16,417,743	109,454,786
Quebec	3,217,011	32,749,795	187,365	53,049,760	1,780,800	2,604,762	93,589,493	71,377,655	2,141,329 65	402,975	....	746,268	13,996,705	7,065,890	93,589,493
New Brunswick	54,000	....	175	763,000	....	....	817,175	751,306	22,539 18	....	....	....	....	65,869	817,175
Nova Scotia	34,000	....	....	864,000	....	....	898,000	898,000	26,940 00	....	....	....	....	....	898,000
Manitoba	15,552,879	91,302,280	124,080	411,000	400	696,230	108,086,869	13,849,938	413,866 44	64,968,000	1,103,850	1,419,530	62,898	26,682,653	108,086,869
Saskatchewan	....	....	....	3,669,300	....	740,080	4,409,380	4,409,380	132,281 40	....	....	....	....	....	4,409,380
Alberta	6,138,500	29,746,490	233,480	5,443,685	58,550	1,639,000	43,259,705	12,948,000	389,333 00	18,409,085	492,000	....	298,850	11,111,770	43,259,705
B. Columbia	1,599,833	888,205	10,723	9,808,880	310,500	1,556,029	14,174,170	9,899,339	296,980 17	533,080	....	....	3,490,925	250,826	14,174,170
	Bondex	**247,471**													
Totals	**32,746,878**	**201,720,925**	**825,962**	**109,386,525**	**3,631,800**	**26,130,017**	**374,689,578**	**149,743,815**	**4,493,714 41**	**109,386,525**	**2,135,850**	**3,200,875**	**48,627,762**	**61,594,751**	**374,689,578**

	1929	1930
Total duty collected ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse	$ 4,755,294 70	$ 4,493,801 29
Licence fees	1,650 00	1,850 00
	$ 4,756,944 70	$ 4,495,651 29

MALT LIQUOR

No. 12—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930

Provinces	Licences		Malt Used	Other Commodities Used	Malt Liquor Manufactured	Malt Liquor Exported	Total Duty Collected ex-Manufactory including Licence Fees
	No.	Fees					
1929		$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Gals.	Gals.	$ cts.
Ontario	39	2,150	41,621,165	941,448	17,893,941	....	26,960 30
Quebec	9	550	69,376,176	198,000	31,483,771	9,232	550 00
New Brunswick	2	100	436,269	....	170,056	....	100 00
Nova Scotia	2	150	727,700	....	258,961	3,953	150 00
Manitoba	8	450	10,109,665	68,840	4,550,392	....	16,975 65
Saskatchewan	8	450	5,655,775	91,600	2,393,991	....	18,342 45
Alberta	6	350	12,693,345	146,400	5,410,195	....	350 00
British Columbia	12	700	8,627,252	173,534	3,676,103	5,267	31,119 40
Totals	**86**	**4,900**	**149,247,347**	**1,619,822**	**65,837,410**	**18,452**	**94,547 80**
1930							
Ontario	39	2,150	34,442,771	646,987	14,965,324	4,806	5,245 40
Quebec	9	500	69,616,521	218,800	31,726,511	8,123	500 00
New Brunswick	2	100	741,737	....	276,477	70	100 00
Nova Scotia	2	100	916,000	....	333,829	6,756	100 00
Manitoba	8	900	10,505,240	87,520	4,729,881	....	19,543 05
Saskatchewan	9	750	4,289,649	238,300	2,009,169	....	53,984 70
Alberta	5	300	12,560 490	299,950	5,194,837	....	3,019 05
British Columbia	12	750	9,810,336	20,208	4,214,488	5,274	4,356 75
Totals	**86**	**5,550**	**142,882,744**	**1,511,765**	**63,450,516**	**25,029**	**86,848 95**

	1929 gals.	1930 gals.
Exported	14,573	20,593
Ship Stores	3,879	4,436
	18,452	25,029

MALT LIQUOR

No. 13—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ending March 31, 1929 and 1930

Provinces	Balance in Warehouse	Warehoused	Totals	Written off	Export	S. stores	Entered for Consumption		Remaining in Warehouse	Totals
							Quantity	Duty Paid		
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	No.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	$ cts.	Gals.	Gals.
1929										
Ontario	8,244	1,177,157	1,185,401	8,244	....	....	1,091,417	163,712 55	85,740	1,185,401
Quebec	13,881	414,066	427,947	....	3,661	....	403,250	60,487 50	21,036	427,947
Alberta	....	210,849	210,849	....	....	....	210,849	31,627 35	....	210,849
British Columbia	12,097	10,372	22,469	....	5,267	....	7,099	1,064 85	10,103	22,469
Totals	**34,222**	**1,812,444**	**1,846,666**	**8,244**	**8,928**	....	**1,712,615**	**256,892 25**	**116,879**	**1,846,666**
1930										
Ontario	85,740	1,098,007	1,183,747	11,342	4,410	....	976,821	146,523 20	191,174	1,183,747
Quebec	21,035	375,200	396,235	....	259	27	364,725	54,708 75	31,224	396,235
Alberta	....	390,398	390,398	....	....	....	390,398	58,559 70	....	390,398
British Columbia	10,103	1,020	11,123	....	3,312	72	6,719	1,007 85	1,020	11,123
Totals	**116,878**	**1,864,625**	**1,981,503**	**11,342**	**7,981**	**99**	**1,738,663**	**260,799 50**	**223,418**	**1,981,503**

	1929	1930
Total duty accrued ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse	$ 346,540 05	$ 342,098 45
Licence fees	4,900 00	5,550 00
	$ 351,440 05	$ 347,648 45

TOBACCO

No. 14—Comparative Statement of Manufactures

Provinces	Licences		Total Weight of Raw Leaf Tobacco and other materials actually used	Tobacco		
	No.	Fees		Produced	Paid Duty	Ware-housed
1929	......	$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario	8	400 00	2,098,260	839,284	759,844	79,440
Quebec	43	2,125 00	29,599,482	20,009,169	18,886,292	1,122,877
Prince Edward Island	2	100 00	167,225	180,498	180,498	....
Manitoba	2	100 00	9,013	8,262	8,262	....
British Columbia	2	100 00	17,977	18,577	18,577	....
Totals	**57**	**2,825 00**	**31,891,957**	**21,055,790**	**19,853,473**	**1,202,317**
1930						
Ontario	8	425 00	2,260,413	736,423	721,412	15,011
Quebec	41	2,100 00	30,328,918	20,264,626	19,598,056	666,570
Prince Edward Island	2	100 00	160,193	174,136	174,136	....
Manitoba	1	100 00	6,368	5,790	5,790	....
Alberta	1	25 00	541	550	550	....
British Columbia	3	125 00	29,029	30,990	30,990	....
Totals	**56**	**2,875 00**	**32,785,462**	**21,212,515**	**20,530,934**	**681,581**

TOBACCO

for the Years ending March 31, 1929 and 1930

Cigarettes			Cigarettes, Overweight			Snuff		Total Duty Collected ex-Manufactory (including Licence Fees)
Produced	Paid Duty	Warehoused	Produced	Paid Duty	Warehoused	Produced	Paid Duty	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$ cts.
535,638,660	535,070,410	568,250	49,850	49,850	....	151	151	3,363,369 71
4,127,620,315	3,321,062,425	806,557,890	1,383,810	1,305,310	78,500	993,318	993,318	23,918,780 03
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36,199 60
....	....	....	....	....	....	490	490	1,850 40
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,815 40
4,663,258,975	**3,856,132,835**	**807,126,140**	**1,433,660**	**1,355,160**	**78,500**	**993,959**	**993,959**	**27,324,015 14**
649,012,290	648,467,290	545,000	11,000	11,000	....	....	....	4,035,632 07
4,423,011,110	2,179,556,555	2,243,454,555	1,468,120	1,401,020	67,100	1,028,176	1,028,176	17,220,096 99
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34,927 20
....	....	....	....	....	....	525	525	1,363 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,323 00
5,072,023,400	**2,828,023,845**	**2,243,999,555**	**1,479,120**	**1,412,020**	**67,100**	**1,028,701**	**1,028,701**	**21,298,477 26**

TOBACCO—MANUFACTURED BEFORE JUNE 1, 1908

No. 15—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930

Dr. Cr.

Remaining in warehouse from last year	Totals	Provinces	Remaining in warehouse	Totals
Lbs.	Lbs.	1929	Lbs.	Lbs.
461	461	New Brunswick	461	461
19,719½	19,719½	Sundries	19,719½	19,719½
20,180½	**20,180½**	**Totals**	**20,180½**	**20,180½**
		1930		
461	461	New Brunswick	461	461
19,719½	19,719½	Sundries	19,719½	19,719½
20,180½	**20,180½**	**Totals**	**20,180½**	**20,180½**

DR. No. 16—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930 DR.

Ports	Remaining in Warehouse from last year		Warehoused			Received from other Ports			Totals		
						Tobacco	Cigarettes				
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight cigar-ettes	Removed during year	Removed during year	In transit last year	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight cigar-ettes
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.
Hamilton, Ont	1,640½		15,011	545,000			1,000		16,651½	546,000	
Ottawa, Ont						50	258,600		50	258,600	
Ontario	1,640½		15,011	545,000		50	259,600		16,701½	804,600	
Granby, Que			8,031			151			8,182		
Montreal, Que	20,970	117,213,440	646,526	2,242,422,955	67,100	400	374,000	50,000	667,896	2,360,060,395	67,100
Quebec, Que	11,240	853,600	12,013	1,031,600			17,000		23,253	1,902,200	
Quebec	32,210	118,067,040	666,570	2,243,454,555	67,100	551	391,000	50,000	699,331	2,361,962,595	67,100
St. John, N.B		5,000					1,195,000	120,000		1,320,000	
Halifax, N.S	90	395,000					3,206,000	65,000	90	3,666,000	
New Westminster, B.C							387,000			387,000	
Vancouver, B.C	632	1,343,540				2,260	5,338,580	200,000	2,892	6,882,120	
Victoria, B.C							519,000			519,000	
British Columbia	632	1,343,540				2,260	6,244,580	200,000	2,892	7,788,120	
Totals	**34,572½**	**119,810,580**	**681,581**	**2,243,999,555**	**67,100**	**2,861**	**11,296,180**	**435,000**	**719,014½**	**2,375,541,315**	**67,100**

Cr. No. 16—Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930—*Continued* Cr.

Ports	Entered for Consumption			Removed to other Ports				Exported	
				Tobacco		Cigarettes			
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Duty	Warehoused in Ports to which removed	In transit	Warehoused in Ports to which removed	In transit	Tobacco	Cigarettes
	Lbs.	No.	$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.
Hamilton, Ont.		1,000	6 00	2,160	576	467,500		5,470	64,000
Ottawa, Ont.									
Ontario		1,000	6 00	2,160	576	467,500		5,470	64,000
Granby, Que.				500				7,496	
Montreal, Que.	620,275	2,206,221,190	13,361,412 14	111		9,943,680	500,000	17,886	609,000
Quebec, Que.	15,545	220,600	4,432 60					2,719	
Quebec	635,820	2,206,441,790	13,365,844 74	611		9,943,680	500,000	28,101	609,000
St. John, N.B.						15,000			
Halifax, N.S.						25,000			
New Westminster, B.C.						25,000			
Vancouver, B.C.				90		706,000			
Victoria, B.C.						114,000			
British Columbia				90		845,000			
Totals	**635,820**	**2,206,442,790**	**13,365,850 74**	**2,861**	**576**	**11,296,180**	**500,000**	**33,571**	**673,000**

Cr. No. 16—Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930—*Concluded* Cr.

Ports	Ship's Stores		Written off		Taken for Re-working		Remaining in Warehouse			Totals		
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight cigar-ettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight cigar-ettes
	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.
Hamilton, Ont	....	13,500	....	....	1,640½	....	6,805	....	....	16,651½	546,000	....
Ottawa, Ont	....	....	50	258,600	....	....	....	....	....	50	258,600	....
Ontario	....	13,500	50	258,600	1,640½	....	6,805	....	....	16,701½	804,600	....
Granby, Que	35	....	....	....	151	....	....	....	....	8,182	....	....
Montreal, Que	792	9,340,180	....	3,150	5,240	1,250	23,592	133,441,945	67,100	667,896	2,360,060,395	67,100
Quebec, Que	....	....	....	466,100	....	....	4,989	1,215,500	....	23,253	1,902,200	....
Quebec	827	9,340,180	....	469,250	5,391	1,250	28,581	134,657,445	67,100	699,331	2,361,962,595	67,100
St. John, N.B	....	1,210,000	....	....	....	....	....	95,000	....	....	1,320,000	....
Halifax, N.S	30	3,476,000	....	....	....	....	60	165,000	....	90	3,666,000	....
New Westminster, B.C	....	260,000	....	....	....	....	....	102,000	....	....	387,000	....
Vancouver, B.C	10	5,248,380	....	....	2,664	....	128	927,740	....	2,892	6,882,120	....
Victoria, B.C	....	405,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	519,000	....
British Columbia	10	5,913,380	....	....	2,664	....	128	1,029,740	....	2,892	7,788,120	....
Totals	**867**	**19,953,060**	**50**	**727,850**	**9,695½**	**1,250**	**35,574**	**135,947,185**	**67,100**	**719,014½**	**2,375,541,315**	**67,100**

TOBACCO

DR. No. 17—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for

Provinces	Remaining in Warehouse from last year		Warehoused		
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight Cigarettes
1929	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.
Ontario	6,681	....	79,440½	568,250	....
Quebec	59,745	76,677,750	1,122,876½	806,557,890	78,500
New Brunswick	25	57,500	....	....	....
Nova Scotia	....	134,000	....	....	....
British Columbia	162	585,950	....	....	....
Totals	**66,613**	**77,455,200**	**1,202,317**	**807,126,140**	**78,500**
1930					
Ontario	1,640½	....	15,011	545,000	....
Quebec	32,210	118,067,040	666,570	2,243,454,555	67,100
New Brunswick	....	5,000	....	....	....
Nova Scotia	90	395,000	....	....	....
British Columbia	632	1,343,540	....	....	....
Totals	**34,572½**	**119,810,580**	**681,581**	**2,243,999,555**	**67,100**

TOBACCO

the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930

Received from other Ports					Totals		
Tobacco		Cigarettes		Over-weight cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigar-ettes	Over-weight Cigar-ettes
Removed during year	In transit last year	Removed during year	In transit last year	Removed during year			
Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.
49	9	196,450	....	400	86,179½	764,700	400
515	....	511,150	48,000	....	1,183,136½	883,794,790	78,500
....	....	510,000	....	....	25	567,500	....
150	....	2,120,000	150,000	....	150	2,404,000	....
4,136	....	4,837,000	250,000	....	4,298	5,672,950	....
4,850	**9**	**8,174,600**	**448,000**	**400**	**1,273,789**	**893,203,940**	**78,900**
50	....	259,600	....	....	16,701½	804,600	....
551	....	391,000	50,000	....	699,331	2,361,962,595	67,100
....	....	1,195,000	120,000	....	....	1,320,000	....
....	....	3,206,000	65,000	....	90	3,666,000	....
2,260	....	6,244,580	200,000	....	2,892	7,788,120	....
2,861	....	**11,296,180**	**435,000**	....	**719,014½**	**2,375,541,315**	**67,100**

TOBACCO

Dr. No. 17—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930 Cr.
—*Continued*

Provinces	Entered for Consumption					Removed to Other Ports					Exported	
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight cigarettes	Duty		Tobacco		Cigarettes		Over-weight cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes
						Warehoused in ports to which removed	In transit	Warehoused in ports to which removed	In transit	Warehoused in ports to which removed		
1929	Lbs.	No.	No.	$	cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.
Ontario	6,924½	4,200	....	1,410	10	4,136	....	477,000	50,000	....	72,910	9,800
Quebec	1,118,805	749,930,130	78,100	4,724,200	88	599	....	7,498,450	385,000	400	23,627½	837,620
New Brunswick	....	....	....	....		25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia	....	....	....	....		....	....	40,000	....	....	....	....
British Columbia	....	....	....	....		90	....	159,150	....	....	....	....
Totals	**1,125,729½**	**749,934,330**	**78,100**	**4,725,610**	**98**	**4,850**	....	**8,174,600**	**435,000**	**400**	**96,537½**	**847,420**
1930												
Ontario	....	1,000	....	6	00	2,160	576	467,500	....	....	5,470	64,000
Quebec	635,820	2,206,441,790	....	13,365,844	74	611	....	9,943,680	500,000	....	28,101	609,000
New Brunswick	....	....	....	....		....	....	15,000	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia	....	....	....	....		....	....	25,000	....	....	....	....
British Columbia	....	....	....	....		90	....	845,000	....	....	....	....
Totals	**635,820**	**2,206,442,790**	....	**13,365,850**	**74**	**2,861**	**576**	**11,296,180**	**500,000**	....	**33,571**	**673,000**

TOBACCO

DR. No. 17—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930 —*Concluded* CR.

Provinces	Ship's Stores		Written off			Taken for Reworking		Remaining in Warehouse			Totals		
	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight Cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarettes	Over-weight Cigarettes
1929	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.	Lbs.	No.	No.
Ontario	18	27,250	400	58	196,450	492½		1,640½			86,179½	764,700	400
Quebec	900	7,070,400				6,995	6,150	32,210	118,067,040		1,183,136½	883,794,790	78,500
New Brunswick		562,500							5,000		25	567,500	
Nova Scotia	60	1,969,000						90	395,000		150	2,404,000	
British Columbia		4,170,260				3,576		632	1,343,540		4,298	5,672,950	
Totals	**978**	**13,799,410**	**400**	**58**	**196,450**	**11,063½**	**6,150**	**34,572½**	**119,810,580**		**1,273,789**	**893,203,940**	**78,900**
1930													
Ontario		13,500		50	258,600	1,640½		6,805			16,701½	804,600	
Quebec	827	9,340,180			469,250	5,391	1,250	28,581	134,657,445	67,100	699,331	2,361,962,595	67,100
New Brunswick		1,210,000							95,000			1,320,000	
Nova Scotia	30	3,476,000						60	165,000		90	3,666,000	
British Columbia	10	5,913,380				2,664		128	1,029,740		2,892	7,788,120	
Totals	**867**	**19,953,060**		**50**	**727,850**	**9,695½**	**1,250**	**35,574**	**135,947,185**	**67,100**	**719,014½**	**2,375,541,315**	**67,100**

RAW LEAF TOBACCO, INCLUDING

Dr.

No. 18—Comparative Statement of Warehouse

Remaining in warehouse from last year	Imported	Warehoused ex factory	Received from other Ports		Totals	Provinces
			Removed during year	In transit last year		
std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	1929
2,488,507	1,823,720	927	1,476	277	4,314,908	Ontario
9,936,878	15,740,746	...	525,011	2	26,202,636	Quebec
419	262	...	...	...	681	New Brunswick
1,165	1,196	...	...	...	2,361	Nova Scotia
5,477	...	...	...	...	5,477	Prince Edward Island
10,661	5,098	...	...	...	15,759	Manitoba
273	514	...	...	...	787	Alberta
4,937	22,103	...	111	...	27,151	British Columbia
12,448,317	**17,593,639**	**927**	**526,598**	**279**	**30,569,760**	**Totals**
						1930
2,155,261	1,280,767	135,366	16,835	...	3,588,229	Ontario
9,760,408	15,152,063	...	417,389	...	25,329,860	Quebec
112	786	...	...	...	898	New Brunswick
1,101	939	...	300	...	2,340	Nova Scotia
8,070	2,452	...	...	...	10,522	Manitoba
193	1,008	...	...	...	1,201	Alberta
4,451	16,666	...	790	...	21,907	British Columbia
11,929,596	**16,454,681**	**135,366**	**435,314**	...	**28,954,957**	**Totals**

STEMS, SCRAPS AND CUTTINGS

Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930 CR.

Entered for Consumption		Removed to other Ports		Exported	Ship stores	Des-troyed	Remaining in warehouse	Totals
Quantity	Duty	Ware-housed in Ports to which removed	In Transit					
std. lbs.	$ cts.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.	std. lbs.
2,008,759	853,756 90	2,629	....	147,096	....	1,163	2,155,261	4,314,908
15,792,753	6,388,344 20	523,969	....	115,272	....	10,235	9,760,408	26,202,636
569	248 80	....	....	....	....	....	112	681
1,260	504 00	....	....	....	....	....	1,101	2,361
601	240 40	....	....	....	....	4,876	....	5,477
7,689	2,977 30	....	....	....	....	....	8,070	15,759
594	238 80	....	....	....	....	....	193	787
22,700	11,204 60	....	....	....	....	....	4,451	27,151
17,834,925	**7,257,515 00**	**526,598**	....	**262,368**	....	**16,274**	**11,929,596**	**30,569,760**
2,036,683	864,539 20	1,574	1,221	147,379	....	1,539	1,399,833	3,588,229
15,087,897	6,131,086 90	433,650	....	575	....	10,101	9,797,637	25,329,860
445	178 00	....	....	....	....	30	423	898
805	329 00	....	....	....	300	....	1,235	2,340
5,319	2,214 00	....	....	....	....	....	5,203	10,522
598	245 20	....	....	....	....	....	603	1,201
17,633	8,496 80	90	....	....	100	7	4,077	21,907
17,149,380	**7,007,089 10**	**435,314**	**1,221**	**147,954**	**400**	**11,677**	**11,209,011**	**28,954,957**

CIGARS

No. 19—Comparative Statement of Manufactures for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930

Provinces	Licences		Total Raw Leaf Tobacco and other materials actually used	Deficiencies Paying Duty	Cigars at $3.00 per Thousand			Total Duty collected ex-manufactory, including Licence Fees	
	No.	Fees		Cigars	Manufactured	Paid duty	Warehoused		
1929		$	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	cts.
Ontario	31	1,650	859,343½	37,022	41,157,279	39,846,835	1,310,444	121,303	25
Quebec	39	1,950	2,732,650¾	5,839	150,954,460	50,891,582	100,062,878	154,642	48
New Brunswick	1	50	2,167	....	125,990	114,040	11,950	392	12
Nova Scotia	1	50	4,028	....	235,575	143,750	91,825	481	25
Alberta	1	50	2,083½	....	107,900	107,900		373	70
British Columbia	9	450	46,791	42,458	2,015,625	2,015,625	....	6,624	17
Totals	**82**	**4,200**	**3,647,063¾**	**85,319**	**194,596,829**	**93,119,732**	**101,477,097**	**283,816**	**97**
1930									
Ontario	29	1,400	829,437	25,241	40,641,726	39,034,616	1,607,110	118,582	75
Quebec	40	2,000	2,752,904	1,341	153,570,896	50,787,690	102,783,206	154,367	34
New Brunswick	1	50	1,837	....	108,660	79,810	28,850	289	44
Nova Scotia	1	50	3,149	....	197,625	35,250	162,375	155	75
Alberta	1	50	1,986	....	96,300	96,300	....	338	90
British Columbia	10	525	35,250	126,262	1,674,900	1,672,900	2,000	5,922	60
Totals	**82**	**4,075**	**3,624,563**	**152,844**	**196,290,107**	**91,706,566**	**104,583,541**	**279,656**	**78**

CIGARS

No. 20—Comparative Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930

Remaining in Warehouse from last year	Warehoused	Received from other Ports: Removed during the year	Received from other Ports: In Transit last year	Totals	Provinces	Entered for Consumption: Quantity	Entered for Consumption: Duty	Removed to other Ports: Warehoused in Ports to which removed	Removed to other Ports: In Transit	Exported	Free	Remaining in Warehouse	Totals
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	1929	No.	$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
868,775	1,310,444	3,500	....	2,182,719	Ontario............	1,451,225	4,353 68	....	....	1,000	3,500	726,994	2,182,719
13,002,645	100,062,878	6,906,850	220,250	120,192,623	Quebec............	96,243,140	288,467 01	6,917,800	337,100	119,600	....	16,574,983	120,192,623
2,650	11,950	....	....	14,600	New Brunswick......	8,450	25 35	....	....	....	....	6,150	14,600
20,475	91,825	....	....	112,300	Nova Scotia..........	73,300	219 91	....	....	....	....	39,000	112,300
5,350	....	8,000	1,000	14,350	British Columbia.....	....	....	550	....	5,150	....	8,650	14,350
13,899,895	**101,477,097**	**6,918,350**	**221,250**	**122,516,592**	**Totals**..........	**97,776,115**	**293,065 95**	**6,918,350**	**337,100**	**125,750**	**3,500**	**17,355,777**	**122,516,592**
					1930								
726,994	1,607,110	4,250	....	2,338,354	Ontario............	694,794	2,084 38	....	....	400	48,250	1,594,910	2,338,354
16,574,983	102,783,206	6,190,500	337,100	125,885,789	Quebec............	103,530,428	310,809 00	6,198,250	119,700	115,396	....	15,922,015	125,885,789
6,150	28,850	....	....	35,000	New Brunswick......	28,250	84 75	....	....	....	....	6,750	35,000
39,000	162,375	2,000	....	203,375	Nova Scotia..........	139,075	417 23	....	....	2,000	....	62,300	203,375
8,650	2,000	2,500	....	13,150	British Columbia.....	....	....	1,000	....	4,950	....	7,200	13,150
17,355,777	**104,583,541**	**6,199,250**	**337,100**	**128,475,668**	**Totals**..........	**104,392,547**	**313,395 36**	**6,199,250**	**119,700**	**122,746**	**48,250**	**17,593,175**	**128,475,668**

	1929	1930
Total duty accrued ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse..........	$ 572,682 92	$ 588,977 14
Licence fees..........	4,200 00	4,075 00
	$ 576,882 92	$ 593,052 14

INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM

No. 21—Comparative Statement of Inspected Petroleum and Naphtha shipped from Refineries during the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1929 and 1930

Provinces	Licences		Petroleum	Naphtha	Totals
	No.	Fees			
1929		$	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Ontario	5	5	30,830,414·65	129,782,275·80	160,612,690·45
Quebec	2	2	6,519,733·00	91,561,910·00	98,081,643·00
Nova Scotia	1	1	14,189,818·00	57,891,905·00	72,081,723·00
Manitoba	1	1	338,002·00	760,876·00	1,098,878·00
Saskatchewan	1	1	8,593,777·00	42,203,323·00	50,797,100·00
Alberta	8	8	7,586,730·00	55,968,556·00	63,555,286·00
British Columbia	3	3	6,693,893·00	45,585,961·50	52,279,854·50
Totals	**21**	**21**	**74,752,367·65**	**423,754,807·30**	**498,507,174·95**
1930					
Ontario	5	5	39,150,529·29	144,155,950·00	183,306,479·29
Quebec	2	2	3,413,456·00	108,947,225·00	112,360,681·00
Nova Scotia	1	1	8,706,051·00	60,087,980·00	68,794,031·00
Manitoba	1	1	91,248·00	272,793·00	364,041·00
Saskatchewan	1	1	8,119,724·00	47,443,527·00	55,563,251·00
Alberta	9	11	6,905,805·00	57,235,154·00	64,140,959·00
British Columbia	3	3	6,726,121·50	51,763,882·00	58,490,003·50
Totals	**22**	**24**	**73,112,934·79**	**469,906,511·00**	**543,019,445·79**

No. 22—STATEMENT showing the number of parties under Licences for the year 1929-30

Ports	Distillers	Manufacturers in Bond	Bonding Warehouses	Cigar Manufacturers	Tobacco Manufacturers	Brewers and Maltsters	Chemical Stills	Wood Alcohol Mfrs.	Petroleum Refiners	Manufacturers of Stills	Importers of Stills	Malt Vinegar Brewers	Can. leaf. stemmers	Acetic Acid	Compounders
Amherstburg	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Belleville	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Brantford	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bridgeburg	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chatham	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Cobourg	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cornwall	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Frances	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort William	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Galt	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guelph	....	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	....	6	1	2	1	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Kenora	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kingston	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kitchener	1	2	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Lindsay	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
London	....	7	....	10	1	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Niagara Falls	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Bay	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orillia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oshawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ottawa	....	5	1	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Owen Sound	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parry Sound	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peterborough	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Port Arthur	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Port Hope	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prescott	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sarnia	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Simcoe	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stratford	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Catharines	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Thomas	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Toronto	1	108	9	8	4	8	33	....	3	1	8	2	....	....	1
Welland	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Windsor	1	16	....	1	....	6	7	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Woodstock	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ontario	11	165	12	29	8	41	78	5	5	2	13	2	7	1	4
Chicoutimi	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Drummondville	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Granby	....	....	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hull	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal	8	82	12	31	33	6	18	2	2	2	7	....	1	1	1
Quebec	....	15	1	1	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shawinigan Falls	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Sherbrooke	....	4	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sorel	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Hyacinthe	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
St. John's	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sutton	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Three Rivers	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Valleyfield	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec	10	111	20	40	41	10	25	3	2	2	7	....	2	2	1

No. 22—STATEMENT showing the number of parties under Licences for the year 1929-30—*Concluded*

Ports	Distillers	Manufacturers in Bond	Bonding Warehouses	Cigar Manufacturers	Tobacco Manufacturers	Brewers and Maltsters	Chemical Stills	Wood Alcohol Mfrs.	Petroleum Refiners	Manufacturers of Stills	Importers of Stills	Malt Vinegar Brewers	Can. leaf. stemmers	Acetic Acid	Compounders
Fredericton			1												
St. John	1	8		1		2	1								
St. Stephen		2													
Woodstock		3													
New Brunswick	1	13	1	1		2	1								
Amherst							1								
Annapolis		1													
Halifax		3	2			2	2		1		1				
Kentville											1				
Yarmouth		1		1											
Nova Scotia		5	2	1		2	3		1		2				
Charlottetown, P.E.I.		1			2										
Brandon						2	1								
Winnipeg	2	25	6		1	8	6		1		1	1			
Manitoba	2	25	6		1	10	7		1		1	1			
Moose Jaw						1	2								
North Portal						1									
Regina		1	2			2	4		1						
Saskatoon		1				3	1								
Prince Albert						2									
Saskatchewan		2	2			9	7		1						
Calgary		2	1	1	1	3	4		4		1	1			
Edmonton		3	1			2	3		2						
Lethbridge						1	2		3						
Alberta		5	2	1	1	6	9		9		1	1			
Cranbrook						1									
Fernie						1									
Nanaimo				1											
Nelson						2									
New Westminster	1			2		1									1
Penticton						1							1		
Revelstoke						1									
Vancouver	3	10	2	6	3	5	3		3	1					
Victoria		1	1	1		2	2				1				
British Columbia	4	11	3	10	3	14	5		3	1	1		1		1
Dawson, Y.T.			1												
Grand Total	**28**	**338**	**49**	**82**	**56**	**94**	**135**	**8**	**22**	**5**	**25**	**4**	**10**	**3**	**6**

EXCISE TAXES

STATEMENT showing Excise Taxes (Domestic and Impor

	Ports	Licences	Stamps	Automobiles	Matches	Sales	Playing Cards	Cigars
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	NOVA SCOTIA—							
1	Amherst	102 00	3,463 26	....	....	22,851 59	....	....
2	Annapolis Royal	20 00	1,325 50	....	....	3,808 57	....	....
3	Antigonish	4 00	1,095 40	....	....	179 18	....	....
4	Arichat	....	278 90	....	....	....	....	....
5	Baddeck	22 00	303 10	....	....	3 18	....	....
6	Barrington Passage	32 00	289 66	....	....	216 11	....	....
7	Bridgewater	48 00	1,457 02	....	....	3,399 53	....	....
8	Canso	8 00	732 32	....	....	416 58	....	....
9	Digby	12 00	1,036 96	....	....	701 91	....	....
10	Halifax	310 00	32,867 38	....	....	129,169 54	....	....
11	Kentville	86 00	4,403 55	....	....	6,209 78	....	....
12	Liverpool	44 00	2,046 76	....	....	4,663 67	....	....
13	Lockeport	....	140 52	....	....	....	....	....
14	Lunenburg	20 00	1,559 86	257 04	....	4,342 19	....	....
15	Middleton	8 00	1,186 46	....	....	1,764 45	....	....
16	New Glasgow	72 00	3,833 26	....	....	176,615 19	....	....
17	North Sydney	16 00	1,906 96	....	....	18,430 74	....	....
18	Parrsboro	22 00	689 76	....	....	10 35	....	....
19	Pictou	40 00	1,421 84	....	....	5,604 88	....	....
20	Port Hawkesbury	18 00	330 48	....	....	59 48	....	....
21	Shelburne	22 00	262 90	....	....	1,012 70	....	....
22	Sydney	54 00	8,777 76	....	....	132,710 91	....	....
23	Truro	80 00	4,446 76	....	....	43,651 91	....	....
24	Weymouth	36 00	281 56	182 56	....	1,286 27	....	....
25	Windsor	68 00	2,124 96	....	....	9,141 36	....	....
26	Yarmouth	46 00	3,166 26	....	....	4,499 45	....	115 72
		1,190 00	79,429 15	439 60	....	570,749 52	....	115 72
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—							
27	Charlottetown	222 00	7,470 58	....	....	13,429 82	....	....
28	Summerside	84 00	3,373 56	....	....	2,034 69	....	....
		306 00	10,844 14	....	....	15,464 51	....	....
	NEW BRUNSWICK—							
29	Bathurst	72 00	1,584 90	232 86	....	5,515 98	....	....
30	Campbellton	40 00	4,548 88	....	....	12,410 56	....	....
31	Chatham	86 00	1,335 54	....	....	12,490 00	....	....
32	Fredericton	100 00	4,781 56	....	....	16,696 03	....	....
33	McAdam Junction	8 00	205 52	....	....	39 51	....	....
34	Moncton	106 00	8,224 49	257 04	....	54,387 59	....	....
35	Newcastle	8 00	1,194 22	101 50	....	2,730 78	....	....
36	Sackville	22 00	1,419 94	....	....	20,679 22	....	....
37	St. Andrews	24 00	448 84	....	....	118 09	....	....
38	St. John	588 00	27,233 30	....	....	199,064 43	....	118 06
39	St. Stephen	24 00	1,488 02	....	....	23,175 41	....	....
40	Woodstock	152 00	7,248 80	....	....	10,256 90	....	....
		1,230 00	59,714 01	591 40	....	357,564 50	....	118 06
	QUEBEC—							
41	Athelstan	16 00	1,843 24	....	....	1,031 85	....	....
42	Chicoutimi	174 00	13,121 54	42 50	....	38,286 37	....	....
43	Coaticook	56 00	1,976 89	....	....	5,424 71	....	....
44	Drummondville	76 00	2,293 60	....	....	23,951 79	....	....
45	Gaspe	8 00	733 20	....	....	733 28	....	....
46	Granby	172 00	3,103 40	....	....	49,076 83	....	1,040 04
47	Hull	322 00	9,476 92	....	....	81,941 23	....	....
48	Lake Megantic	177 00	1,314 56	....	....	5,708 70	....	....
49	Montreal	8,625 50	1,404,498 34	13,846 11	592,110 23	10,054,571 93	131,184 00	172,156 25
50	Paspebiac	40 00	1,907 49	....	....	637 34	....	....
51	Port Burwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
52	Quebec	1,467 00	75,360 82	1,579 56	....	519,607 48	....	1,985 28
53	Rimouski	120 00	5,639 62	....	....	7,301 87	....	....
54	Rock Island	106 00	2,970 34	....	....	38,159 23	....	....
55	Shawinigan Falls	110 00	5,863 41	....	....	28,589 72	....	....
56	Sherbrooke	999 00	29,475 64	104 00	....	251,486 46	....	143 01
57	Sorel	122 00	4,077 44	....	....	17,214 63	....	....
58	Sutton	50 00	1,764 98	....	....	3,324 45	....	....
59	St. Armand	....	12 54	....	....	....	....	....
60	St. Hyacinthe	212 00	6,371 61	....	....	59,819 86	....	....
61	St. Johns	318 00	8,609 10	....	133,795 80	100,961 57	....	....
62	Three Rivers	226 00	14,421 81	....	....	57,727 96	....	2 70
63	Valleyfield	32 00	3,940 88	....	....	34,640 53	....	....
		13,428 50	1,598,777 37	15,572 17	725,906 03	11,380,197 79	131,184 00	175,327 28

tations) collected during the fiscal year 1929-30

Wines	Ale, Beer, etc.	Transportation	Embossed cheques	Penalties and Interest	Domestic Total	Importations		Grand Total	
						Sales	Excise		
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
....	....	....	....	152 74	26,569 59	4,341 95	499 54	31,411 08	1
....	....	0 15	....	3 04	5,157 26	588 69	692 70	6,438 65	2
....	....	....	....	0 89	1,279 47	714 30	1,154 64	3,148 41	3
....	....	....	....	....	278 90	1,278 74	54 36	1,612 00	4
....	....	....	....	....	328 28	430 18	6 00	764 46	5
....	....	....	....	....	537 77	174 94	178 50	891 21	6
....	....	....	....	27 64	4,932 19	1,161 95	1,068 27	7,162 41	7
....	....	....	....	....	1,156 90	1,070 25	70 88	2,298 03	8
....	....	....	....	....	1,750 87	1,232 79	739 83	3,723 49	9
....	34,712 85	537 59	19 14	508 11	198,124 61	119,567 30	26,343 66	344,035 57	10
....	....	973 20	....	....	11,672 53	2,021 56	925 96	14,620 05	11
....	....	....	....	0 21	6,754 64	8,602 76	1,946 12	17,303 52	12
....	....	....	....	....	140 52	255 63	27 54	423 69	13
....	....	....	....	12 38	6,191 47	2,717 31	1,857 00	10,765 78	14
....	....	0 30	....	....	2,959 21	264 40	298 83	3,522 44	15
....	....	....	....	3 18	180,523 63	6,111 45	3,448 10	190,083 18	16
....	....	74 25	....	....	20,427 95	2,323 69	434 43	23,186 07	17
....	....	....	....	....	722 11	190 11	27 00	939 22	18
....	....	....	....	14 45	7,081 17	709 82	24 00	7,814 99	19
....	....	....	....	....	407 96	1,361 79	81 71	1,851 46	20
....	....	....	....	3 02	1,300 62	294 07	1 80	1,596 49	21
....	....	26 90	24 74	....	141,594 31	22,048 60	5,855 22	169,498 13	22
....	....	....	....	....	48,178 67	4,862 81	2,028 03	55,069 51	23
....	....	0 45	....	0 18	1,787 02	558 45	41 76	2,387 23	24
....	....	....	....	23 95	11,358 27	2,213 41	457 69	14,029 37	25
....	....	70 35	....	1 19	7,898 97	6,768 67	3,931 62	18,599 26	26
....	34,712 85	1,683 19	43 88	750 98	689,114 89	191,865 62	52,195 19	933,175 70	
....	....	....	....	333 32	21,455 72	10,181 00	2,542 13	34,178 85	27
....	....	....	....	2 84	5,495 09	4,730 90	2,327 29	12,553 28	28
....	....	....	....	336 16	26,950 81	14,911 90	4,869 42	46,732 13	
....	....	....	....	2 65	7,408 39	2,845 90	1,168 34	11,422 63	29
....	....	....	....	128 65	17,128 09	21,436 75	1,507 68	40,072 52	30
....	....	52 20	....	8 86	13,972 60	997 60	53 26	15,023 46	31
....	....	....	....	45 88	21,623 47	45,680 91	3,752 86	71,057 24	32
....	....	....	....	....	253 03	1,294 85	191 02	1,738 90	33
....	....	....	0 02	108 41	63,083 55	40,623 10	4,871 31	108,577 96	34
....	....	....	....	3 44	4,037 94	769 22	316 18	5,123 34	35
....	....	....	....		22,121 16	694 22	203 78	23,019 16	36
....	....	18 00	....	....	608 93	934 72	123 65	1,667 30	37
....	26,201 72	32 85	....	930 82	254,169 18	111,876 20	12,180 51	378,225 89	38
....	....	....	....	....	24,687 43	6,509 53	2,829 58	34,026 54	39
....	....	....	....	221 11	17,878 81	7,212 96	3,167 32	28,259 09	40
....	26,201 72	103 05	0 02	1,449 82	446,972 58	240,875 96	30,365 49	718,214 03	
....	....	....	....	5 93	2,897 02	7,367 54	7,323 52	17,588 08	41
....	....	41 80	....	2,577 10	54,243 31	11,236 31	2,070 07	67,549 69	42
....	....	....	....	7 04	7,464 64	1,384 97	430 04	9,279 65	43
....	....	....	....	32 41	26,353 80	21,440 62	575 95	48,370 37	44
....	....	....	....	....	1,474 48	282 22	3 19	1,759 89	45
....	....	....	....	215 05	53,607 32	4,172 25	739 11	58,518 68	46
....	....	....	11 34	1,433 03	93,184 52	11,842 02	501 43	105,527 97	47
....	....	....	....	106 24	7,306 50	646 84	479 67	8,433 01	48
....	3,404,571 03	563,946 60	1,373 47	43,916 82	16,390,800 28	2,061,621 06	243,335 13	18,695,756 47	49
....	....	181 85	....	4 42	2,771 10	920 46	....	3,691 56	50
....	....	....	....	....	....	108 23	....	108 23	51
....	366,874 80	3,479 91	31 80	9,719 04	980,105 69	154,981 21	26,617 42	1,161,704 32	52
....	....	329 70	....	72 42	13,463 61	1,823 24	764 57	16,051 42	53
....	....	....	....	42 86	41,278 43	6,485 57	1,555 16	49,319 16	54
....	....	....	....	106 27	34,669 40	17,224 72	198 90	52,093 02	55
....	1,794 93	3,961 55	....	879 10	288,843 69	55,455 65	7,084 46	351,383 80	56
....	....	....	....	25 84	21,439 91	3,331 99	170 27	24,942 17	57
....	....	....	....	0 27	5,139 70	2,423 22	856 69	8,419 61	58
....	....	....	....	....	12 54	2,046 32	582 85	2,641 71	59
....	....	....	....	243 53	66,647 00	22,418 64	1,112 95	90,178 59	60
....	....	....	1 28	401 47	244,087 22	37,669 45	15,406 03	297,162 70	61
....	3,120 88	....	....	294 37	75,793 72	18,894 29	2,439 01	97,127 02	62
....	8,203 69	....	....	628 87	47,445 97	23,653 44	19 21	71,118 62	63
....	3,784,565 33	571,941 41	1,417 89	60,712 08	18,459,029 85	2,467,430 26	312,265 63	21,238,725 74	

STATEMENT showing Excise Taxes (Domestic and Impor

	Ports	Licences	Stamps	Automobiles	Matches	Sales	Playing Cards	Cigars
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	ONTARIO—							
1	Amherstburg	84 00	6,774 22			42,171 56		
2	Belleville	396 00	9,799 58			171,091 55		
3	Bowmanville	26 00	1,376 21			109,608 44		
4	Brantford	214 00	14,582 16			224,949 33		
5	Bridgeburg	142 00	3,363 46			60,685 48		
6	Brockville	52 00	4,810 58			30,712 44		
7	Chatham	216 00	17,006 60	50 00		52,642 62		
8	Cobourg	76 00	3,134 58			16,204 46		
9	Collingwood	166 00	4,698 94			16,477 63		
10	Cornwall	74 00	6,444 60			37,643 13		
11	Deseronto	8 00	69 10					
12	Fort Frances	46 00	3,037 44			11,369 46		
13	Fort William	140 00	7,305 65			19,626 98		
14	Galt	278 00	8,715 12			263,012 47		
15	Gananoque	36 00	1,971 90			3,905 37		
16	Goderich	190 00	9,245 40			66,374 76		
17	Guelph	466 00	17,879 46	4,034 72		316,107 39		
18	Hamilton	2,014 00	68,391 62	2,244 50		2,158,555 74		38,905 90
19	Ingersoll	30 00	3,158 28			13,543 31		
20	Kenora	100 00	2,984 72			14,657 78		
21	Kingston	118 00	8,560 70	472 92		68,937 19		
22	Kitchener	748 00	21,370 22	128 50		599,565 20		56 87
23	Lindsay	123 50	6,108 33			25,347 18		
24	London	638 00	41,353 85	325 79		501,106 65		16,009 56
25	Midland	86 00	2,575 90			20,246 57		
26	Morrisburg	22 00	2,104 05			3,354 86		
27	Napanee	18 00	2,669 50			13,939 20		
28	Niagara Falls	174 00	9,906 37			151,859 95		84 30
29	North Bay	264 00	27,311 08			48,337 37		
30	Orillia	210 00	7,483 03			50,518 47		
31	Oshawa	170 00	9,333 19	240,045 03		822,686 71		
32	Ottawa	1,682 00	118,447 52	686 17	1,068,650 17	623,628 44		
33	Owen Sound	184 00	7,882 50	113 00		75,763 64		377 95
34	Paris	28 00	2,415 53			113,449 83		
35	Parry Sound	160 00	1,414 10			4,742 65		
36	Peterboro	132 00	10,583 07			300,981 45		
37	Picton	84 00	2,518 64			8,404 48		
38	Port Arthur	76 00	7,313 70			24,615 63		
39	Port Hope	70 00	2,568 87			12,358 95		
40	Port McNicoll	2 00	181 92			1 62		
41	Prescott	58 00	2,501 92			60,994 31		
43	Sarnia	146 00	11,358 91			1,333,236 41		
43	Sault Ste. Marie	166 00	9,527 40			234,138 77		10 50
44	Simcoe	66 00	5,606 76			23,325 91		
45	Stratford	214 00	11,914 90	83 10		163,452 26		
46	Sudbury	54 00	12,200 60			94,807 62		
47	St. Catharines	514 00	12,861 43			206,083 09		82 11
48	St. Thomas	100 00	11,052 82			50,087 22		171 87
49	Tillsonburg	60 00	1,894 82			7,097 14		
50	Toronto	7,766 00	2,025,455 24	28,059 60		7,942,619 25		92,729 16
51	Trenton	46 00	2,035 12			12,795 95		
52	Wallaceburg	24 00	1,549 76			6,772 80		
53	Welland	122 00	7,485 54			76,056 20		3 03
54	Whitby	42 00	3,167 06			4,206 48		
55	Windsor	764 00	43,313 64	441,972 82		1,780,151 39	160,000 00	
56	Woodstock	178 00	6,243 41			83,951 34		
		20,063 50	2,655,021 02	718,216 15	1,068,650 17	19,178,962 08	160,000 00	148,431 25
	MANITOBA—							
57	Brandon	88 00	16,185 56			9,251 82		
58	Emerson		267 64					
59	Gretna		423 58					
60	Portage la Prairie	64 00	15,698 17			17,643 85		
61	Winnipeg	1,988 00	165,044 18	766 78		1,107,452 93		
		2,140 00	197,619 13	766 78		1,134,348 60		
	SASKATCHEWAN—							
62	Moose Jaw	64 00	44,344 23			19,350 43		
63	North Portal	28 00	4,464 24			5,417 30		
64	Prince Albert	86 00	21,632 27			33,214 08		
65	Regina	160 00	65,825 57			211,702 63		
66	Saskatoon	140 00	51,352 48			46,224 99		
		478 00	187,618 79			315,909 43		

tations) collected during the fiscal year 1929-30—*Continued*

Wines	Ale, Beer, etc.	Transportation	Embossed cheques	Penalties and Interest	Domestic Total	Importations		Grand Total	
						Sales	Excise		
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
....	....	282 20	....	95 61	49,407 59	11,981 59	91 55	61,480 73	1
....	8,161 84	....	....	1,496 88	190,945 85	12,898 40	4,429 85	208,274 10	2
....	....	....	....	27 04	111,037 69	1,480 32	4 78	112,522 79	3
1,010 26	21,198 64	10 90	7 28	46 20	262,018 77	26,498 50	581 41	289,098 68	4
825 20	....	....	....	8 51	65,024 65	39,063 31	46,706 64	150,794 60	5
....	....	....	....	6 90	35,581 92	6,255 88	776 51	42,614 31	6
....	....	....	50 70	454 36	70,420 28	19,532 66	353 85	90,306 79	7
....	....	....	....	113 98	19,529 02	6,809 25	136 22	26,474 49	8
....	....	....	....	22 34	21,364 91	2,164 53	266 94	23,796 38	9
....	....	....	....	4 96	44,166 69	11,046 48	1,333 51	56,546 68	10
....	....	....	....	....	77 10	0 61	....	77 71	11
....	11,512 71	....	....	9 50	25,975 11	8,156 68	268 37	34,400 16	12
2,087 58	12,634 58	11 65	....	357 92	42,164 36	99,598 22	4,591 08	146,353 66	13
....	3,089 87	86 20	....	422 32	275,603 98	14,028 31	312 51	289,944 80	14
....	....	1,217 90	....	119 39	7,250 56	1,695 16	367 37	9,313 09	15
....	....	....	....	81 73	75,891 89	4,483 38	221 42	80,596 69	16
283 31	8,075 89	....	....	512 31	347,359 08	16,397 38	1,806 70	365,563 16	17
3,415 13	70,993 45	131 10	131 46	1,268 31	2,346,051 21	224,214 96	3,286 44	2,573,552 61	18
....	....	....	....	3 26	16,734 85	3,534 49	222 54	20,491 88	19
....	3,575 16	229 30	....	93 75	21,640 71	4,773 96	418 50	26,833 17	20
....	12,545 69	95 68	....	133 26	90,863 44	13,403 28	1,660 07	105,926 79	21
417 68	90,017 67	....	2 22	391 75	712,698 11	36,245 77	2,365 36	751,309 24	22
....	....	....	....	852 82	32,431 83	3,882 46	158 04	36,472 33	23
4,643 94	494,302 76	28 75	140 90	2,833 58	1,061,383 78	114,732 96	5,210 67	1,181,327 41	24
....	....	79 96	....	112 48	23,100 91	2,193 28	867 06	26,161 25	25
....	....	....	....	3 12	5,484 03	1,468 89	506 70	7,459 62	26
....	....	....	....	13 29	16,639 99	3,948 24	135 23	20,723 46	27
140,740 46	....	5 00	....	398 45	303,168 53	77,650 04	78,445 69	459,264 26	28
....	3,373 43	1,514 25	....	330 40	81,130 53	34,037 26	9,729 71	124,897 50	29
....	....	1 20	....	277 86	58,490 56	5,942 73	1,112 06	65,545 35	30
....	....	13 25	....	612 75	1,072,860 93	16,888 32	6,360 38	1,096,109 63	31
....	157,870 25	21,465 93	72 26	4,370 20	1,996,872 94	181,183 31	31,477 89	2,209,534 14	32
....	....	1 95	....	298 07	84,621 11	9,525 34	3,246 85	97,393 30	33
....	....	....	....	10 18	115,903 54	3,292 60	4 75	119 200 89	34
....	....	....	....	258 04	6,574 79	833 78	....	7,408 57	35
....	....	....	....	359 84	312,056 36	27,628 74	5,954 23	345,639 33	36
....	....	....	....	40 63	11,047 75	1,143 04	89 03	12,279 82	37
....	25,048 39	....	....	382 15	57,435 87	17,290 36	4,177 64	78,903 87	38
....	....	....	....	193 39	15,191 21	1,727 75	51 22	16,970 18	39
....	....	....	....	....	185 54	28 30	....	213 84	40
....	....	2 05	....	....	63,556 28	5,191 19	3,357 46	72,104 93	41
....	....	....	....	866 27	1,345,607 59	59,116 31	18,821 47	1,423,545 37	42
....	19,791 54	368 12	....	368 14	264,370 47	28,639 92	6,541 23	299,551 62	43
....	....	....	....	65 04	29,063 71	11,638 57	4,054 05	44,756 33	44
....	1,401 53	....	....	28 55	177,094 34	19,872 94	2,572 08	199,539 36	45
140 16	34,889 36	20 00	....	5,035 12	147,146 86	44,555 55	5,835 44	197,537 85	46
79,132 15	34,814 90	119 65	1 38	2,271 88	335,880 59	38,040 76	930 40	374,851 75	47
....	....	....	....	12 22	61,424 13	25,897 93	3,581 25	90,903 31	48
....	....	....	....	28 13	9,080 09	2,751 65	65 30	11,897 04	49
44,335 16	378,862 06	41,342 24	1,069 02	44,563 03	10,606,800 76	2,446,952 25	164,171 30	13,217,924 31	50
....	....	....	....	13 59	14,890 66	10,800 96	17 14	25,708 76	51
....	....	....	....	47 88	8,394 44	2,509 20	132 94	11,036 58	52
201 27	22,574 27	....	....	263 33	106,705 64	21,597 91	2,912 22	131,215 77	53
....	....	....	....	280 83	7,696 37	284 56	24 00	8,004 93	54
10,842 95	349,725 34	5 00	59 82	6,913 94	2,793,748 90	391,677 02	487,198 24	3,672,624 16	55
....	....	....	....	35 13	90,407 88	10,215 35	88 08	100,711 31	56
288,075 25	1,764,459 33	67,032 28	1,535 04	77,810 61	26,148,256 68	4,187,402 59	918,031 37	31,253,690 64	
....	22,058 07	....	....	1 45	47,584 90	26,949 41	3,104 33	77,638 64	57
....	....	....	....	....	267 64	11,977 20	4,931 11	17,175 95	58
....	....	....	....	....	423 58	2,368 16	355 85	3,147 59	59
....	....	125 55	....	90 80	33,622 37	29,982 46	2,281 22	65,886 05	60
933 06	500,288 49	1,310 85	405 84	4,223 75	1,782,413 88	723,795 04	106,748 28	2,612,957 20	61
933 06	522,346 56	1,436 40	405 84	4,316 00	1,864,312 37	795,072 27	117,420 79	2,776,805 43	
....	27,645 73	....	....	1 02	91,405 41	62,757 10	20,035 33	174,197 84	62
....	8,996 41	....	....	37 95	18,943 90	8,855 27	2,647 60	30,446 77	63
....	48,285 32	....	4 34	106 52	103,328 53	9,398 27	1,321 10	114,047 90	64
....	51,012 41	....	34 04	492 60	329,227 25	195,734 19	19,828 57	544,790 01	65
....	75,319 89	....	62 24	199 97	173,299 57	94,035 20	15,779 71	283,114 48	66
....	211,259 76	....	100 62	838 06	716,204 66	370,780 03	59,612 31	1,146,597 00	

STATEMENT showing Excise Taxes (Domestic and Impor

	Ports	Licences	Stamps	Automobiles	Matches	Sales	Playing Cards	Cigars
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	ALBERTA—							
1	Calgary	656 00	205,309 37	601 75	....	275,472 68	....	268 14
2	Edmonton	742 00	77,891 86	23 46	....	216,652 84	....	....
3	Lethbridge	130 00	19,186 05	....	....	51,496 39	....	....
4	Medicine Hat	34 00	4,524 56	....	....	22,130 94	....	....
		1,562 00	306,911 84	625 21	....	565,752 85	....	268 14
	BRITISH COLUMBIA—							
5	Abbottsford	52 00	2,639 32	....	....	11,527 55	....	....
6	Cranbrook	40 00	3,187 60	....	....	12,946 45	....	....
7	Fernie	56 00	1,358 59	....	....	9,155 95	....	....
8	Grand Forks	18 00	746 84	....	....	1,188 07	....	....
9	Nanaimo	126 00	9,317 65	....	....	33,621 46	....	173 80
10	Nelson	142 00	8,240 58	490 00	....	23,617 54	....	....
11	New Westminster	354 00	13,001 04	....	....	167,821 59	....	331 80
12	Penticton	96 00	7,607 60	105 00	....	10,599 42	....	....
13	Prince Rupert	388 00	8,186 20	....	....	33,130 71	....	....
14	Revelstoke	198 00	9,926 72	....	....	18,459 00	....	....
15	Rossland	2 00	526 14	....	....	32 26	....	....
16	Vancouver	2,088 00	366,505 59	2,512 91	....	934,679 58	....	4,335 84
17	Victoria	568 00	31,805 17	3,151 70	....	159,922 05	....	114 81
		4,128 00	463,049 04	6,259 61	....	1,416,701 63	....	4,956 25
	YUKON TERRITORY—							
18	Dawson	2 00	606 77	....	....	343 73	....	....
19	White Horse	2 00	252 98	....	....	381 34	....	....
		4 00	859 75	....	....	725 07	....	....
	SUMMARY—							
20	Nova Scotia	1,190 00	79,429 15	439 60	....	570,749 52	....	115 72
21	Prince Edward Island	306 00	10,844 14	....	....	15,464 51	....	....
22	New Brunswick	1,230 00	59,714 01	591 40	....	357,564 50	....	118 06
23	Quebec	13,428 50	1,598,777 37	15,572 17	725,906 03	11,380,197 79	131,184 00	175,327 28
24	Ontario	20,063 50	2,655,021 02	718,216 15	1,068,650 17	19,178,962 08	160,000 00	148,431 25
25	Manitoba	2,140 00	197,619 13	766 78	....	1,134,348 60	....	....
26	Saskatchewan	478 00	187,618 79	....	....	315,909 43	....	....
27	Alberta	1,562 00	306,911 84	625 21	....	565,752 85	....	268 14
28	British Columbia	4,128 00	463,049 04	6,259 61	....	1,416,701 63	....	4,956 25
29	Yukon Territory	4 00	859 75	....	....	725 07	....	....
		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		44,530 00	**5,559,844 24**	**742,470 92**	**1,794,556 20**	**34,936,375 98**	**291,184 00**	**329,216 70**

tations) collected during the fiscal year 1929-30—*Concluded*

Wines	Ale, Beer, etc.	Transportation	Embossed cheques	Penalties and Interest	Domestic Total	Importations		Grand Total	
						Sales	Excise		
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
....	292,074 45	10 00	18 34	3,689 50	778,100 23	274,652 86	54,992 67	1,107,745 76	1
....	158,297 09	2,653 04	....	2,538 16	458,798 45	149,514 57	23,454 24	631,767 26	2
....	179,344 15	....	....	1,411 96	251,568 55	29,726 37	10,284 11	291,579 03	3
....	....	....	....	46 29	26,735 79	8,546 45	1,494 13	36,776 37	4
....	629,715 69	2,663 04	18 34	7,685 91	1,515,203 02	462,440 25	90,225 15	2,067,868 42	
....	....	0 50	....	64 31	14,283 68	4,377 54	415 29	19,076 51	5
....	17,502 77	5 00	....	39 26	33,721 08	7,260 60	3,536 55	44,518 23	6
....	25,543 98	5 00	....	109 91	36,229 43	2,568 84	266 85	39,065 12	7
....	....	....	....	41 75	1,994 66	2,099 25	285 46	4,379 37	8
....	....	37 35	....	125 54	43,401 80	4,447 16	1,417 96	49,266 92	9
....	26,210 54	....	....	230 53	58,931 19	23,453 65	3,736 58	86,121 42	10
167 75	78,488 53	68 00	....	534 36	260,767 07	26,090 35	14,450 26	301,307 68	11
....	6,396 65	575 20	....	80 10	25,459 97	5,214 84	1,432 29	32,107 10	12
....	....	15 00	66 56	72 72	41,859 19	15,456 37	2,828 31	60,143 87	13
....	3,988 86	....	....	279 48	32,852 06	6,286 88	2,750 91	41,889 85	14
....	....	....	....	2 06	562 46	759 22	555 35	1,877 03	15
33 83	231,706 52	4,515 80	341 32	13,734 95	1,560,454 34	930,920 48	108,516 89	2,599,891 71	16
10,255 91	112,026 03	90 75	43 74	237 03	318,215 19	152,136 95	23,015 42	493,367 56	17
10,457 49	501,863 88	5,312 60	451 62	15,552 00	2,428.332 12	1,181,072 13	163,208 12	3,773,012 37	
....	....	....	....	....	952 50	2,559 14	147 39	3,659 03	18
....	....	....	....	....	636 32	7,118 05	323 97	8,078 34	19
....	....	....	....	....	1,588 82	9,677 19	471 36	11,737 37	
....	34,712 85	1,683 19	43 88	750 98	689,114 89	191,865 62	52,195 19	933,175 70	20
....	....	....	....	336 16	26,950 81	14,911 90	4,869 42	46,732 13	21
....	26,201 72	103 05	0 02	1,449 82	446,972 58	240,875 96	30,365 49	718,214 03	22
....	3,784,565 33	571,941 41	1,417 89	60,712 08	18,459,029 85	2,467,430 26	312,265 63	21,238,725 74	23
288,075 25	1,764,459 33	67,032 28	1,535 04	77,810 61	26,148,256 68	4,187,402 59	918,031 37	31,253,690 64	24
933 06	522,346 56	1,436 40	405 84	4,316 00	1,864,312 37	795,072 27	117,420 79	2,776,805 43	25
....	211,259 76	....	100 62	838 06	716,204 66	370,780 03	59,612 31	1,146,597 00	26
....	629,715 69	2,663 04	18 34	7,685 91	1,515,203 02	462,440 25	90,225 15	2,067,868 42	27
10,457 49	501,863 88	5,312 60	451 62	15,552 00	2,428,732 12	1,181,072 13	163,208 12	3,773,012 37	28
....	....	....	....	....	1,588 82	9,677 19	471 36	11,737 37	29
British Post Office Parcels..........				....	....	797 02	....	797 02	
Embossed Cheques, Departmental			186,239 70	....	186,239 70	....	....	186,239 70	
299,465 80	**7,475,125 12**	**650,171 97**	**190,212 95**	**169,451 62**	**52,482,605 50**	**9,922,325 22**	**1,748,664 83**	**64,153,595 55**	

INCOME TAXES

INCOME TAX DIVISION,

OTTAWA, August 27, 1930.

Hon. E. B. RYCKMAN, K.C.,
Minister of National Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a statement showing the amount of taxes collected under the Income War Tax Act for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

I have the honour, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. WALTERS,
Commissioner of Income Tax.

INCOME TAX DIVISION—STATEMENT showing Amount collected under the Income Tax Act during the Fiscal Year 1929-1930, classified as to Taxation Years and Districts

Districts	1917–1926 Assessments paid	1927 Assessments paid	1928 Assessments paid	1929 Assessments paid	1930 Assessments paid in advance	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Charlottetown........	2,582 84	6,422 70	35,224 22	948 83	....	45,178 59
Halifax...............	50,975 96	17,873 86	561,061 16	17,301 92	....	647,212 90
St. John..............	10,337 75	9,404 56	565,912 24	26,323 78	....	611,978 33
Quebec................	163,758 69	69,481 02	1,127,183 91	16,008 65	....	1,376,432 27
Montreal..............	548,744 83	343,790 91	20,621,618 59	258,454 84	....	21,772,609 17
Ottawa................	43,813 67	97,469 22	2,190,413 25	21,060 34	....	2,352,756 48
Kingston..............	13,923 09	D 10,639 92	369,285 06	1,190 63	....	373,758 86
Belleville............	3,194 37	2,343 68	453,568 07	4,816 27	....	463,922 39
Toronto...............	828,459 69	474,584 38	17,271,431 68	128,205 36	....	18,702,681 11
Hamilton..............	158,762 79	147,242 15	5,137,506 74	50,342 98	....	5,493,854 66
London................	47,436 84	52,027 39	5,296,502 08	46,292 26	1 84	5,442,260 41
Fort William.........	55,674 78	28,575 77	364,826 41	9,674 32	....	458,751 28
Winnipeg..............	73,373 60	34,045 82	3,581,486 68	18,862 87	....	3,707,768 97
Regina................	17,034 25	21,399 50	635,344 21	10,289 62	....	684,067 58
Saskatoon.............	20,394 16	539 53	252,517 22	3,020 22	....	276,471 13
Prince Albert.........	2,597 58	1,483 88	72,074 15	711 34	....	76,866 95
Calgary...............	67,406 82	86,809 60	1,277,434 92	12,832 55	....	1,444,483 89
Edmonton..............	37,107 22	11,073 02	496,368 81	11,946 56	....	556,495 61
Vancouver.............	232,392 37	170,091 62	4,041,215 72	51,949 34	....	4,495,649 05
Yukon.................	D 3,290 99	D 60 93	22,821 49	387 51	....	19,857 08
Head Office..........	....	....	17,669 52	....	....	17,669 52
Total........	2,374,680 31	1,563,957 76	64,391,466 13	690,620 19	1 84	69,020,726 23

(D) Denotes refunds in excess of collections.

SHIPPING REPORT

RAPPORT DE LA NAVIGATION

15283—1

SHIPPING REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

(CUSTOMS DIVISION)

CONTAINING THE

STATEMENTS OF NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR

THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1930

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

RAPPORT DE LA NAVIGATION

DU

MINISTÈRE DU REVENU NATIONAL

(SERVICE DES DOUANES)

CONTENANT LA

STATISTIQUE DE LA NAVIGATION INTÉRIEURE ET MARITIME

DU

DOMINION DU CANADA

POUR

L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS

1930

RAPPORTS OFFICIELS COMPILÉS PAR LE
MINISTÈRE DU REVENU NATIONAL

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1931

Hon. E. B. Ryckman, P.C., K.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue.

Sir,—I have the honour to hand you the Annual Shipping Report of the Department of National Revenue (Customs Division), containing statements of Navigation and Shipping of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, as compiled from official returns.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BREADNER,
Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, October 28, 1930.

Hon. E. B. Ryckman, P.C., K.C., M.P.,
Ministre du Revenu national.

Monsieur,—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le rapport annuel de la Navigation du ministère du Revenu national (Service des Douanes), comprenant les tableaux de la navigation intérieure et maritime du Dominion du Canada pour l'exercice se terminant le 31 mars 1930, tel que compilé des rapports officiels.

J'ai l'honneur d'être monsieur,

Votre tout dévoué,

R. W. BREADNER,
Commissaire des Douanes.

Ottawa, le 28 octobre 1930.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of National Revenue containing Statements of Navigation and Shipping of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, as compiled from official returns.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. B. RYCKMAN,
Minister of National Revenue.

OTTAWA, October 30, 1930.

A Son Excellence le Très Honourable Vicomte Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.

QU'IL PLAISE A VOTRE EXCELLENCE:

Le soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Votre Excellence le rapport annuel du ministère du Revenu National, comprenant les tableaux de la navigation et du commerce du Dominion du Canada pour l'exercice se terminant le 31 mars 1930 tel que compilé des rapports officiels.

Le tout respectueusement soumis.

E. B. RYCKMAN,
Ministre du Revenu National.

OTTAWA, le 30 octobre 1930.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

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NOTE EXPLICATIVE

LE TONNAGE INDIQUÉ DANS LES TABLEAUX EST EN TONNES NETTES

No. 1.—Comparative Statement showing the Tonnage of all Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards, from 1868 to 1930 inclusive

N° 1.—État comparatif indiquant le tonnage de tous les navires déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie depuis 1868 à 1930 inclusivement.

NAVIGATION

Fiscal Year — Exercice	Vessels built — Navires construits	Vessels registered — Navires enregistrés	Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards (Sea-going and Inland Navigation exclusive of Coasting) — Navires déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie (navigation maritime et intérieure à l'exclusion du cabotage)	Vessels entered and cleared Coastwise — Navires du cabotage déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie	Vessels sold to other countries — Navires vendus à d'autres pays	
					Tonnage — Tonnage	Value — Valeur
	Tons — Tonnes	Tons — Tonnes	Tons — Tonnes	Tons — Tonnes	Tons — Tonnes	$
1868	87,230	113,692	12,982,825	....	....	....
1869	96,439	125,408	10,461,044	....	....	....
1870	93,166	110,852	11,415,870	....	....	....
1871	106,101	121,724	13,126,028	....	....	....
1872	114,065	127,371	12,808,160	....	....	....
1873	140,370	152,226	11,748,997	....	....	....
1874	174,404	163,016	11,399,857	....	....	....
1875	188,098	204,002	9,537,155	....	....	....
1876	165,041	144,422	9,911,199	10,300,939	64,134	2,189,270
1877	127,297	126,160	11,091,244	8,968,862	46,329	1,576,244
1878	106,976	100,089	12,054,890	11,047,661	35,039	1,218,145
1879	103,551	94,882	11,646,812	12,066,683	19,318	529,824
1880	68,756	64,982	13,577,845	14,053,013	16,208	464,327
1881	79,364	70,210	13,802,432	15,116,766	16,808	348,018
1882	68,240	78,076	13,379,882	14,791,064	16,161	402,311
1883	73,576	78,229	13,770,735	15,683,566	23,896	506,538
1884	70,287	80,822	14,359,026	15,473,707	17,368	416,756
1885	57,486	65,962	14,084,712	15,944,422	13,177	246,277
1886	37,531	40,872	13,969,232	16,368,274	14,343	266,363
1887	26,798	67,662	14,090,998	17,513,677	9,263	143,772
1888	22,698	33,298	15,217,308	18,789,279	14,479	289,969
1889	23,835	31,998	16,054,221	19,834,577	16,173	266,817
1890	39,434	53,853	18,446,100	22,797,115	22,844	442,781
1891	55,477	52,506	18,803,648	24,694,580	15,143	280,474
1892	44,321	61,457	18,692,455	24,783,844	36,399	506,747
1893	38,521	45,796	18,539,534	24,579,123	31,317	363,916
1894	23,497	29,878	20,353,081	26,560,968	21,960	243,429
1895	18,728	26,125	19,100,963	25,473,434	16,567	172,563
1896	10,753	14,144	21,870,473	27,431,753	12,203	99,392
1897	12,058	22,959	23,373,933	27,267,979	9,158	105,164
1898	22,426	27,716	24,746,116	29,663,950	17,210	191,069
1899	22,085	28,257	25,420,110	30,212,496	7,562	126,466
1900	28,544	40,443	26,914,095	33,631,730	13,354	205,618
1901	20,156	35,156	26,029,808	34,444,796	4,490	66,468
1902	28,288	34,236	30,025,404	40,700,907	11,360	235,865
1903	30,856	41,405	33,655,043	44,990,358	11,172	220,602
1904	28,397	33,192	31,202,205	45,505,122	7,208	87,115
1905	21,865	27,583	32,277,820	44,377,261	3,696	100,363
1906	18,724	37,639	34,732,172	46,324,062	9,487	187,725
1907*	33,205	31,635	30,595,891	31,691,420	3,855	68,190
1908	49,928	78,144	39,575,031	50,529,835	4,515	132,900
1909	29,023	32,899	40,701,603	52,670,198	3,644	98,643
1910	24,059	33,383	44,567,991	56,750,928	5,047	133,800
1911	22,812	50,006	47,429,545	66,627,934	5,885	201,526
1912	31,065	30,021	52,973,127	66,267,662	4,265	140,350
1913	24,325	30,225	57,849,783	73,644,713	7,976	610,650
1914	46,887	46,909	61,919,483	78,356,809	8,258	169,618
1915	45,721	55,384	53,604,153	73,099,982	17,044	1,150,950
1916	13,497	102,239	57,721,098	68,709,424	4,529	192,575
1917	28,638	105,826	65,712,544	64,895,622	24,954	4,398,570
1918	53,912	70,350	66,802,488	61,462,600	25,252	5,330,850
1919	104,444	102,883	53,229,048	54,503,325	48,965	14,612,338
1920	164,074	237,022	49,493,533	60,552,658	53,407	17,819,477
1921	95,838	188,915	54,648,630	56,225,509	34,623	8,456,573
1922	78,409	131,732	56,665,253	61,827,089	25,462	3,399,450
1923	14,868	57,446	72,403,183	70,970,078	26,394	1,009,327
1924	20,336	74,311	74,947,373	77,365,128	17,076	605,211
1925	36,147	48,054	77,939,051	80,619,819	21,689	717,730
1926	39,840	88,380	75,246,827	82,887,655	24,673	1,413,150
1927	32,801	79,448	77,341,659	85,742,386	27,027	1,984,040
1928	12,904	64,301	83,803,797	89,527,616	16,307	599,490
1929	49,798	155,972	93,735,227	97,053,685	18,627	154,750
1930	28,871	84,529	89,438,789	87,734,773	33,779	805,636

* 9 months—9 mois.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Vessels built and registered, also the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels sold to other Countries at each Port and Outport in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

N° 2.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires construits et enregistrés, ainsi que le nombre, le tonnage et la valeur des navires vendus à d'autres pays dans chaque port et port secondaire du Dominion du Canada durant l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1930

Ports and Outports—Ports et ports secondaires	Built—Construits						Registered—Enregistrés						Ships sold to other countries — Navires vendus à d'autres pays		
	Steam and motor — Vapeurs		Sail — Voiliers		Total		Steam and motor — Vapeurs		Sail — Voiliers		Total				
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	Value-Valeur
Barrington Passage, N.S	7	11,206	...	...	7	11,206	7	11,206	...	...	7	11,206	...	...	...
Canso, N.S	5	80	...	...	5	80	19	143	...	...	19	143	...	...	...
Charlottetown, P.E.I	3	90	...	...	3	90	3	111	...	...	3	111	1	99	3,000
Chatham, N.B	61	558	8	153	69	711	61	558	8	153	69	711	...	...	...
Chicoutimi, Que	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,144	4	1,144	...	...	...
Collingwood, Ont	2	289	...	...	2	289	1	75	...	...	1	75	...	...	...
Dawson, Y.T	2	1,053	2	304	4	1,357	2	1,053	4	881	6	1,934	...	...	...
Halifax, N.S	7	330	...	...	7	330	7	330	...	...	7	330	1	3,564	20,000
Kenora, Ont	2	21	...	...	2	21	3	36	...	...	3	36	...	...	...
Kingston, Ont	1	15	...	...	1	15	1	15	...	...	1	15	...	...	...
Lunenburg, N.S	12	368	6	642	18	1,010	12	368	6	642	18	1,010	16	1,221	114,500
Midland, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	...	...
Montreal, Que	5	285	1	390	6	675	35	37,958	9	5,814	44	43,772	8	22,926	484,866
New Westminster, B.C	12	220	5	793	17	1,013	13	224	7	1,369	20	1,593	...	...	...
Ottawa, Ont	4	718	3	87	7	805	4	60	...	...	4	60	...	...	...
Parrsboro, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,208	3	1,064	9	2,272	...	...	...
Peterborough, Ont	2	9	...	...	2	9	2	9	...	...	2	9	...	...	...
Pictou, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	2	446	3	468	1	558	5,000
Port Stanley, Ont	2	59	...	...	2	59	2	59	...	...	2	59	...	...	...
Prince Rupert, B.C	20	135	4	1,294	24	1,429	20	135	4	1,294	24	1,429	...	...	...
Quebec, Que	6	1,091	7	764	13	1,855	7	1,974	1	108	8	2,082	1	496	6,000
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	202	2,000
Shelburne, N.S	10	847	...	...	10	847	4	300	...	...	4	300	1	20	15,000
Sorel, Que	...	...	1	137	1	137	1	189	1	137	2	326	...	...	...
St. Andrews, N.B	4	44	...	...	4	44	12	148	2	104	14	252	...	...	...
St. John, N.B	6	173	1	187	7	360	8	442	1	744	9	1,186	1	2,052	60,000
Sydney, N.S	6	114	...	...	6	114	6	114	...	...	6	114	...	...	...
Toronto, Ont	19	575	...	...	19	575	28	4,081	3	514	31	4,595	1	2,264	55,000
Vancouver, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1,313	22	2,796	97	4,109	1	375	40,000
Victoria, B.C	17	466	15	3,286	32	3,752	18	477	15	3,286	33	3,763	...	...	...
Weymouth, N.S	5	235	...	...	5	235	6	253	1	572	7	825	...	...	...
White Horse, Y.T	1	1,285	...	...	1	1,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor, N.S	1	34	...	...	1	34	1	34	...	...	1	34	...	...	...
Windsor, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	...	...	2	26	1	2	270
Winnipeg, Man	4	118	1	292	5	410	4	118	1	292	5	410	...	...	...
Yarmouth, N.S	2	124	...	...	2	124	2	124	...	...	2	124	...	...	...
Total	228	20,542	54	8,329	282	28,871	374	63,169	94	21,360	468	84,529	34	33,779	805,663

No. 3.—STATEMENT showing the Trade via St. Lawrence River (Seagoing Vessels) Inwards and Outwards.

N° 3.—ÉTAT du commerce *via* le fleuve Saint-Laurent par long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie.

—	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes
Inwards—à l'entrée	1,368	6,153,126	3,333,313	174,819
Outwards—à la sortie	1,126	4,355,804	3,396,560	984,019
Total trade—Total du commerce	2,494	10,508,930	6,729,873	1,158,838

No. 4.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign entered Inwards *from* Sea, at each Port and Outport.

No.	Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
1	Alert Bay, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Amherst, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Annapolis Royal, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	2	189	3	5	10
4	Anyox, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,238	773	...	24
5	Arichat, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	10	151	180	...	47
6	Baddeck, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bamfield, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	9	84	45	...	16
8	Barrington Passage, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	5	69	226	...	24
9	Bathurst, N.B	...	...	...	...	...	58	1,186	1,306	...	273
10	Bear River, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Blubber, Bay B.C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Bonne Espérance, Que	20	5,012	34	18	484	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bridgetown, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	1	203	268	400	7
14	Bridgewater, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	2	783	742	...	11
15	Britannia Beach, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	40	35,297	8,818	...	644
16	Butedale, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,464	232	...	186
17	Campbellton, N.B	1	2,392	2,000	...	28	2	939	945	...	14
18	Campobello, N.B	...	...	...	...	...	285	2,089	452	...	398
19	Canning, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	1	383	418	...	7
20	Canso, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	1	452	485	...	7
21	Caraquet, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	109	1,980	2,060	...	523
22	Charlottetown, P.E.I	5	2,086	1,405	...	44	5	6,700	4,779	...	111
23	Chatham, N.B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chemainus, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	5	4,515	2,791	...	94
25	Chester, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	19	261	238	...	56
26	Chicoutimi, Que	3	6,756	8,381	...	94	...	...	...	...	...
27	Clark's Harbour, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	10	179	377	...	49
28	Clementsport, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	2	198	2	2	10
29	Dalhousie, N.B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Digby, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	4	408	468	...	33
31	Englewood, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Freeport, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	4	530	573	...	19
33	Gaspé, Que	1	1,993	4,500	...	27	2	699	400	...	13
34	Halifax, N.S	405	2,023,289	277,406	...	57,986	509	516,912	361,685	...	16,214
35	Hantsport, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Hillsboro, N.B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Isaac's Harbour, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Kentville, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Kildonan, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,925	1,607	...	60
40	Ladysmith, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	La Have, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	28	3,680	3,763	...	441
42	Lévis, Que	3	5,716	5,980	...	101	...	...	...	...	...
43	Liverpool, N.S	5	13,475	80	...	170	38	2,908	2,759	...	397
44	Lockport, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	26	926	385	...	299
45	Lord's Cove, N.B	...	...	...	...	...	108	588	192	...	217
46	Louisburg, N.S	5	8,017	12,404	...	154	6	5,208	6,453	...	119
47	Lower East Pubnico, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	12	613	97	...	163
48	Lunenburg, N.S	10	1,314	2,040	...	75	234	24,910	28,153	...	4,104
49	Mahone Bay, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	5	562	685	...	73
50	Maitland, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Meteghan River, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Moncton, N.B	...	...	...	...	...	1	238	470	...	6
53	Montague, P.E.I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Montreal, Que	469	2,475,894	1,126,094	121,008	65,916	132	443,597	549,489	1,925	6,446
55	Nanaimo, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	New Westminster, B.C	1	3,547	75	...	34	19	5,675	3,219	...	195
57	North Head, N.B	...	...	...	...	...	130	18,656	1,113	...	1,187
58	North Sydney, N.S	153	188,284	34,687	...	6,765	5	2,223	3,520	...	30
59	Ocean Falls, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Parrsboro, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	2	597	900	...	13
61	Paspebiac, Que	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Pictou, N.S	1	33	28	...	6	2	2,443	3,120	...	41
63	Port Alberni, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Port Alfred, Que	9	25,041	58,286	...	294	7	8,281	18,945	...	140
65	Port Hawkesbury, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,550	472	...	347
66	Port La Tour, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	33	...	12
67	Port Williams, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Powell River, B.C	1	1,249	1,500	...	23	36	12,748	1,863	...	505
69	Prince Rupert, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	81,983	4,442	...	7,497
70	Quatsino, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	15	15,425	9,350	...	329
71	Quebec, Que	307	2,047,012	143,896	15,997	68,354	55	123,516	35,297	107	2,040
72	Richibucto, N.B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N° 4.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée à chaque port et port secondaire

With Cargoes—Chargés					In Ballast—Sur lest									
Foreign—Étrangers					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	No.
...	...	...	...	...	1	2,210	30	16	376	64	77	1,542	409	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	736	25	8	5,366	143	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	229	10	...	...	...	3
6	3,314	1,369	...	40	...	...	...	6	105	15	4	90	13	4
7	136	14	58	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	97	24	5
...	...	...	...	...	5	1,134	76	...	...	...	12	16,620	293	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,504	122	1	4	1	7
...	...	...	...	...	1	57	8	1	67	4	8	420	86	8
3	3,615	6,515	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	15	30,850	422	...	...	...	1	4	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	1	485	17	32	22,402	532	2	4,269	61	11
...	...	...	...	...	20	3,370	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	316	6	9	11,675	219	14
13	25,972	6,544	161	371	1	3,142	36	29	24,431	505	26	64,290	769	15
2	66	5	...	19	...	...	...	6	25	13	79	1,980	1,192	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,013	59	17
105	3,259	143	...	310	...	...	...	227	25,852	1,622	375	8,699	937	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	6	1,806	87	28	2,670	554	33	3,676	368	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
7	8,024	18,225	...	142	3	360	21	1	94	6	8	11,757	188	22
1	1,298	3,537	...	24	2	5,539	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
7	8,837	4,821	...	166	5	18,527	236	248	63,909	1,275	97	103,928	936	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	155	32	1	15	3	25
3	4,835	8,014	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	426	66	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	198	10	...	...	...	28
1	1,284	1,423	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	445	13	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	577	35	16	821	68	30
...	...	...	...	...	1	2,210	30	12	2,348	30	18	69,648	656	31
1	16	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	240	45	32
...	...	...	...	...	14	28,406	974	6	1,457	29	3	2,105	35	33
349	1,735,128	248,246	...	54,101	65	79,541	2,274	77	19,231	887	120	79,420	4,708	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	739	18	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11,066	224	36
1	932	958	...	20	...	...	...	4	44	17	17	226	123	37
1	198	221	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
13	1,267	1,137	...	90	3	14,462	195	34	1,884	203	410	12,266	2,413	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	25,355	505	53	24,519	757	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	603	75	1	165	4	41
1	3,054	76	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
50	4,790	5,363	...	710	...	...	...	27	1,564	227	8	2,164	81	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	374	114	44
13	128	15	...	26	...	...	...	557	9,865	1,235	169	1,865	342	45
52	11,905	10,003	...	784	4	4,837	96	5	7,337	107	19	1,220	160	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	2,561	800	47
2	513	704	...	15	9	703	63	52	3,907	470	5	548	79	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	4	...	...	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	908	18	2	753	9	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,814	91	4	480	11	51
2	1,077	1,589	...	58	1	1,442	25	2	315	10	2	969	30	52
...	...	...	...	...	14	678	58	3	178	13	...	...	...	53
211	667,691	1,061,899	34,395	8,391	32	99,381	1,164	1	2,213	32	56	157,749	2,461	54
5	2,400	2,256	...	97	1	5,020	91	50	9,453	386	152	111,516	2,246	55
40	33,544	14,355	...	430	89	305,452	4,097	116	52,244	838	159	469,930	4,942	56
6	61	49	...	14	...	...	...	189	16,170	1,120	153	1,899	307	57
3	1,235	2,300	...	43	316	40,500	2,795	125	62,245	2,371	207	88,412	8,632	58
49	89,825	23,483	...	1,455	1	4	6	...	...	...	3	3,337	116	59
...	...	...	...	...	1	1,839	29	43	9,992	224	50	25,553	727	60
20	21,138	52,844	...	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,128	80	61
2	1,230	1,244	...	42	1	223	12	...	...	...	3	3,162	59	62
...	...	...	...	...	7	21,551	240	4	1,530	38	24	82,459	877	63
21	32,009	54,441	...	525	5	16,319	214	...	...	...	2	2,778	47	64
...	...	...	...	...	14	2,075	103	6	569	105	56	52,599	1,163	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4,967	123	67
52	56,360	23,475	1,000	1,455	6	25,665	286	14	5,767	209	59	88,048	1,468	68
1,049	40,703	10,396	...	6,751	6	2,910	112	105	64,343	3,315	152	12,516	1,065	69
7	24,558	21,443	...	237	...	...	...	2	838	31	44	19,933	471	70
71	202,302	121,280	533	3,281	12	35,148	463	3	1,680	83	12	36,820	1,606	71
1	744	286	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72

No. 4.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign entered Inwards *from* Sea, at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

No.	Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
73	Rimouski, Que.	...	...	...	...	...	1	84	162	...	11
74	Riverport, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	47	5,144	6,020	...	841
75	Sandy Point, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Shelburne, N.S.	1	95	120	...	6	2	597	527	...	11
78	Sherbrooke, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Shippegan, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	27	341	320	...	102
80	Sidney, B.C.	1	296	330	...	12	15	1,279	575	...	186
81	Sorel, Que.	4	10,347	7,565	...	149	...	...	...	...	...
82	Souris, P.E.I.	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	5	...	4
83	Stewart, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	65	...	4
84	St. Andrews, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	39	823	39	...	109
85	St. George, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	St. John, N.B.	117	625,868	141,599	48,278	14,774	91	172,723	72,843	930	3,975
87	St. Peters, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	2	34	8	7	4
88	St. Stephen, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,186	913	...	32
89	Summerside, P.E.I.	3	1,701	1,872	...	21	1	821	872	...	9
90	Sydney, N.S.	23	40,131	79,082	...	475	30	83,916	177,983	...	1,125
91	Three Rivers, Que.	14	32,262	37,336	...	416	3	11,073	...	836	94
92	Union Bay, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	67	10	...	6
93	Vancouver, B.C.	145	724,692	364,644	59,338	14,052	723	1,231,413	348,845	28,082	50,535
94	Victoria, B.C.	87	490,241	4,512	2,857	10,241	546	998,483	14,760	71	43,313
95	Westport, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	2	246	451	...	10
96	Weymouth, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,460	600	...	44
97	White Rock, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	Windsor, N.S.	55	109,851	1,028	...	1,501	7	2,197	2,327	...	50
99	Winnipeg, Man.	1	1,115	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
100	Wolfeville, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	4	842	768	...	21
101	Yarmouth, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	84	35,528	6,494	...	3,044
	Total	1,850	8,847,709	2,317,220	247,496	242,245	4,734	3,885,589	1,699,180	32,365	146 981

N° 4.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée à chaque port et port secondaire—*Fin*

With Cargoes—Chargés					In Ballast—Sur lest										
Foreign—Étrangers					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	No.
2	2,388	200	....	40	2	3,703	52	......	....	......	......	....	......	73
1	475	700	....	7	......	....	......	48	2,838	370	......	....	......	74
60	4,060	948	....	1,293	1	99	6	2	463	10	32	2,331	688	75
......	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	1	894	20	12	12,757	254	76
71	4,910	818	....	1,469	......	....	......	3	168	23	56	3,715	1,079	77
......	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	......	36	28,607	645	78
......	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	79
6	54,752	16,050	....	235	......	....	......	68	11,296	451	514	161,057	8,704	80
......	....	....	....	....	1	186	13	......	....	......	......	....	......	81
2	902	927	....	25	......	....	......	2	182	8	......	....	......	82
6	2,254	196	....	81	......	....	......	9	4,837	97	1	479	18	83
266	5,484	5,778	....	558	......	....	......	861	40,674	3,394	290	3,632	641	84
......	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	8	1,842	17	40	1,102	65	85
192	364,435	155,121	82	9,343	31	78,817	1,159	112	14,386	1,296	266	68,874	1,502	86
......	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	......	8	7,570	149	87
12	2,407	2,073	....	59	......	....	......	2	35	4	10	164	25	88
1	1,892	509	....	29	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	89
118	305,228	907,226	....	3,664	35	91,109	1,182	19	27,081	430	71	68,396	1,273	90
9	22,326	38,194	....	272	18	89,695	1,142	10	35,640	383	2	3,191	53	91
14	1,099	355	....	75	19	56,289	699	14	1,414	103	13	17,702	291	92
583	1,804,857	922,774	16,418	23,044	179	656,087	8,578	424	207,281	7,649	450	1,081,764	13,677	93
559	1,353,346	25,817	12,249	40,989	22	69,646	2,317	373	139,891	6,702	720	1,154,194	36,130	94
3	288	255	....	10	......	....	......	4	128	11	23	287	59	95
......	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	12	2,304	60	6	3,073	64	96
......	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	7	277	37	2	20	5	97
9	7,597	8,427	....	169	38	75,659	1,029	8	1,915	40	43	34,826	624	98
......	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	99
2	396	340	....	9	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	100
150	392,640	314,568	....	17,346	......	....	......	46	3,217	391	112	5,821	1,090	101
4,243	7,325,184	4,109,950	64,896	178,995	1,008	1,877,136	30,833	4,192	944,315	38,999	5,556	4,275,833	109,884	

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Inwards *from Sea*

ABSTRACT BY COUNTRIES

No.	Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
1	Great Britain	847	5,158,580	970,629	148,742	150,990	13	28,817	15,582	836	383
2	Australia	27	207,238	12,511	22,113	6,348	14	51,939	14,755	1,394	581
3	British South Africa	4	15,238	23,943	....	135	....	....	....	....	....
4	British West Africa	14	48,290	89,784	....	624	....	....	....	....	....
5	British Guiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	British East Indies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	British India	24	86,068	32,300	....	1,623	....	....	....	....	....
8	British West Indies	14	33,574	64,353	....	425	197	531,600	167,260	1,538	12,176
9	British Oceania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	British Straits Settlements	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Fiji Islands	6	21,734	41,556	180	294	....	....	....	....	....
12	Gibraltar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Hong Kong	17	111,755	12,801	5,721	1,770	1	8,883	1,960	3,904	545
14	Irish Free State	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Newfoundland	343	431,905	50,127	24	16,186	113	128,632	174,312	....	3,214
16	New Zealand	20	121,358	23,636	60	2,678	20	67,455	6,996	....	809
17	Argentina	13	35,955	67,746	....	446	17	63,097	47,145	....	704
18	Belgium	61	498,125	66,829	27,545	14,601	38	123,641	108,582	30	1,568
19	Brazil	....	....	....	....	....	4	13,612	15,064	....	188
20	Chile	2	6,270	5,815	....	70	....	....	....	....	....
21	China	12	84,906	758	77	1,739	2	17,766	87	71	1,106
22	Colombia	8	41,842	96,100	....	292	14	74,022	203,523	....	579
23	Costa Rica	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	Cuba	3	5,675	12,773	....	75	1	1,912	2,500	....	32
25	Denmark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	Dutch East Indies	1	3,222	7,100	....	74	....	....	....	....	....
27	Dutch West Indies	7	30,260	36,256	....	366	....	....	....	....	....
28	Egypt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	France	28	195,602	25,754	5,626	5,274	....	....	....	....	....
30	French Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	Germany	31	262,340	25,824	19,393	7,690	....	....	....	....	....
32	Greece	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	Greenland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	Guatemala	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	Honduras	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	Italy	1	3,218	1,040	....	44	....	....	....	....	....
38	Japan	15	127,515	12,717	17,702	4,990	23	197,922	31,269	23,915	12,028
39	Jugo-Slavia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
41	Netherlands	26	140,724	18,674	....	1,634	1	2,603	3,629	....	40
42	Norway	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
43	Panama	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
44	Peru	5	25,968	60,592	....	209	22	114,804	293,564	....	889
45	Philippines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
46	Poland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	Portugal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
48	Portuguese Africa	1	4,042	8,887	....	56	....	....	....	....	....
49	Russia	16	39,276	86,653	....	490	....	....	....	....	....
50	San Domingo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
51	Siam	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
52	Spain	4	7,557	13,545	....	112	4	2,111	3,470	....	25
53	St. Pierre	3	211	78	....	19	12	6,550	175	....	370
54	Sweden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
55	United States	295	1,098,965	448,364	313	22,946	2,091	2,330,253	459,289	670	91,710
56	Venezuela	....	....	....	....	....	4	22,845	100,000	....	176
57	From Sea	....	....	....	....	....	6	63	15	....	21
58	Sea Fisheries	2	296	75	....	45	2,137	97,062	50,003	7	19,837
	Total	1,850	8,847,709	2,317,220	247,496	242,245	4,734	3,885,589	1,699,180	32,365	146,981

N° 5.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers, déclarés à l'entrée

RELEVÉ PAR PAYS

With Cargoes—Chargés					In Ballast—Sur lest									
Foreign—Étrangers					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	No.
94	182,184	283,426	935	2,866	101	378,273	5,193	17	53,342	678	8	20,949	242	1
......	....	....	....	......	17	60,587	677	......	....	......	6	16,836	182	2
......	....	....	....	......	3	8,528	92	......	....	......	1	3,120	34	3
3	7,879	19,857	....	44	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	4
8	11,586	14,795	....	194	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	5
......	....	....	....	......	2	5,708	69	......	....	......	......	....	......	6
1	1,770	4,100	....	23	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	7
136	163,596	157,815	3	3,208	27	2,548	223	15	5,059	198	8	3,955	142	8
......	....	....	....	......	2	6,331	74	......	....	......	......	....	......	9
2	8,107	534	....	89	1	2,724	34	......	....	......	......	....	......	10
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	11
......	....	....	....	......	2	7,135	70	......	....	......	......	....	......	12
3	14,293	44	....	338	......	....	......	......	....	......	2	7,582	134	13
1	2,920	443	....	42	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	14
103	271,035	803,076	....	3,261	290	81,626	3,402	128	65,300	2,056	132	115,988	2,495	15
......	....	....	....	......	7	25,066	313	......	....	......	3	10,620	101	16
20	57,829	39,460	94	618	......	....	......	......	....	......	2	7,245	67	17
58	212,899	83,412	18	2,571	3	9,521	110	......	....	......	4	15,044	152	18
2	7,063	735	....	69	4	9,938	122	......	....	......	......	....	......	19
7	59,517	21,193	....	277	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	20
39	207,302	7,697	5,735	3,663	33	113,810	1,391	2	7,060	93	14	44,220	478	21
18	104,005	266,000	....	752	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	22
......	....	....	....	......	1	3,040	31	......	....	......	......	....	......	23
11	16,903	47,132	....	270	1	3,510	45	......	....	......	......	....	......	24
68	356,105	21,480	....	12,361	......	....	......	......	....	......	1	2,574	36	25
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	26
3	9,473	13,044	....	127	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	27
......	....	....	....	......	1	3,336	34	......	....	......	......	....	......	28
55	213,938	30,308	577..	4,810	2	6,424	74	......	....	......	2	3,099	74	29
......	....	....	....	......	3	10,171	102	......	....	......	2	5,036	62	30
140	713,573	72,673	32,863	16,093	2	6,838	88	......	....	......	3	9,799	147	31
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	4	10,624	132	32
1	1,295	2,000	....	22	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	33
1	4,493	47	....	35	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	34
......	....	....	....	......	3	10,442	115	......	....	......	4	13,318	169	35
2	2,887	2,700	....	66	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	36
35	137,358	34,582	....	1,539	14	43,597	466	1	4,184	45	12	41,033	424	37
113	616,601	19,810	21,672	11,227	83	294,680	4,828	4	16,332	664	152	588,145	6,693	38
......	....	....	....	......	1	3,191	35	......	....	......	1	2,670	32	39
......	....	....	....	......	2	3,412	50	5	237	29	1	69	6	40
77	431,428	59,475	614	8,661	2	5,745	78	......	....	......	5	18,510	179	41
32	190,031	56,500	....	5,396	......	....	......	......	....	......	5	13,548	162	42
......	....	....	....	......	1	3,013	33	......	....	......	......	....	......	43
12	46,650	71,779	....	417	1	2,991	29	......	....	......	1	2,829	36	44
4	16,155	290	....	140	1	2,750	34	......	....	......	1	5,442	35	45
1	3,920	....	....	187	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	46
2	5,944	3,196	....	66	2	6,359	65	......	....	......	......	....	......	47
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	48
4	9,823	18,521	....	131	5	13,776	177	......	....	......	......	....	......	49
6	13,405	25,434	....	163	......	....	......	1	49	9	......	....	......	50
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	1	4,283	34	51
7	20,346	8,994	....	188	......	....	......	......	....	......	2	1,229	116	52
6	3,572	1,027	....	116	31	4,092	267	183	16,221	1,687	37	23,122	819	53
40	294,655	10,739	....	8,629	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	54
1,878	2,863,144	1,894,188	2,327	79,747	232	694,291	9,854	3,590	765,755	31,579	4,557	3,186,670	81,557	55
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	56
1	48	20	....	9	42	38,634	1,462	69	3,578	440	48	18,840	1,497	57
1,249	41,452	13,424	58	10,580	86	5,049	1,196	177	7,198	1,521	537	79,434	13,647	58
4,243	7,325,184	4,109,950	64,896	178,995	1,008	1,877,136	30,833	4,192	944,315	38,999	5,556	4,275,833	109,884	

No. 5.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Inwards *from Sea—Concluded*

RECAPITULATION

With cargo — Chargés	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	1,850	8,847,709	2,317,220	247,496	242,245
Canadian—Canadiens	4,734	3,885,589	1,699,180	32,365	146,981
Foreign—Étrangers	4,243	7,325,184	4,109,950	64,896	178,995
Total	10,827	20,058,482	8,126,350	344,757	568,221

N° 5.—État des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers, déclarés à l'entrée—*Fin*

RÉCAPITULATION

In Ballast — Sur lest	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	1,008	1,877,136	...	...	30,833
Canadian—Canadiens	4,192	944,315	...	...	38,999
Foreign—Étrangers	5,556	4,275,833	...	...	109,884
Total	10,756	7,097,284	...	...	179,716
Grand total	21,583	27,155,766	8,126,350	344,757	747,937

No. 6.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea* at each Port and Outport

No.	Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
1	Alert Bay, B.C	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,238	60	....	24
2	Amherst, N.S	4	389	779	....	21	2	388	625	295	12
3	Annapolis Royal, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	9	853	1,850	2,035	36
4	Anyox, B.C	....	....	....	....	....	24	31,896	56,619	....	563
5	Arichat, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Baddeck, N.S	1	791	....	1,000	17	1	497	400	....	19
7	Bamfield, B.C	....	....	....	....	....	18	1,225	1,205	....	65
8	Barrington Passage, N.S.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Bathurst, N.B	....	....	....	....	....	3	1,245	....	832	19
10	Bear River, N.S	15	30,850	89,100	....	415	1	294	....	775	6
11	Blubber Bay, B.C	....	....	....	....	....	123	30,480	22,801	....	1,267
12	Bonne Espérance, Que	15	2,924	168	....	260	....	....	....	....	....
13	Bridgewater, N.S	1	95	112	....	6	10	3,783	6,381	....	68
14	Britannia Beach, B.C	1	3,142	1,000	....	36	57	55,695	90,119	....	1,109
15	Butedale, B.C	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Campbellton, N.B	4	7,400	....	5,056	102	4	3,826	....	3,800	66
17	Campobello, N.B	....	....	....	....	....	74	527	451	....	134
18	Canso, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Caraquet, N.B	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Charlottetown, P.E.I	18	25,159	1,444	....	826	9	3,342	1,419	....	89
21	Chatham, N.B	4	9,062	....	9,068	117	4	3,807	....	11,917	66
22	Chemainus, B.C	33	104,818	....	55,736	1,226	122	70,894	68,873	46,743	177
23	Chester, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	Clark's Harbour, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	Clementsford, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	5	491	946	1,020	24
26	Dalhousie, N.B	2	880	1,250	....	14	1	296	562	....	7
27	Digby, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	21	1,027	920	1,000	69
28	Englewood, B.C	1	2,210	4,480	....	30	14	4,557	7,102	....	150
29	Freeport, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	4	196	369	....	13
30	Gaspé, Qué	....	....	....	....	....	11	3,508	....	750	60
31	Guysboro, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
32	Halifax, N.S	470	2,175,381	175,168	17,031	63,237	643	502,649	189,381	2,875	17,629
33	Hantsport, N.S	1	840	2,000	....	19	....	....	....	....	....
34	Hillsboro, N.B	....	....	....	....	....	1	387	600	....	6
35	Isaac's Harbour, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	1	92	103	....	6
36	Kildonan, B.C	3	14,462	3,251	....	195	8	2,604	2,620	....	119
37	Ladysmith, B.C	....	....	....	....	....	53	12,980	22,971	....	756
38	La Have, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	3	914	2,100	....	21
39	Lévis, Que	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	Liverpool, N.S	6	14,296	12,507	....	181	40	1,903	1,700	....	437
41	Lockport, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	Lords' Cove, N.B	....	....	....	....	....	203	1,219	1,210	....	404
43	Louisburg, N.S	15	29,043	28,171	....	430	9	14,185	7,905	....	179
44	LowerEast Pubnico, N.S.	....	....	....	....	....	1	31	30	....	3
45	Lunenburg, N.S	5	1,089	635	....	33	18	3,226	3,022	....	117
46	Mahone Bay, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	Maitland, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	5	1,232	1,569	598	24
48	Meteghan River, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	2	348	....	423	10
49	Moncton, N.B	1	1,442	1,700	....	25	4	613	580	....	17
50	Montague, P.E.I	23	1,430	1,339	25	106	3	252	199	....	15
51	Montreal, Que	441	2,398,674	1,658,918	895,498	65,326	112	298,117	242,304	....	5,457
52	Nanaimo, B.C	18	57,449	3,480	10,093	709	66	35,272	20,167	1,127	869
53	Newcastle, N.B	1	1,697	....	3,394	26	....	....	....	....	....
54	New Westminster, B.C.	91	312,349	148,649	....	4,183	62	35,118	34,640	....	333
55	North Head, N.B	....	....	....	....	....	228	20,966	2,571	....	1,499
56	North Sydney, N.S	369	204,829	66,326	....	7,008	66	28,791	40,788	....	885
57	Ocean Falls, B.C	15	61,161	18,969	....	725	1	827	1,179	....	29
58	Parrsboro, N.S	6	5,189	7,800	....	85	53	16,566	24,566	....	318
59	Paspébiac, Que	3	3,571	....	8,769	80	....	....	....	....	....
60	Pictou, N.S	7	4,019	2,674	....	105	3	1,967	1,237	....	35
61	Pointe-au-Pic, Que	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
62	Port Alberni, B.C	16	54,179	....	41,950	659	1	1,464	....	1,690	23
63	Port Alfred, Que	11	33,715	47,024	....	429	1	3,333	2,505	....	43
64	Port Clyde, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
65	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
66	Port La Tour, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
67	Port Mulgrave, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,375	2,035	....	20
68	Port Williams, N.S	1	790	....	467	16	....	....	....	....	....
69	Powell River, B.C	6	23,865	4,274	....	286	30	26,136	8,429	....	573
70	Prince Rupert, B.C	10	4,850	6,599	....	175	51	81,679	183	....	3,779
71	Quatsino, B.C	....	....	....	....	....	3	2,511	435	....	57
72	Quebec, Que	125	652,505	176,652	14	20,988	30	57,340	9.492	2	1,210

N° 6.—TABLEAU des navires britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *allant à la mer*, à chaque port ou port secondaire

With Cargoes—Chargés					In Ballast—Sur lest									No.
Foreign—Étrangers					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	
....	....	....	....	....	1	2,210	30	20	305	86	77	1,545	410	1
15	13,350	22,368	16,089	267	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	1	3,980	37	5	64	12	10	3,404	53	4
7	136	14	....	58	....	....	....	10	148	51	3	97	24	5
13	18,048	9,500	150	310	5	464	121	2	188	12	....	....	....	6
1	1,440	460	152	25	....	....	....	15	303	88	1	4	1	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	179	50	6	308	84	8
1	660	1,305	....	17	....	....	....	57	891	264	....	....	....	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	10
2	4,269	537	....	61				22	17,356	390	....	....	....	11
....	....	....	....	....	17	4,596	389	1	4	2	....	....	....	12
11	11,501	24,130	....	211	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,403	25	13
30	74,381	73,510	....	899	....	....	....	11	7,758	200	9	15,881	240	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	647	49	81	2,110	623	15
6	5,280	....	8,414	112	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
132	1,125	1,381	....	246	....	....	....	345	41,329	2,501	334	11,005	1,021	17
4	2,845	5,420	....	70	5	465	59	29	2,628	540	31	1,730	327	18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	108	1,948	517	....	....	....	19
31	34,675	39,031	10	670	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
6	7,370	....	1,748	123	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
110	261,518	52,063	125,994	2,465	....	....	....	156	5,716	1,322	44	4,189	327	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	418	97	1	15	3	23
22	137	161	....	66	....	....	....	11	165	55	....	....	....	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26
12	120	67	112	27	....	....	....	1	16	2	2	693	41	27
17	64,928	84,200	....	617	....	....	....	12	168	72	....	....	....	28
16	256	125	....	49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
6	5,573	....	1,350	85	14	30,791	925	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
7	8,846	23,413	....	160	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
463	1,781,505	95,414	18,993	58,854	31	52,300	614	129	153,912	2,165	24	52,550	743	32
4	3,526	7,483	....	77	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
15	11,212	3,191	....	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
8	122	82	....	24	....	....	....	6	71	28	16	210	120	35
427	25,041	3,935	....	2,499	....	....	....	43	2,329	237	6	635	53	36
25	20,601	10,432	....	585	....	....	....	44	3,470	347	25	5,020	185	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	3,886	518	....	....	....	38
....	....	....	....	....	1	4,414	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	39
56	6,962	9,900	....	798	1	1,188	25	30	2,123	246	1	758	5	40
15	485	150	148	60	....	....	....	25	954	309	....	....	....	41
85	820	730	....	170	....	....	....	425	9,595	1,100	81	989	162	42
57	22,249	17,969	....	980	3	305	39	4	452	75	24	3,151	216	43
18	600	190	....	69	....	....	....	7	389	129	36	1,985	588	44
....	....	....	....	....	10	1,440	65	322	26,017	4,923	6	646	107	45
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	104	8	....	....	....	46
2	753	624	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47
3	5	10	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	57	8	48
6	3,503	3,610	....	79	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50
205	539,196	990,601	74,772	7,414	57	196,403	2,478	21	110,447	891	84	313,459	3,571	51
125	178,461	39,297	35,215	2,859	....	....	....	121	18,777	1,047	57	2,877	301	52
2	1,158	....	2,316	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53
153	478,530	240,698	....	5,049	....	....	....	56	11,518	410	47	27,026	401	54
146	1,784	2,417	....	293	....	....	....	80	12,335	794	8	127	19	55
41	24,416	46,276	....	647	111	19,376	1,632	53	27,610	1,295	178	86,807	7,283	56
43	72,588	51,400	....	1,300	....	....	....	1	4	3	9	22,586	309	57
54	27,819	41,420	....	760	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58
10	10,342	11,081	1,452	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2,808	64	59
9	9,205	5,828	....	188	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60
2	1,829	2,722	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61
51	177,026	....	130,517	1,870	....	....	....	2	34	9	1	3	2	62
8	10,567	16,612	....	181	1	2,533	27	....	....	....	1	1,709	27	63
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	53	23	64
52	48,811	31,797	....	1,025	6	2,055	73	23	2,962	427	9	7,880	164	65
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	28	8	....	....	....	66
2	1,839	2,721	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	800	37	67
9	7,227	....	7,590	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	68
94	132,455	53,200	862	2,714	1	1,249	23	14	7,906	223	19	12,247	262	69
25	11,113	11,399	....	296	3	11,631	111	1,140	47,680	6,224	1,172	43,287	7,695	70
51	51,482	76,813	....	701	....	....	....	2	855	35	6	19,568	182	71
42	121,559	45,189	....	1,733	16	32,557	1,293	....	....	....	3	7,682	187	72

No. 6.—STATEMENT of Vessels, Britian, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea* at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

No	Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
73	Richibucto, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,464	...	3,584	16
74	Rimouski, Que.	3	5,400	9,142	...	78	61	69,446	119,498	...	1,221
75	Riverport, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Sandy Point, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	1	114	200	...	9
77	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	3
78	Shelburne, N.S.	1	95	120	...	6	3	1,000	1,079	...	19
79	Sherbrooke, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	2	745	...	325	14
80	Shippegan, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	31	385	...	...	120
81	Sidney, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	22	3,303	3,305	218	184
82	Sorel, Que.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Souris, P.E.I.	...	...	...	...	...	2	196	63	33	7
84	Stewart, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,577	118	...	45
85	St. Andrews, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	284	1,787	2,203	...	519
86	St. George, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,828	13	5,352	42
87	St. John, N.B.	93	506,144	244,691	125,229	12,721	105	23,548	6,123	35,612	1,411
88	St. Peters, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	St. Stephen, N.B.	...	...	...	...	...	1	297	115	...	9
90	Summerside, P.E.I.	2	2,283	2,868	...	34	1	452	321	...	7
91	Sydney, N.S.	64	130,367	235,909	...	1,932	34	61,040	75,558	...	1,053
92	Three Rivers, Que.	15	80,772	18,365	...	1,033	11	39,938	28,110	...	395
93	Truro, N.S.	2	610	65	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
94	Union Bay, B.C.	50	162,307	42,180	...	2,004	20	27,341	8,010	...	527
95	Vancouver, B.C.	276	1,171,550	880,273	43,648	19,956	529	1,157,867	105,417	3,786	45,822
96	Victoria, B.C.	35	194,098	13,235	148	5,922	432	608,895	49,014	40	27,740
97	Westport, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	4	130	142	...	12
98	Weymouth, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	36	6,164	316	13,514	174
99	White Rock, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	121	...	13
100	Windsor, N.S.	93	185,611	513,497	...	2,531	28	7,820	8,209	5,390	166
101	Winnipeg, Man.	1	1,115	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
102	Yarmouth, N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	37	29,893	2,697	...	2,513
	Total	2,378	8,684,897	4,424,814	1,217,126	214,367	3,875	3,420,469	1,295,855	143,736	120,957

N° 6.—TABLEAU des navires britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *allant à la mer*, à chaque port ou port secondaire—*Fin*

With Cargoes—Chargés					In Ballast—Sur lest									
Foreign—Étrangers					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	No.
3	3,575	....	8,854	65	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	73
9	10,941	17,400	....	188	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	74
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	53	3,899	680	......	....	......	75
62	4,165	959	....	1,323	......	....	......	1	36	15	32	2,331	683	76
16	17,751	21,579	....	353	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	77
72	4,923	814	....	1,467	......	....	......	3	132	24	58	3,806	1,109	78
40	33,482	58,408	....	705	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	79
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	80
17	12,600	21,715	942	281	......	....	......	16	435	91	501	163,359	7,467	81
2	750	777	....	28	......	....	......	1	96	11	......	....	......	82
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	3	38	6	......	....	......	83
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	25	18,815	946	7	2,733	98	84
418	7,229	10,802	....	853	......	....	......	723	40,478	3,129	136	1,884	295	85
22	752	....	3,890	86	......	....	......	4	14	9	18	350	55	86
337	341,967	224,599	57,979	8,846	13	37,195	537	45	8,562	278	74	52,267	997	87
12	11,696	26,549	....	237	4	2,603	75	......	....	......	......	....	......	88
10	179	396	240	26	......	....	......	2	595	17	12	1,938	53	89
6	10,900	16,812	....	160	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	90
121	134,147	244,608	....	2,747	21	51,243	610	25	86,850	880	100	274,587	3,218	91
3	5,804	....	1,412	83	17	41,185	513	2	6,775	84	8	19,713	236	92
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	93
10	29,241	8,123	....	423	......	....	......	9	1,883	77	25	1,685	137	94
728	2,315,945	1,718,889	8,437	29,649	43	205,345	2,705	452	300,319	8,838	276	543,967	6,375	95
249	514,980	42,113	48	14,444	16	56,113	1,719	435	425,939	21,139	987	1,686,058	57,216	96
30	253	116	....	53	......	....	......	......	....	......	1	15	3	97
6	3,701	9,727	....	86	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	98
1	10	10	....	2	......	....	......	3	94	11	1	10	3	99
61	48,754	102,027	3,365	932	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	100
......	....	....	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	101
185	316,039	13,708	....	17,415	......	....	......	79	4,926	949	54	2,840	933	102
5,177	8,131,033	4,701,007	511,051	178,949	398	761,641	14,134	5,344	1,423,575	64,945	4,713	3,414,851	104,772	

No. 7.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea*

ABSTRACT BY COUNTRIES

No.	Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	With Cargoes—Chargés									
		British—Britanniques					Canadian—Canadiens				
		Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
1	Great Britain	855	4,640,030	2,150,924	927,505	113,049	32	100,825	99,851	116	1,219
2	Australia	70	362,239	85,486	19,502	8,164	17	63,726	79,234	...	720
3	British South Africa	32	122,441	98,228	74,831	1,624	...	...	...	...	...
4	British West Africa	4	17,236	8,138	16,903	216	...	...	...	...	...
5	British Guiana	2	1,290	20	...	31	54	180,767	47,654	...	4,006
6	British Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	6	17,587	3,245	...	245
7	British West Indies	13	24,825	11,988	5,418	350	103	249,794	75,353	1,245	5,358
8	British Oceania	11	34,033	1,847	20,059	358	1	32	22	...	5
9	British Straits Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Hong Kong	24	183,009	60,659	29,475	5,194	11	97,243	26,248	3,585	5,999
12	Irish Free State	5	15,950	31,996	...	201	...	...	...	...	...
13	Newfoundland	592	475,300	135,529	1,054	16,779	147	93,010	97,976	...	2,932
14	New Zealand	11	70,202	3,677	2,898	1,986	27	88,572	112,004	...	1,117
15	Argentina	2	6,101	2,515	...	111	7	30,630	12,988	...	776
16	Belgium	42	119,942	241,084	961	1,912	11	27,877	10,290	2	399
17	Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	14	50,028	40,999	...	552
18	Chile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	China	17	72,465	50,024	2,713	1,060	2	21,694	2	1	1,096
20	Colombia	1	2,210	5,400	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cuba	8	15,266	8,445	2	369	4	2,240	808	1,713	59
22	Denmark	1	790	...	467	16	...	...	...	...	...
23	Dutch West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Egypt	3	10,699	47	2,274	195	...	...	...	...	...
25	France	39	272,029	148,909	28,716	8,655	1	587	339	...	21
26	French Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	French West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	1	397	600	900	7
28	Germany	13	61,058	44,037	...	1,101	2	4,789	1,065	...	70
29	Greece	9	23,249	56,324	...	292	...	...	...	...	...
30	Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	2	21,600	38	28	1,112
32	Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Italy	25	71,714	170,225	...	823	1	2,601	7,200	...	39
34	Japan	14	71,339	44,214	6,015	1,789	10	72,292	7,364	11	3,945
35	Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,392	614	...	78
36	Netherlands	32	97,236	195,894	...	1,156	...	...	...	...	...
37	Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Panama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Peru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Poland	1	1,783	4,450	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
41	Porto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,374	1,350	...	59
42	Portugal	2	7,181	17,304	...	84	...	...	...	...	...
43	San Domingo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Spain	3	9,677	14,407	346	136	...	...	...	...	...
45	St. Pierre	13	1,199	1,754	...	75	75	42,387	13,306	83	1,707
46	Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Turkey	2	4,614	12,310	...	65	...	...	...	...	...
48	United States	492	1,843,272	818,979	77,987	45,616	2,849	2,196,118	655,905	136,052	81,345
49	Uruguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Venezuela	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	For Sea	39	46,370	...	...	2,885	...	...	...	...	...
52	Sea Fisheries	1	148	...	...	20	485	49,907	1,400	...	8,095
	Total	2,378	8,684,897	4,424,814	1,217,126	214,367	3,875	3,420,469	1,295,855	143,736	120,957

RECAPITULATION

With Cargoes — Chargés	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	2,378	8,684,897	4,424,814	1,217,126	214,367
Canadian—Canadiens	3,875	3,420,469	1,295,855	143,736	120,957
Foreign—Étrangers	5,177	8,131,033	4,701,007	511,051	178,949
Total	11,430	20,236,399	10,421,676	1,871,913	514,273

N° 7.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *déclarés à la sortie*

RELEVÉ PAR PAYS

With Cargoes—Chargés					In Ballast—Sur lest									No.
Foreign—Étrangers					British — Britanniques			Canadian — Canadiens			Foreign — Étrangers			
Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	
174	482,389	398,525	62,610	5,885	33	72,402	1,477	3	8,239	110	13	27,584	337	1
19	56,511	10,890	6,778	661	1	3,157	27							2
6	20,447	11,540		224										3
														4
24	30,032	6,140		553										5
														6
72	97,602	60,337	4,749	1,784	6	2,313	62	38	10,418	380	11	7,910	200	7
6	14,570	1,200	9,702	169										8
1	5,313	59		60										9
3	2,928	3,714	119	64										10
4	14,600	7,991		141										11
1	3,664	44		35										12
137	111,019	153,419	689	2,556	75	58,574	1,451	190	104,646	2,517	101	289,104	3,321	13
12	42,634	15,217		402										14
21	67,936	27,970	1,203	693							2	6,306	64	15
40	111,815	162,519	30	1,360	1	1,904	30				1	2,786	33	16
1	3,005	416		35										17
3	10,174	381	76	125										18
61	251,482	187,293	2,378	2,959				1	3,530	44				19
18	35,883	17,040		537	9	44,732	346	15	80,327	637	5	27,619	202	20
38	73,322	42,684	686	1,963	2	5,294	59				2	7,392	79	21
21	88,680	37,295		2,006										22
											1	4,397	30	23
1	3,481	7,110		30										24
68	220,368	309,338	533	2,854							2	676	130	25
1	1,295	3,004		22										26
														27
115	438,886	342,274	73,864	6,701							1	5,785	63	28
14	36,879	84,938		439	2	3,838	54				2	4,543	58	29
											1	1,066	23	30
								1	8,789	544	2	7,124	78	31
1	2,729	355		32				3	903	36	2	3,094	66	32
68	223,845	467,891		2,441							3	7,349	88	33
306	1,327,681	810,133	110,009	17,472	6	45,171	1,521	4	35,438	2,192	47	282,945	6,566	34
								12	5,475	117	1	3,237	41	35
48	154,557	216,733	168	1,801							1	1,872	26	36
17	62,512	55,924		1,302										37
								1	1,384	25				38
8	23,558	5,884		268	4	21,988	167	16	79,414	646				39
1	1,217	3,050		22										40
											1	3,046	36	41
														42
					1	2,522	30							43
6	12,196	25,363		231				1	281	19	6	8,481	319	44
16	10,910	7,627	250	271	10	458	59	115	20,548	1,261	6	1,847	162	45
25	132,516	53,512		3,222										46
														47
2,935	3,883,762	1,153,038	237,207	108,080	131	487,204	7,119	2,925	990,187	41,920	2,878	2,606,627	74,513	48
1	3,547	18		33										49
					1	4,513	36	5	18,536	221	2	10,219	74	50
148	18,039	284		1,921	7	259	76	30	510	121	12	1,047	101	51
736	49,049	9,857		9,595	109	7,312	1,620	1,984	54,950	14,155	1,610	92,795	18,162	52
5,177	8,131,033	4,701,007	511,051	178,949	398	761,641	14,134	5,344	1,423,575	64,945	4,713	3,414,851	104,772	

RÉCAPITULATION

In Ballast — Sur lest	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage de fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	398	761,641			14,134
Canadian—Canadiens	5,344	1,423,575			64,945
Foreign—Étrangers	4,713	3,414,851			104,772
Total	10,455	5,600,067			183,851
Grand total	21,885	25,836,466	10,421,676	1,871,913	698,124

No. 8.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared at each Port and Outport

RECAPITULATION BY PORTS AND OUTPORTS

N° 8.—ÉTAT SOMMAIRE des arrivages et des départs des long-courriers à chaque port et port secondaire

RÉCAPITULATION PAR PORTS ET PORTS SECONDAIRES

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived — Arrivage des navires						Vessels Departed — Départ des navires					
	British — Britanniques		Foreign — Étrangers		Total		British — Britanniques		Foreign — Étrangers		Total	
	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes
Alert Bay, B.C	17	2,586	77	1,542	94	4,128	22	3,753	77	1,545	99	5,298
Amherst, N.S	6	736	8	5,366	14	6,102	6	777	15	13,350	21	14,127
Annapolis Royal, N.S	4	418	...	...	4	418	9	853	...	...	9	853
Anyox, B.C	7	1,343	10	3,404	17	4,747	30	35,940	10	3,404	40	39,344
Arichat, N.S	10	151	10	233	20	384	10	148	10	233	20	381
Baddeck, N.S	5	1,134	12	16,620	17	17,754	9	1,940	13	18,048	22	19,988
Bamfield, B.C	29	1,588	1	4	30	1,592	33	1,528	2	1,444	35	2,972
Barrington Passage, N.S	7	193	8	420	15	613	9	179	6	308	15	487
Bathurst, N.B	58	1,186	3	3,615	61	4,801	60	2,136	1	660	61	2,796
Bear River, N.S	15	30,850	1	4	16	30,854	16	31,144	1	4	17	31,148
Blubber Bay, B.C	33	22,887	2	4,269	35	27,156	145	47,836	2	4,269	147	52,105
Bonne Espérance, Que	40	8,382	...	...	40	8,382	33	7,524	...	...	33	7,524
Bridgetown, N.S	1	203	...	...	1	203	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridgewater, N.S	3	1,099	9	11,675	12	12,774	11	3,878	12	12,904	23	16,782
Britannia Beach, B.C	70	62,870	39	90,262	109	153,132	69	66,595	39	90,262	108	156,857
Butedale, B.C	36	1,489	81	2,046	117	3,535	35	647	81	2,110	116	2,757
Campbellton, N.B	3	3,331	3	3,013	6	6,344	8	11,226	6	5,280	14	16,506
Campobello, N.B	512	27,941	480	11,958	992	39,899	419	41,856	466	12,130	885	53,986
Canning, N.S	1	383	...	...	1	383	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canso, N.S	35	4,928	33	3,676	68	8,604	34	3,093	35	4,575	69	7,668
Caraquet, N.B	109	1,980	...	...	109	1,980	108	1,948	...	...	108	1,948
Charlottetown, P.E.I	14	9,240	15	19,781	29	29,021	27	28,501	31	34,675	58	63,176
Chatham, N.B	2	5,539	1	1,298	3	6,837	8	12,869	6	7,370	14	20,239
Chemainus, B.C	258	86,951	104	112,765	362	199,716	311	181,428	154	265,707	465	447,135
Chester, N.S	28	416	1	15	29	431	27	418	1	15	28	433
Chicoutimi, Que	3	6,756	3	4,835	6	11,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clark's Harbour, N.S	10	179	20	426	30	605	11	165	22	137	33	302
Clementsport, N.S	4	396	...	...	4	396	5	491	...	...	5	491
Dalhousie, N.B	...	...	2	1,729	2	1,729	3	1,176	...	...	3	1,176
Digby, N.S	15	985	16	821	31	1,806	22	1,043	14	813	36	1,856
Englewood, B.C	13	4,558	18	69,648	31	74,206	27	6,935	17	64,928	44	71,863
Freeport, N.S	4	530	16	256	20	786	4	196	16	256	20	452
Gaspé, Que	23	32,555	3	2,105	26	34,660	25	34,299	6	5,573	31	39,872
Guysboro, N.S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8,846	7	8,846

Halifax, N.S	1,056	2,638,973	469	1,814,548	1,525	4,453,521	1,273	2,884,242	487	1,834,055	1,760	4,718,297
Hantsport, N.S	....	....	1	739	1	739	1	840	4	3,526	5	4,366
Hillsboro, N.B	....	....	13	11,066	13	11,066	1	387	15	11,212	16	11,599
Isaac's Harbour, N.S	4	44	18	1,158	22	1,202	7	163	24	332	31	495
Kentville, N.S	....	....	1	198	1	198	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kildonan, B.C	40	19,271	423	13,533	463	32,804	54	19,395	433	25,676	487	45,071
Ladysmith, B.C	56	25,355	53	24,519	109	49,874	97	16,450	50	25,621	147	42,071
La Have, N.S	33	4,283	1	165	34	4,448	38	4,800	....	....	38	4,800
Lévis, Que	3	5,716	1	3,054	4	8,770	1	4,414	....	....	1	4,414
Liverpool, N.S	70	17,947	58	6,954	128	24,901	77	19,510	57	7,720	134	27,230
Lockeport, N.S	26	926	9	374	35	1,300	25	954	15	485	40	1,439
Lord's Cove, N.B	665	10,453	182	1,993	847	12,446	628	10,814	166	1,809	794	12,623
Louisburg, N.S	20	25,399	71	13,125	91	38,524	31	43,985	81	25,400	112	69,385
Lower East Pubnico, N.S	12	613	54	2,561	66	3,174	8	420	54	2,585	62	3,005
Lunenburg, N.S	305	30,834	7	1,061	312	31,895	355	31,772	6	646	361	32,418
Mahone Bay, N.S	6	614	....	....	6	614	2	104	....	....	2	104
Maitland, N.S	3	908	2	753	5	1,661	5	1,232	2	753	7	1,985
Meteghan River, N.S	12	1,814	4	480	16	2,294	2	348	5	62	7	410
Moncton, N.B	4	1,995	4	2,046	8	4,041	5	2,055	6	3,503	11	5,558
Montague, P.E.I	17	856	....	....	17	856	26	1,682	....	....	26	1,682
Montreal, Que	634	3,021,085	267	825,440	901	3,846,525	631	3,003,641	289	852,655	920	3,856,296
Nanaimo, B.C	51	14,473	157	113,916	208	128,389	205	111,498	182	181,338	387	292,836
Newcastle, N.B	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,697	2	1,158	3	2,855
New Westminster, B.C	225	366,918	199	503,474	424	870,392	209	358,985	200	505,556	409	864,541
North Head, N.B	319	34,826	159	1,960	478	36,786	308	33,301	154	1,911	462	35,212
North Sydney, N.S	599	293,252	210	89,647	809	382,899	599	280,606	219	111,223	818	391,829
Ocean Falls, B.C	1	4	52	93,162	53	93,166	17	61,992	52	95,174	69	157,166
Parrsboro, N.S	46	12,428	50	25,553	96	37,981	59	21,755	54	27,819	113	49,574
Paspébiac, Que	....	....	24	25,266	24	25,266	3	3,571	13	13,150	16	16,721
Pictou, N.S	4	2,699	5	4,392	9	7,091	10	5,986	9	9,205	19	15,191
Pointe-au-Pic, Que	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1,829	2	1,829
Port Alberni, B.C	11	23,081	24	82,459	35	105,540	19	55,677	52	177,029	71	232,706
Port Alfred, Que	21	49,641	23	34,787	44	84,428	13	39,581	9	12,276	22	51,857
Port Clyde, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	53	2	53
Port Hawkesbury, N.S	37	5,194	56	52,599	93	57,793	29	5,017	61	56,691	90	61,708
Port La Tour, N.S	2	28	....	....	2	28	2	28	....	....	2	28
Port Mulgrave, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,375	4	2,639	5	4,014
Port Williams, N.S	....	....	6	4,967	6	4,967	1	790	9	7,227	10	8,017
Powell River, B.C	57	45,429	111	144,408	168	189,837	51	59,156	113	144,702	164	203,858
Prince Rupert, B.C	1,205	149,236	1,201	53,219	2,406	202,455	1,204	145,840	1,197	54,400	2,401	200,240
Quatsino, B.C	17	16,263	51	44,491	68	60,754	5	3,366	57	71,050	62	74,416
Quebec, Que	377	2,207,356	83	239,122	460	2,446,478	171	742,402	45	129,241	216	871,643
Richibucto, N.B	....	....	1	744	1	744	2	1,464	3	3,575	5	5,039
Rimouski, Que	3	3,887	2	2,388	5	6,275	64	74,846	9	10,941	73	85,787
Riverport, N.S	95	7,982	1	475	96	8,457	53	3,899	....	....	53	3,899
Sandy Point, N.S	3	562	92	6,391	95	6,953	2	150	94	6,496	96	6,646
Sheet Harbour, N.S	1	894	12	12,757	13	13,651	1	11	16	17,751	17	17,762
Shelburne, N.S	6	860	127	8,625	133	9,485	7	1,227	130	8,729	137	9,956
Sherbrooke, N.S	....	....	36	28,607	36	28,607	2	745	40	33,482	42	34,227
Shippegan, N.B	27	341	....	....	27	341	31	385	....	....	31	385
Sidney, B.C	84	12,871	520	215,809	604	228,680	38	3,738	518	175,959	556	179,697
Sorel, Que	5	10,533	....	....	5	10,533	1	96	2	750	3	846
Souris, P.E.I	4	210	2	902	6	1,112	5	234	....	....	5	234
Stewart, B.C	12	4,852	7	2,733	19	7,585	27	21,392	7	2,733	34	24,125
St. Andrews, N.B	900	41,497	556	9,116	1,456	50,613	1,007	42,259	554	9,113	1,561	51,372
St. George, N.B	8	1,842	40	1,102	48	2,944	8	1,842	40	1,102	48	2,944
St. John, N.B	351	891,794	458	433,309	809	1,325,103	256	575,449	411	394,234	667	969,683
St. Peters, N.S	2	34	8	7,570	10	7,604	4	2,603	12	11,696	16	14,299

No. 8.—Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

RECAPITULATION BY PORTS AND OUTPORTS

N° 8.—État sommaire des arrivages et des départs des long-courriers à chaque port et port secondaire—*Fin*

RÉCAPITULATION PAR PORTS ET PORTS SECONDAIRES

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived — Arrivage des navires						Vessels Departed — Départ des navires					
	British — Britanniques		Foreign — Étrangers		Total		British — Britanniques		Foreign — Étrangers		Total	
	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes	No. — Nomb.	Tons — Tonnes
St. Stephen, N.B	6	1,221	22	2,571	28	3,792	3	892	22	2,117	25	3,009
Summerside, P.E.I	4	2,522	1	1,892	5	4,414	3	2,735	6	10,900	9	13,635
Sydney, N.S	107	242,237	189	373,624	296	615,861	144	329,500	221	408,734	365	738,234
Three Rivers, Que	45	168,670	11	25,517	56	194,187	45	168,670	11	25,517	56	194,187
Truro, N.S							2	610			2	610
Union Bay, B.C	34	57,770	27	18,801	61	76,571	79	191,531	35	30,926	114	222,457
Vancouver, B.C	1,471	2,819,473	1,033	2,886,621	2,504	5,706,094	1,300	2,835,081	1,004	2,859,912	2,304	5,694,993
Victoria, B.C	1,028	1,698,261	1,279	2,507,540	2,307	4,205,801	918	1,285,045	1,236	2,201,038	2,154	3,486,083
Westport, N.S	6	374	26	575	32	949	4	130	31	268	35	398
Weymouth, N. S	19	3,764	6	3,073	25	6,837	36	6,164	6	3,701	42	9,865
White Rock, B.C	7	277	2	20	9	297	5	166	2	20	7	186
Windsor, N.S	108	189,622	52	42,423	160	232,045	121	193,431	61	48,754	182	242,185
Winnipeg, Man	1	1,115			1	1,115	1	1,115			1	1,115
Wolfville, N.S	4	842	2	396	6	1,238						
Yarmouth, N.S	130	38,745	262	398,461	392	437,206	116	34,819	239	318,879	355	353,698
Total	11,784	15,554,749	9,799	11,601,017	21,583	27,155,766	11,995	14,290,582	9,890	11,545,884	21,885	25,836,466

No. 9.—STATEMENT of Nationalities of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared

N° 9.—ÉTAT de la nationalité des long-courriers, arrivés et partis

ABSTRACT BY NATIONALITIES—RÉSUMÉ PAR NATIONALITÉS

Arrived—Arrivés

Flag—Pavillon	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes
Great Britain	11,784	15,554,749
Belgium	10	34,338
China	14	55,109
Denmark	196	654,045
Finland	3	7,162
France	308	267,647
Germany	151	729,539
Greece	16	42,920
Honduras	2	2,887
Italy	79	292,155
Japan	358	1,585,433
Mexico	3	6,543
Netherlands	99	513,960
Nicaragua	1	249
Norway	932	1,698,947
Panama	1	5,651
Peru	3	3,438
Poland	2	10,098
Spain	29	19,745
Sweden	115	510,656
United States	7,477	5,160,495
Total	21,583	27,155,766

Departed—Partis

Flag—Pavillon	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes
Great Britain	11,995	14,290,582
Belgium	10	33,882
China	16	64,253
Denmark	196	664,748
Finland	3	7,162
France	273	278,505
Germany	143	678,162
Greece	17	47,316
Honduras	2	3,094
Italy	89	315,510
Japan	402	1,564,693
Mexico	1	3,237
Netherlands	89	439,906
Norway	979	1,767,299
Panama	1	5,651
Peru	1	3,164
Poland	1	5,096
Spain	35	30,400
Sweden	112	506,517
United States	7,520	5,127,289
Total	21,885	25,836,466

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

Arrived—Arrivés	Steamers — Vapeurs		Sailing Vessels — Voiliers		Total	
	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes
British—Britanniques	10,142	15,294,503	1,642	260,246	11,784	15,554,749
Foreign—Étrangers	9,318	11,459,838	481	141,179	9,799	11,601,017
Total	19,460	26,754,341	2,123	401,425	21,583	27,155,766

Departed—Partis	Steamers — Vapeurs		Sailing Vessels — Voiliers		Total	
	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes	Number — Nombre	Tons — Tonnes
British—Britanniques	10,306	14,009,602	1,689	280,980	11,995	14,290,582
Foreign—Étrangers	9,424	11,415,537	466	130,347	9,890	11,545,884
Total	19,730	25,425,139	2,155	411,327	21,885	25,836,466

No. 10.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards

N° 10.—ÉTAT SOMMAIRE des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie

Nationalities — Nationalités	Sea-going Vessels, Inwards — Long-courriers à l'entrée					Sea-going Vessels, Outwards — Long-courriers à la sortie					Total Sea-going Vessels, Inwards and Outwards — Total des long-courriers à l'entrée et à la sortie				
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes	Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	2,858	10,724,845	2,317,220	247,496	273,078	2,776	9,446,538	4,424,814	1,217,126	228,501	5,634	20,171,383	6,742,034	1,464,622	501,579
Canadian—Canadiens	8,926	4,829,904	1,699,180	32,365	185,980	9,219	4,844,044	1,295,855	143,736	185,902	18,145	9,673,948	2,995,035	176,101	371,882
Foreign—Étrangers	9,799	11,601,017	4,109,950	64,896	288,879	9,890	11,545,884	4,701,007	511,051	283,721	19,689	23,146,901	8,810,957	575,947	572,600
Total	21,583	27,155,766	8,126,350	344,757	747,937	21,885	25,836,466	10,421,676	1,871,913	698,124	43,468	52,992,232	18,548,026	2,216,670	1,446,061

No. 11.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Vessels arrived and departed (exclusive of Coasting Vessels)

N° 11.—ÉTAT SOMMAIRE des arrivages et des départs des navires (à l'exclusion des cabotiers)

Nationalities — Nationalités	Sea-going Vessels, Inwards and Outwards — Long-courriers, à l'entrée et à la sortie			Vessels of the Inland Waters between Canada and the United States — Navires des eaux intérieures, entre le Canada et les États-Unis			Total Shipping (Exclusive of Coasting Vessels), Inwards and Outwards — Nombre total des navires (à l'exclusion des cabotiers), à l'entrée et à la sortie		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
British—Britanniques	5,634	20,171,383	501,579	....	....	....	5,634	20,171,383	501,579
Canadian—Canadiens	18,145	9,673,948	371,882	22,106	19,463,850	558,880	40,251	29,137,798	930,762
Foreign—Étrangers	19,689	23,146,901	572,600	88,236	16,982,707	530,206	107,925	40,129,608	1,102,806
Total	43,468	52,992,232	1,446,061	110,342	36,446,557	1,089,086	153,810	89,438,789	2,535,147

TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea* at each of the undermentioned Ports and Outports in Canada distinguishing the Nationality of the Vessels employed in the trade with each Country.

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Alert Bay, B.C.										
United States (a)	6	2,430	69	1,323						
Sea Fisheries (a)	11	156	8	219						
Total	17	2,586	77	1,542						
Amherst, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)					2	1,379				
Newfoundland (b)	4	394								
St. Pierre (a)					1	701				
St. Pierre (b)										
United States (a)					3	2,341				
United States (b)	2	342								
Total	6	736			6	4,421				
Annapolis Royal, N.S.—										
United States (b)	4	418								
Anyox, B.C.—										
United States (a)	4	1,322	10	3,404						
Sea Fisheries (a)	3	21								
Total	7	1,343	10	3,404						
Arichat, N.S.—										
Sea Fisheries (b)	10	151	10	233						
Baddeck, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)	1	894								
Newfoundland (b)	2	52								
United States (a)					12	16,620				
Sea Fisheries (b)	2	188								
Total	5	1,134			12	16,620				
Bamfield, B.C.—										
From Sea (a)	15	280								
United States (b)	14	1,308	1	4						
Total	29	1,588	1	4						
Barrington Passage, N.S.—										
St. Pierre (a)	1	57								
United States (a)	1	67	2	76						
Sea Fisheries (a)	5	69	6	344						
Total	7	193	8	420						
Bathurst, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)					2	1,936				
British West Indies (b)	1	295								
United States (a)					1	1,679				
Sea Fisheries (b)	57	891								
Total	58	1,186			3	3,615				
Bear River, N.S.—										
United States (a)	15	30,850	1	4						

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

COMMERCE AVEC CHAQUE PAYS ET NATIONALITÉ DES NAVIRES

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur déclarés *à l'entrée* à chacun des ports ou ports secondaires sous-mentionnés du Canada, ainsi que de la nationalité des navires employés dans le commerce avec chaque pays.

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													75	3,753
													19	375
													94	4,128
													2	1,379
													4	394
		1	534										2	1,235
		1	411										1	411
													3	2,341
													2	342
		2	945										14	6,102
													4	418
													14	4,726
													3	21
													17	4,747
													20	384
													1	894
													2	52
													12	16,620
													2	188
													17	17,754
													15	280
													15	1,312
													30	1,592
													1	57
													3	143
													11	413
													15	613
													2	1,936
													1	295
													1	1,679
													57	891
													61	4,801
													16	30,854

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Concluded*

Ports and Outports ad Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great-Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Blubber Bay, B.C.—										
United States (a)	33	22,887	1	1,440	1	2,829				
Bonne Espérance, Que.—										
Newfoundland (a)	20	7,147								
Newfoundland (b)	20	1,235								
Total	40	8,382								
Bridgetown, N.S.—										
United States (b)	1	203								
Bridgewater, N.S.—										
United States (a)					9	11,675				
United States (b)	3	1,099								
Total	3	1,099			9	11,675				
Britannia Beach, B.C.—										
United States (a)	69	59,728	32	63,853	1	2,723				
China (a)	1	3,142								
Japan (a)										
Total	70	62,870	32	63,853	1	2,723				
Butedale, B.C.—										
Sea Fisheries (a)	36	1,489	81	2,046						
Campbellton, N.B.—										
Newfoundland (a)					2	1,658				
United States (a)	3	3,331								
Total	3	3,331			2	1,658				
Campobello, N.B.—										
United States (a)	512	27,941	480	11,958						
Canning, N.S.—										
United States (b)	1	383								
Canso, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)					1	649				
Newfoundland (b)	2	210								
From Sea (a)			1	880						
St. Pierre (a)	1	1,188			1	1,282				
United States (a)			1	92						
United States (b)	1	452								
Sea Fisheries (a)	4	433	29	773						
Sea Fisheries (b)	27	2,645								
Total	35	4,928	31	1,745	2	1,931				
Caraquet, N.B.—										
Sea Fisheries (b)	109	1,980								
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—										
Great Britain (a)					1	899				
British West Indies (a)	3	5,730			1	998				
British West Indies (b)	1	574								
Newfoundland (a)	3	481			3	6,444				
Newfoundland (b)	4	309								
St. Pierre (b)	1	78								
United States (a)	1	1,672	3	4,265	6	6,162				
United States (b)	1	396								
Total	14	9,240	3	4,265	11	14,503				

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Fin*

Denmark — Danemark Vessels — Navires	Denmark — Danemark Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	France — France Vessels — Navires	France — France Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Germany — Allemagne Vessels — Navires	Germany — Allemagne Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Netherlands — Pays-Bas Vessels — Navires	Netherlands — Pays-Bas Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Japan — Japon Vessels — Navires	Japan — Japon Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités Flag — Pavillon	Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités Vessels — Navires	Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Total Vessels — Navires	Total Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													35	27,156
													20	7,147
													20	1,235
													40	8,382
													1	203
													9	11,675
													3	1,099
													12	12,774
1	2,647							2	8,508				105	137,459
													1	3,142
								3	12,531				3	12,531
1	2,647							5	21,039				109	153,132
													117	3,535
													2	1,658
1	1,355												4	4,686
1	1,355												6	6,344
													992	39,899
													1	383
													1	649
													2	210
													1	880
													2	2,470
													1	92
													1	452
													33	1,206
													27	2,645
													68	8,604
													109	1,980
													1	899
													4	6,728
													1	574
													6	6,925
													4	309
													1	78
1	1,013												11	13,112
													1	396
1	1,013												29	29,021

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Chatham, N.B.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	1	3,329								
Newfoundland (*a*)	1	2,210								
United States (*a*)					1	1,298				
Total	2	5,539			1	1,298				
Chemainus, B.C.—										
Japan (*a*)										
United States (*a*)	151	28,236	63	30,476	1	2,939	1	2,366		
United States (*b*)	107	58,715	32	49,844						
Total	258	86,951	95	80,320	1	2,939	1	2,366		
Chester, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)			1	15						
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	28	416								
Total	28	416	1	15						
Chicoutimi, Que.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	3	6,756			1	1,358	1	1,768		
Clarks Harbour, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)	1	49	20	426						
Sea fisheries (*a*)	9	130								
Total	10	170	20	426						
Clementsport, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)	4	396								
Dalhousie, N.B.—										
St. Pierre (*b*)										
United States (*a*)					1	1,284				
Total					1	1,284				
Digby, N.S.—										
British West Indies (*b*)	1	238								
United States (*a*)	14	747	16	821						
Total	15	985	16	821						
Englewood, B.C.—										
United States (*a*)	13	4,558	18	69,648						
Freeport, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)	3	147	16	256						
United States (*b*)	1	383								
Total	4	530	16	256						
Gaspé, Que.—										
British West Indies (*b*)	1	323								
Newfoundland (*a*)	15	28,926	2	813						
Newfoundland (*b*)	2	183								
St. Pierre (*b*)	2	192								
Spain (*a*)	1	1,993								
United States (*b*)	2	938								
Total	23	32,555	2	813						

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3,329
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2,210
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,298
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	6,837
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	11,418	....	....	....	3	11,418
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	15,722	....	....	....	220	79,739
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	139	108,559
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	27,140	....	....	....	362	199,716
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	416
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	431
1	1,709	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	11,591
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	475
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	130
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	605
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	396
....	....	1	445	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	445
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,284
....	....	1	445	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1,729
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	238
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	1,568
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	1,806
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	74,206
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	403
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	383
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	786
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	323
1	1,292	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	31,031
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	183
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	192
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,993
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	938
1	1,292	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	34,660

No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great Britain — Grand-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Halifax, N.S.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	115	765,931	2	7,809	16	23,349				
British West Indies (*a*)	71	213,701			18	18,645	13	13,282		
Newfoundland (*a*)	108	170,751			17	9,237				
Newfoundland (*b*)	28	2,730			2	228				
Belgium (*a*)	25	228,083	1	3,445	8	25,307			1	2,609
Peru (*a*)	14	65,994			1	5,217				
Cuba (*a*)					1	972	2	2,040		
France (*a*)	1	3,155								
Germany (*a*)										
Netherlands (*a*)										
Italy (*a*)										
Norway (*a*)					20	142,742				
Russia (*a*)	1	2,005								
San Domingo (*a*)			2	7,428						
From Sea (*a*)	33	38,253								
From Sea (*b*)	12	819								
St. Pierre (*a*)	56	8,569			5	3,061				
St. Pierre (*b*)	9	1,245	3	994						
Spain (*a*)	2	2,534								
Sweden (*a*)							28	259,789		
United States (*a*)	200	787,431	29	46,743	34	47,385	14	102,047		
United States (*b*)	8	3,290	2	787						
Brazil (*a*)	1	3,361								
Brazil (*b*)	1	244								
Argentina (*a*)	8	25,587								
New Zealand (*a*)	25	109,250								
Colombia (*a*)	11	52,973	2	11,877						
British India (*a*)	24	86,068								
Venezuela (*a*)	4	22,845								
Denmark (*a*)										
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	279	42,897								
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	20	1,257	4	169						
Total	1,056	2,638,973	45	79,252	122	276,143	57	377,158	1	2,609
Hantsport, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)					1	739				
Hillsboro, N.B.—										
United States (*a*)					12	10,641				
United States (*b*)			1	425						
Total			1	425	12	10,641				
Isaac's Harbour, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)			1	16	1	932				
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	4	44	16	210						
Total	4	44	17	226	1	932				
Kentville, N.S.—										
United States (*b*)			1	198						
Kildonan, B.C.—										
United States (*a*)	5	15,150	408	9,661						
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	35	4,121	14	206						
Total	40	19,271	422	9,867						
Ladysmith, B.C.										
United States (*a*)	34	20,156	32	15,548						
United States (*b*)	22	5,199	20	4,929						
	56	25,355	52	20,477						

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
2	2,128			5	4,190								140	803,407
6	7,213	3	168	1	813								112	253,822
													125	179,988
													30	2,958
						1	1,134			Italy	1	5,976	37	266,554
										Poland	1	5,002	16	76,213
													3	3,012
		15	73,472										16	76,627
				45	324,910								45	324,910
						22	204,301						22	204,301
				1	1,128								1	1,128
													20	142,742
													1	2,005
													2	7,428
		14	14,900										47	53,153
													12	819
		2	683										63	12,313
													12	2,239
1	1,324												3	3,858
													28	259,789
10	56,290	1	10,593	4	30,105								292	1,080,594
													10	4,077
													1	3,361
													1	244
													8	25,587
													25	109,250
													13	64,850
													24	86,068
													4	22,845
57	315,833												57	315,833
		51	18,544							Spain	1	679	331	62,120
													24	1,426
76	382,788	86	118,360	56	361,146	23	205,435				3	11,657	1,525	4,453,521
													1	739
													12	10,641
													1	425
													13	11,066
													2	948
													20	254
													22	1,202
													1	198
								1	3,666				414	28,477
													49	4,327
								1	3,666				463	32,804
								1	4,042				67	39,746
													42	10,128
								1	4,042				109	49,874

No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
La Have, N.S.—										
British West Indies..........(*a*)	1	33								
British West Indies..........(*b*)	6	1,415								
United States..........(*b*)	2	692	1	165						
Sea Fisheries..........(*a*)	10	587								
Sea Fisheries..........(*b*)	14	1,556								
Total..........	33	4,283	1	165						
Lévis, Que.—										
Great Britain..........(*a*)	2	4,601			1	3,054				
Newfoundland..........(*a*)	1	1,115								
Total..........	3	5,716			1	3,054				
Liverpool, N.S.—										
British West Indies..........(*a*)	1	300								
Newfoundland..........(*a*)			1	152						
San Domingo..........(*b*)	1	49								
St. Pierre..........(*a*)	26	1,515								
United States..........(*a*)	5	13,475	5	329	2	2,715				
United States..........(*b*)	3	1,244	1	66						
Sea Fisheries..........(*a*)	34	1,364	45	2,433						
Total..........	70	17,947	52	2,980	2	2,715				
Lockeport, N.S.—										
United States..........(*b*)			9	374						
Sea Fisheries..........(*b*)	26	926								
Total..........	26	926	9	374						
Lord's Cove, N.B.—										
United States..........(*a*)	665	10,453	182	1,993						
Louisburg, N.S.—										
Great Britain..........(*a*)	5	12,480	1	3,849						
Newfoundland..........(*a*)	4	4,244			1	934				
Newfoundland..........(*b*)	3	405			1	67				
Cuba..........(*a*)	1	1,912								
France..........(*a*)										
Italy..........(*a*)	1	4,184								
St. Pierre..........(*b*)	2	183								
United States..........(*a*)	1	1,868			1	681				
United States..........(*b*)			1	19						
Russia..........(*a*)										
Sea Fisheries..........(*a*)										
Sea Fisheries..........(*b*)	3	123								
Total..........	20	25,399	2	3,868	3	1,682				
Lower East Pubnico, N.S.—										
United States..........(*a*)	4	132	18	576						
Sea Fisheries..........(*a*)	5	205	36	1,985						
Sea Fisheries..........(*b*)	3	276								
Total..........	12	613	54	2,561						
Lunenburg, N.S.—										
British West Indies..........(*b*)	20	5,289								
Newfoundland..........(*b*)	14	1,430								
From Sea..........(*a*)	23	1,664								
From Sea..........(*b*)	3	315								
St. Pierre..........(*a*)	18	1,151								
United States..........(*a*)			1	319						
United States..........(*b*)	6	2,263	1	491						
Sea Fisheries..........(*a*)	89	5,481	4	195						
Sea Fisheries..........(*b*)	132	13,241								
Total..........	305	30,834	6	1,005						

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													1	33
													6	1,415
													3	857
													10	587
													14	1,556
													34	4,448
													3	7,655
													1	1,115
													4	8,770
		2	112										3	412
													1	152
													1	49
		1	56	1	1,091								28	2,662
													12	16,519
													4	1,310
													79	3,797
		3	168	1	1,091								128	24,901
													9	374
													26	926
													35	1,300
													847	12,446
		1	433							Finland	1	1,348	8	18,110
				1	1,229								6	6,407
													4	472
													1	1,912
		1	152										1	152
													1	4,184
													2	183
													2	2,549
													1	19
				1	1,526								1	1,526
		6	1,834										6	1,834
		55	1,053										58	1,176
		63	3,472	2	2,755						1	1,348	91	38,524
													22	708
													41	2,190
													3	276
													66	3,174
													20	5,289
													14	1,430
		1	56										24	1,720
													3	315
													18	1,151
													1	319
													7	2,754
													93	5,676
													132	13,241
		1	56										312	31,895

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Mahone Bay, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	2	265								
From Sea (a)	1	52								
Sea Fisheries (b)	3	297								
Total	6	614								
Maitland, N.S.—										
United States (b)	3	908	2	753						
Meteghan River, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (b)	1	54								
St. Pierre (b)	8	393								
United States (b)	3	1,367	4	480						
Total	12	1,814	4	480						
Moncton, N.B.—										
British West Indies (b)	1	238								
St. Pierre (b)					1	540				
United States (a)	1	1,442			1	429				
United States (b)	2	315	2	1,077						
Total	4	1,995	2	1,077	2	969				
Montague, P.E.I.—										
British West Indies (b)	15	762								
St. Pierre (b)	1	84								
Sea Fisheries (b)	1	10								
Total	17	856								
Montreal, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	333	1,843,939	1	2,790	5	5,990	2	4,628	1	3,106
British West Indies (a)	57	169,014			10	15,623				
Newfoundland (a)	43	63,669			4	4,775				
Belgium (a)	32	156,170			1	778			1	3,151
Argentina (a)	11	34,676			1	2,772				
Cuba (a)					4	4,352	1	1,624		
Colombia (a)	9	52,603	15	87,032						
France (a)	25	179,642			9	27,669				
Germany (a)	18	130,482			13	38,701				
Netherlands (a)					13	41,045				
Italy (a)	5	15,488			1	2,396				
Norway (a)					2	5,589				
Denmark (a)					1	645				
Portuguese Africa (a)	1	4,042								
San Domingo (a)			1	2,389	1	1,298				
Peru (a)	10	60,510	2	10,250						
Gibraltar (a)	1	4,122								
French Africa (a)	1	3,205			1	1,958				
St. Pierre (a)					1	663				
Brazil (a)	3	10,251								
Spain (a)										
Portugal (a)	2	6,359								
Sweden (a)					1	3,356				
United States (a)	35	126,297	34	121,320	12	40,372				
Dutch East Indies (a)	1	3,222								
New Zealand (a)	7	23,234								
Australia (a)	11	39,773								
British West Africa (a)	14	48,290								
Dutch West Indies (a)	4	17,362								
Russia (a)	10	25,600								
Chile (a)	1	3,135								
Greece (a)										
Jugo-Slavia (a)										
Total	634	3,021,085	53	223,781	80	197,982	3	6,252	2	6,257

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navire	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	265
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	52
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	297
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	614
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	1,661
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	54
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	393
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	1,847
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16	2,294
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	238
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	540
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1,871
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	1,392
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	4,041
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15	762
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	84
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	10
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17	856
......	......	3	5,356	......	......	14	30,315	......	......	Italy......	5	15,676	365	1,914,580
										Greece.....	1	2,780		
11	15,672	......	......	......	......	1	857	......	......	Greece.....	1	2,646	80	203,812
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Italy.......	2	6,239	49	74,683
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,226	......	......	Italy.......	1	3,500	36	165,825
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,254	......	......	Italy......	1	3,177	15	45,379
										Finland....	1	2,500		
1	1,960	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	7,936
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Poland......	1	5,096	25	144,731
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,824	......	......	......	......	......	35	210,135
......	......	......	......	20	85,986	1	2,180	......	......	......	......	......	52	257,349
......	......	......	......	......	......	2	6,108	......	......	Italy.......	1	5,976	16	53,129
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,824	......	......	Italy.......	21	76,851	28	97,559
2	5,146	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	10,735
4	9,572	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	10,217
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	4,042
1	1,145	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	4,832
1	5,064	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Peru........	1	3,164	14	78,988
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	4,122
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Italy.......	1	3,078	3	8,241
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	663
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	10,251
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Italy.......	1	3,173	1	3,173
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Italy.......	2	5,944	4	12,303
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3,356
3	7,478	......	......	1	1,217	......	......	2	8,454	Italy.......	8	27,321	95	332,459
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3,222
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	23,234
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	39,773
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Greece......	3	7,879	17	56,169
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,999	......	......	Mexico......	1	3,237	6	23,598
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	25,600
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3,135
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Greece......	4	10,624	4	10,624
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,670	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,670
23	46,037	3	5,356	21	87,203	24	55,257	2	8,454	....	56	188,861	901	3,846,525

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea,* etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Nanaimo, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	5,020								
United States (a)	36	6,339	104	91,959						
United States (b)	13	3,081	51	13,354						
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	33								
Total	51	14,473	155	105,313						
New Westminster, B.C.										
Great Britain (a)	33	107,685			1	2,864	1	2,366		
China (a)	6	21,549			1	2,519				
Italy (a)	1	3,024								
Japan (a)	20	64,182	2	10,226	1	4,121	1	2,353		
United States (a)	122	155,602	110	191,528	24	71,182	2	6,009	1	3,169
United States (b)	42	11,863	1	171						
Panama (a)	1	3,013								
Total	225	366,918	113	201,925	27	80,686	4	10,728	1	3,169
North Head, N.B.—										
British West Indies (b)	1	390								
United States (a)	318	34,436	159	1,960						
Total	319	34,826	159	1,960						
North Sydney, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	1,160								
Newfoundland (a)	227	239,433	1	224	46	27,876				
Newfoundland (b)	241	16,479	1	73						
France (a)										
St. Pierre (a)	7	5,869			2	2,886				
St. Pierre (b)	17	1,479								
Spain (a)					2	859				
Spain (b)	4	2,111								
United States (a)	14	16,612			2	1,344				
United States (b)	1	112	3	224						
British South Africa (a)	1	1,986								
Brazil (a)	1	3,277								
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	148								
Sea Fisheries (b)	84	4,586	4	180						
Total	599	293,252	9	701	52	32,965				
Ocean Falls, B.C.—										
United States (a)			52	93,162						
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	4								
Total	1	4	52	93,162						
Parrsboro, N.S.—										
United States (a)	8	2,582			45	23,547				
United States (b)	38	9,846	5	2,006						
Total	46	12,428	5	2,006	45	23,547				
Paspébiac, Que.—										
Newfoundland (a)					2	1,882				
United States (a)			2	2,246	13	14,514	2	1,815		
United States (b)			1	343						
Total			3	2,589	15	16,396	2	1,815		
Pictou, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)	1	223			2	1,752				
St. Pierre (a)	1	33			1	1,410				
United States (a)	2	2,443			1	696				
Total	4	2,699			4	3,858				

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5,020
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8,603	.....	.....	.....	142	106,901
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	16,435
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8,603	.....	.....	.....	208	128,389
1	2,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	115,309
1	3,583	.....	.....	1	2,958	.....	.....	1	3,508	.....	.....	.....	10	34,117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,024
1	3,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	127,517	Greece.....	1	3,437	59	215,473
3	12,214	1	4,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	39,799	Italy.....	1	3,241	274	487,422
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	12,034
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,013
6	21,828	1	4,678	1	2,958	.....	.....	44	170,824	.....	2	6,678	424	870,392
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	390
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477	36,396
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	36,786
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,160
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spain.....	1	499	276	269,660
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	16,552
.....	.....	1	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	275
1	1,318	10	2,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12,409
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1,479
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spain.....	2	1,229	4	2,088
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,111
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	18,769
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	336
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,986
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,277
.....	.....	110	34,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spain.....	22	12,973	133	48,031
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	4,766
1	1,318	121	37,521	2	2,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	14,701	809	382,899
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	93,162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	93,166
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	26,129
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	11,852
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	37,981
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,882
4	4,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	23,041
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	343
4	4,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	25,266
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,975
.....	.....	1	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,977
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,139
.....	.....	1	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7,091

No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Port Alberni, B.C.—										
China (a)	4	11,887								
Japan (a)	1	4,335								
United States (a)	2	4,476	12	34,815						
Mexico (a)	1	2,317								
Sea Fisheries (a)	3	66								
Total	11	23,081	12	34,815						
Port Alfred, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	7	20,810			1	1,282				
British West Indies (a)							1	857		
Russia (a)	1	2,533								
United States (a)	13	26,298	4	4,740	4	7,496				
British Guiana (a)					3	5,057				
Greenland (a)					1	1,295				
Total	21	49,641	4	4,740	9	15,130	1	857		
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.—										
British West Indies (a)	2	128								
British West Indies (b)	7	517								
St. Pierre (a)	1	22								
St. Pierre (b)	3	204								
United States (a)	1	1,204			53	50,187	1	870		
Sea Fisheries (a)	21	2,907								
Sea Fisheries (b)	2	212	1	82						
Total	37	5,194	1	82	53	50,187	1	870		
Port La Tour, N.S.—										
Sea Fisheries (a)	2	28								
Port Williams, N.S.—										
United States (a)					5	4,153				
Powell River, B.C.—										
Norway (a)					1	2,501				
United States (a)	51	19,764	106	128,380						
Australia (a)	5	20,340								
New Zealand (a)	1	5,325								
Argentina (a)			3	10,780						
Total	57	45,429	109	139,160	1	2,501				
Prince Rupert, B.C.—										
United States (a)	136	137,687	137	25,416						
Sea Fisheries (a)	1,069	11,549	1,064	27,803						
Total	1,205	149,236	1,201	53,219						
Quatsino, B.C.—										
China (a)										
Japan (a)										
Chile (a)			1	4,730						
From Sea (a)	1	11	15	294						
United States (a)	16	16,252	30	20,715						
Total	17	16,263	46	25,739						
Quebec, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	234	1,816,076			1	3,637				
British West Indies (a)	14	26,271			2	2,716	2	2,625		
Newfoundland (a)	63	57,923								
Newfoundland (b)	7	250								
Belgium (a)	25	139,497								
France (a)					6	18,912				

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
2	5,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17,328
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	42,203	...	...	...	11	46,538
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	39,291
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	66
2	5,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	42,203	...	...	...	35	105,540
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	22,092
4	5,788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6,645
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italy	1	2,948	2	5,481
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	38,534
4	5,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10,381
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,295
8	11,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,948	44	84,428
1	1,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,588
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	517
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	204
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	52,261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,907
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	294
1	1,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	57,793
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28
...	...	...	...	1	814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4,967
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,501
1	2,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	150,891
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	20,340
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5,325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10,780
1	2,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	189,837
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	163,103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,133	39,352
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,406	202,455
1	3,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,583
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,915	...	...	...	1	3,915
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,730
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	305
1	2,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8,507	...	...	...	49	48,221
2	6,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12,422	...	...	...	68	60,754
3	3,926	2	3,571	...	...	1	1,876	...	...	...	...	...	241	1,829,086
3	3,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	35,227
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	57,923
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	139,497
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18,912

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Quebec, Que.—*Con.*										
Germany (*a*)	8	83,814	.....	....	3	9,162	.....	....	.....	....
Netherlands (*a*)	.....	....	.....	....	9	28,480	.....	....	.....	....
Italy (*a*)	3	9,008	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Spain (*a*)	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
United States (*a*)	11	27,503	10	31,598	10	15,903	1	870	.....	....
Dutch West Indies (*a*)	3	12,898	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Argentina (*a*)	5	18,173	.....	....	1	2,272	.....	....	.....	....
Australia (*a*)	3	12,166	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
French Africa (*a*)	1	3,777	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Poland (*a*)	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
British Guiana (*a*)	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Total	377	2,207,356	10	31,598	32	81,082	3	3,495	.....	....
Richibucto, N.B.—										
St. Pierre (*a*)	.....	....	.....	....	1	744	.....	....	.....	....
Rimouski, Que.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	3	3,887	1	1,184	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
United States (*a*)	.....	....	1	1,204	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Total	3	3,887	2	2,388	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Riverport, N.S.—										
British West Indies (*a*)	3	826	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
From Sea (*a*)	8	471	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
St. Pierre (*a*)	28	1,679	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
United States (*b*)	1	396	1	475	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	16	598	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	39	4,012	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Total	95	7,982	1	475	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Sandy Point, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (*a*)	.....	....	1	73	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Newfoundland (*b*)	1	99	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
United States (*a*)	1	87	27	1,848	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
United States (*b*)	1	376	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	.....	....	64	4,470	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Total	3	562	92	6,391	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Sheet Harbour, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (*a*)	1	894	.....	....	5	4,951	1	870	.....	....
United States (*a*)	.....	....	.....	....	4	3,907	.....	....	.....	....
Total	1	894	.....	....	9	8,858	1	870	.....	....
Shelburne, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (*b*)	1	95	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
St. Pierre (*a*)	1	58	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
United States (*a*)	3	150	56	3,731	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
United States (*b*)	1	557	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	.....	....	71	4,894	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Total	6	860	127	8,625	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Sherbrooke, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (*a*)	.....	....	.....	....	2	1,600	1	911	.....	....
United States (*a*)	.....	....	.....	....	33	26,096	.....	....	.....	....
Total	.....	....	.....	....	35	27,696	1	911	.....	....
Shippegan, N.B.—										
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	27	341	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
				13	63,725								24	156,701
						1	3,205			Greece	1	3,042	11	34,727
										Italy	4	13,487	7	22,495
										Italy	1	4,066	1	4,066
2	2,725					1	2,180			Italy	3	9,167	38	89,946
										Mexico	1	3,237	4	16,135
													6	20,445
													3	12,166
													1	3,777
1	3,920												1	3,920
1	1,205												1	1,205
10	15,391	2	3,571	13	63,725	3	7,261				10	32,999	460	2,446,478
													1	744
													4	5,071
													1	1,204
													5	6,275
													3	826
													8	471
													28	1,679
													2	871
													16	598
													39	4,012
													96	8,457
													1	73
													1	99
													28	1,935
													1	376
													64	4,470
													95	6,953
1	1,201												8	7,916
1	1,828												5	5,735
2	3,029												13	13,651
													1	95
													1	58
													59	3,881
													1	557
													71	4,894
													133	9,485
													3	2,511
													33	26,096
													36	28,607
													27	341

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Srea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Sidney, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	296								
Chile (a)			4	48,493	1	2,829				
United States (a)	72	10,771	513	158,259	1	3,481				
United States (b)	11	1,804								
Total	84	12,871	517	206,752	2	6,310				
Sorel, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	4	7,398								
Chile (a)	1	3,135								
Total	5	10,533								
Souris, P.E.I.—										
Newfoundland (b)	1	84								
St. Pierre (b)	1	98								
United States (a)					1	815				
United States (b)			1	87						
Sea Fisheries (b)	2	28								
Total	4	210	1	87	1	815				
Stewart, B.C.—										
United States (a)	12	4,852	7	2,733						
St. Andrews, N.B.										
United States (a)	900	41,497	556	9,116						
St. George, N.B.—										
United States (a)	4	14	40	1,102						
United States (b)	4	1,828								
Total	8	1,842	40	1,102						
St. John, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	85	454,198			4	4,498				
British West Indies (a)	39	141,820	2	3,324	45	51,345	2	1,714		
British West Indies (b)	1	939								
Newfoundland (a)					9	4,897				
Belgium (a)	13	80,488			6	18,560				
France (a)	3	18,070			2	6,304				
Germany (a)	7	54,882			4	12,073				
Netherlands (a)	2	5,745			4	12,054				
Italy (a)										
St. Pierre (a)					1	557				
United States (a)	145	87,767	240	176,463	29	33,393	5	6,013		
United States (b)	48	24,226	65	22,269						
Russia (a)	2	4,561								
Brazil (a)	1	3,329								
British South Africa (a)	1	4,220								
Argentina (a)	3	11,542								
Irish Free State (a)			1	2,920						
Honduras (a)										
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	7								
Total	351	891,794	308	204,976	104	143,681	7	7,727		
St. Peters, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)					5	4,371				
St. Pierre (a)					3	3,199				
Sea Fisheries (b)	2	34								
Total	2	34			8	7,570				
St. Stephen, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)										
United States (a)	2	35	18	271						
United States (b)	4	1,186	3	1,619						
Total	6	1,221	21	1,890						

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													1	296
													5	51,322
1	2,747												587	175,258
													11	1,804
1	2,747												604	228,680
													4	7,398
													1	3,135
													5	10,533
													1	84
													1	98
													1	815
													1	87
													2	28
													6	1,112
													19	7,585
													1,456	50,613
													44	1,116
													4	1,828
													48	2,944
				1	1,705					Spain	1	3,374	91	463,775
11	13,562			1	813								100	212,578
													1	939
													9	4,897
													19	99,048
										Italy	1	3,440	6	27,814
				2	4,952								13	71,907
										Italy	1	3,384	7	21,183
										Italy	4	13,570	4	13,570
													1	557
8	11,753			1	5,785					Greece	1	2,360	431	323,808
										Peru	2	274		
													113	46,495
										Italy	1	3,173	3	7,734
													1	3,329
										Greece	1	3,120	2	7,340
										Greece	1	2,773	4	14,315
													1	2,920
										Honduras	2	2,887	2	2,887
													1	7
19	25,315			5	13,255						15	38,355	809	1,325,103
													5	4,371
													3	3,199
													2	34
													10	7,604
				1	681								1	681
													20	306
													7	2,805
				1	681								28	3,792

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Summerside, P.E.I.—										
United States (a)					1	1,892				
United States (b)	4	2,522								
Total	4	2,522			1	1,892				
Sydney, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	12	37,514			4	6,946				
British West Indies (a)	1	274								
Newfoundland (a)	38	99,312			113	296,457	1	905		
Newfoundland (b)	14	1,077								
France (a)	1	1,159								
Italy (a)	5	16,271								
Norway (a)					1	3,756				
San Domingo (a)										
British India (a)							1	1,770		
St. Pierre (a)	1	188			3	2,335				
Sweden (a)							1	1,552		
United States (a)	22	46,101	9	1,106	8	12,831				
Netherlands (a)	1	2,603			1	1,987				
Argentina (a)	3	9,074								
Egypt (a)	1	3,336								
Russia (a)	2	4,577			1	2,176				
Jugo-Slavia (a)	1	3,191								
British South Africa (a)	5	17,560								
Sea Fisheries (a)										
Sea Fisheries (b)			32	1,090						
Total	107	242,237	41	2,196	131	326,488	3	4,227		
Three Rivers, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	44	165,773			4	8,845				
United States (a)					1	2,514				
Netherlands (a)										
Russia (a)	1	2,897								
Total	45	168,670			5	11,359				
Union Bay, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	2,702								
British East Indies (a)	2	5,708								
China (a)	1	2,971								
Japan (a)	6	16,691								
United States (a)	17	14,833	21	2,258			1	2,729		
United States (b)	2	539	2	565						
Russia (a)	3	7,995								
British Oceania (a)	2	6,331								
Total	34	57,770	23	2,823			1	2,729		
Vancouver, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	55	213,888	1	3,942					1	3,988
British West Indies (a)	1	1,249	1	2,030						
Costa Rica (a)	1	3,040								
Belgium (a)	6	22,004			24	89,144				
Argentina (a)			4	14,465	9	24,081				
China (a)	21	71,928	13	57,996	3	9,509			2	7,232
Colombia (a)	2	10,288								
Cuba (a)	4	9,185			2	5,955				
France (a)										
Germany (a)										
Netherlands (a)	16	87,262								
Denmark (a)										
Italy (a)	1	3,024								
Norway (a)					7	24,578				
Japan (a)	75	361,060			1	2,939	2	6,008	2	7,476
Peru (a)	4	17,259	2	7,345	5	13,437				
Fiji Islands (a)	6	21,734								
Mexico (a)	6	1,332								
Gibraltar (a)	1	3,013								
Spain (a)	1	3,030	2	10,924						
French Africa (a)	1	3,189								
Sweden (a)							10	29,958		

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1,892
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	2,522
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	4,414
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16	44,460
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	274
......	......	......	......	2	1,757	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	154	398,431
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14	1,077
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1,159
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	16,271
......	......	......	......	......	......	4	19,267	......	......	......	......	......	5	23,023
1	1,145	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1,145
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1,770
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	2,523
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1,552
1	1,849	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	12,740	......	......	......	43	74,627
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,964	......	......	......	......	......	3	7,554
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	9,074
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3,336
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	6,753
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3,191
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	17,560
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Spain......	2	991	2	991
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	32	1,090
2	2,994	......	......	2	1,757	5	22,231	3	12,740	......	2	991	296	615,861
1	1,852	1	2,445	......	......	1	2,659	......	......	......	......	......	51	181,574
1	1,564	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Italy......	1	3,762	3	7,840
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1,876	......	......	......	......	......	1	1,876
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,897
2	3,416	1	2,445	......	......	2	4,535	......	......		1	3,762	56	194,187
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,702
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	5,708
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,971
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	16,691
......	......	......	......	......	......	2	9,935	......	......	Finland....	1	3,314	42	33,069
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	1,104
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	7,995
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	6,331
......	......	......	......	......	......	2	9,935	......	......	......	1	3,314	61	76,571
2	9,459	......	......		......	1	5,168	......	......	......	......	......	60	236,445
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	3,279
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3,040
......	......	......	......	1	2,737	12	59,356	......	......	......	......	......	43	173,241
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	38,546
4	13,497	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	29,766	......	......	......	49	189,928
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	10,288
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	15,140
......	......	21	83,989	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	21	83,989
1	5,222	......	......	40	175,370	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	41	180,592
......	......	......	......	......	......	9	51,131	......	......	......	......	......	25	138,393
7	32,629	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	32,629
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Italy......	15	68,135	16	71,159
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	24,578
8	26,319	......	......	2	7,006	......	......	116	504,655	Greece.... Italy...... China.....	1 1 11	3,437 3,241 41,464	219	963,605
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	38,041
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	21,734
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Mexico.....	1	69	7	1,401
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3,013
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	13,954
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3,189
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	29,958

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Concluded*

Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne: Vessels — Navires	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	United States — États-Unis: Vessels — Navires	United States — États-Unis: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Norway — Norvège: Vessels — Navires	Norway — Norvège: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Sweden — Suède: Vessels — Navires	Sweden — Suède: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Belgium — Belgique: Vessels — Navires	Belgium — Belgique: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
United States (a)	1,065	1,640,464	548	955,268	19	57,317	14	43,206	....	....
United States (b)	....	....	3	9,045	....	....	....	....	....	....
Philippines (a)	1	2,750	5	21,597	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russia (a)	1	2,884	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hong Kong (a)	18	120,638	1	3,729	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chile (a)	....	....	1	3,465	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hawaii (a)	3	10,442	....	....	....	....	3	9,711	1	3,607
Brazil (a)	1	3,088	1	3,547	....	....	....	....	....	....
Siam (a)	....	....	....	....	1	4,283	....	....	....	....
British Straits Settlements (a)	1	2,724	....	....	1	2,794	....	....	....	....
Guatemala (a)	....	....	....	....	1	4,493	....	....	....	....
Australia (a)	31	178,260	....	....	4	11,058	....	....	....	....
Sea Fisheries (a)	142	2,442	2	34	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Zealand (a)	7	23,296	3	10,620	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,471	2,819,473	587	1,104,007	77	249,588	29	88,883	6	22,303
Victoria, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	38	145,569	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
British West Indies (a)	1	1,249	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Australia (a)	8	69,225	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgium (a)	1	5,045	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
China (a)	16	112,065	7	58,808	1	2,490	....	....	....	....
New Zealand (a)	7	52,774	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Netherlands (a)	10	53,462	....	....	1	5,341	....	....	....	....
Japan (a)	23	190,181	19	159,393	....	....	....	....	....	....
From Sea (a)	21	410	18	2,758	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brazil (a)	....	....	1	3,516	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States (a)	774	1,040,029	1,097	1,676,783	1	2,327	....	....	....	....
United States (b)	129	28,252	16	6,959	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1,028	1,698,261	1,158	1,908,217	3	10,158	....	....	....	....
Westport, N.S.—										
United States (a)	5	162	25	309	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States (b)	1	212	1	266	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6	374	26	575	....	....	....	....	....	....
Weymouth, N.S.—										
St. Pierre (a)	....	....	....	....	1	914	....	....	....	....
United States (a)	....	....	....	....	1	498	....	....	....	....
United States (b)	19	3,764	3	313	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	19	3,764	3	313	2	1,412	....	....	....	....
White Rock, B.C.—										
United States (a)	7	277	2	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)	2	4,040	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgium (a)	....	....	....	....	1	726	....	....	....	....
Germany (a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States (a)	93	182,502	....	....	31	26,685	....	....	....	....
United States (b)	13	3,080	17	11,997	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	108	189,622	17	11,997	32	27,411	....	....	....	....
Winnipeg, Man.—										
Newfoundland (a)	1	1,115	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wolfville, N.S.—										
United States (b)	4	842	2	396	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yarmouth, N.S.—										
British West Indies (a)	1	298	....	....	1	883	....	....	....	....
British West Indies (b)	1	643	1	790	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Pierre (b)	44	2,789	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States (a)	31	28,892	146	389,795	2	1,866	....	....	....	....
United States (b)	23	4,467	64	2,591	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sea Fisheries (b)	30	1,656	48	2,536	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	130	38,745	259	395,712	3	2,749	....	....	....	....

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à l'entrée*, etc.—*fin*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
5	14,525	2	6,107	1	4,418	...	...	53	220,906	Nicaragua. Panama... Italy...... China...... Greece.....	1 1 1 3 1	249 5,651 3,630 13,645 822	1,714	2,966,208
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24,347
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18,146	...	...	...	23	142,513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,465
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	23,760
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,635
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,283
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5,313	...	...	...	...	...	3	10,831
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,493
2	5,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	195,096
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	2,476
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	33,916
29	107,429	23	90,096	44	189,531	23	120,968	179	773,473	...	36	140,343	2,504	5,706,094
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	145,569
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,249
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	69,225
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9,294	...	...	...	...	...	3	14,339
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	50,632	...	...	...	34	223,995
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	52,774
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	79,044	...	...	...	...	...	26	137,847
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	221,450	...	...	...	88	571,024
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3,168
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,516
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	228,745	...	...	...	1,917	2,947,884
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	35,211
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	88,338	101	500,827	...	...	...	2,307	4,205,801
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	471
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	478
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	949
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	914
1	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,846
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4,077
1	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6,837
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	297
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,040
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	726
...	...	...	...	1	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,091
1	833	...	...	1	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	211,111
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	15,077
1	833	...	...	2	2,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	232,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,115
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,238
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,433
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2,789
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	420,553
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	7,058
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	4,192
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	437,206

No. 13.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea* from each Country

No.	Countries from which arrived — Pays de départ	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
		Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
1	Great Britain	978	5,619,012	6	19,574	41	64,658	4	8,762	2	7,094
2	Australia	58	319,764			4	11,058				
3	British South Africa	7	23,766								
4	British West Africa	14	48,290								
5	British Guiana					3	5,057				
6	British East Indies	2	5,708								
7	British India	24	86,068					1	1,770		
8	British West Indies	253	572,781	4	6,144	77	90,210	18	18,478		
9	British Oceania	2	6,331								
10	British Straits Settlements	1	2,724			1	2,794				
11	Fiji Islands	6	21,734								
12	Gibraltar	2	7,135								
13	Hong Kong	18	120,638	1	3,729						
14	Irish Free State			1	2,920						
15	Newfoundland	874	707,463	6	1,335	217	369,157	3	2,686		
16	New Zealand	47	213,879	3	10,620						
17	Argentina	30	99,052	7	25,245	11	29,125				
18	Belgium	102	631,287	1	3,445	40	134,515			2	5,760
19	Brazil	8	23,550	2	7,063						
20	Chile	2	6,270	6	56,688	1	2,829				
21	China	49	223,542	20	116,804	5	14,518			2	7,232
22	Colombia	22	115,864	17	98,909						
23	Costa Rica	1	3,040								
24	Cuba	5	11,097			7	11,279	3	3,664		
25	Denmark					1	645				
26	Dutch East Indies	1	3,222								
27	Dutch West Indies	7	30,260								
28	Egypt	1	3,336								
29	France	30	202,026			17	52,885				
30	French Africa	3	10,171			1	1,958				
31	Germany	33	269,178			20	59,936				
32	Greece										
33	Greenland					1	1,295				
34	Guatemala					1	4,493				
35	Hawaii	3	10,442					3	9,711	1	3,607
36	Honduras										
37	Italy	16	50,999			1	2,396				
38	Japan	125	636,449	21	169,619	2	7,060	3	8,361	2	7,476
39	Jugo-Slavia	1	3,191								
40	Mexico	7	3,649								
41	Netherlands	29	149,072			28	88,907				
42	Norway					31	179,166				
43	Panama	1	3,013								
44	Peru	28	143,763	4	17,595	6	18,654				
45	Philippines	1	2,750	5	21,597						
46	Poland										
47	Portugal	2	6,359								
48	Portuguese Africa	1	4,042								
49	Russia	21	53,052			1	2,176				
50	San Domingo	1	49	3	9,817	1	1,298				
51	Siam					1	4,283				
52	Spain	8	9,668	2	10,924	2	859				
53	St. Pierre	229	27,074	3	994	21	18,292				
54	Sweden					1	3,356	39	291,299		
55	United States	6,208	4,889,264	5,792	4,523,639	389	516,088	41	165,925	1	3,169
56	Venezuela	4	22,845								
57	From Sea	117	42,275	34	3,932						
58	Sea Fisheries	2,402	109,605	1,539	49,902						
	Total	11,784	15,554,749	7,477	5,160,495	932	1,698,947	115	510,656	10	34,338

N° 13.—ÉTAT SOMMAIRE de la nationalité des long-courriers de chaque pays, déclarés *à l'entrée*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total		
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	No.
10	21,468	7	11,805	7	6,576	17	40,018	....	....	Finland Greece Italy Spain	1 1 5 1	1,348 2,780 15,676 3,374	1,080	5,822,145	1
2	5,778	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	64	336,600	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Greece	1	3,120	8	26,886	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Greece	3	7,879	17	56,169	4
5	6,529	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	11,586	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5,708	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	87,838	7
36	47,310	5	280	2	1,626	1	857	....	....	Greece	1	2,646	397	740,332	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6,331	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5,313	....	....	....	....	....	3	10,831	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	21,734	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7,135	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	18,146	....	....	....	23	142,513	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2,920	14
2	2,493	....	....	4	4,614	....	....	....	....	Italy Spain	2 1	6,239 499	1,109	1,094,486	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	224,499	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2,254	....	....	Finland Greece Italy	1 1 1	2,500 2,773 3,177	52	164,126	17
....	....	....	....	1	2,737	16	72,010	....	....	Italy	2	9,476	164	859,230	18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	30,613	19
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	65,787	20
8	26,104	....	....	1	2,958	....	....	17	83,906	....	....	....	102	475,064	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Poland	1	5,096	40	219,869	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3,040	23
1	1,960	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	28,000	24
68	358,034	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69	358,679	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3,222	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2,999	....	....	Mexico	2	6,474	10	39,733	27
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3,336	28
....	....	38	157,888	....	....	1	2,824	....	....	Italy	1	3,440	87	419,063	29
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy	1	3,078	5	15,207	30
1	5,222	....	....	121	656,034	1	2,180	....	....	....	....	....	176	992,550	31
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Greece	4	10,624	4	10,624	32
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,295	33
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4,493	34
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	23,760	35
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Honduras	2	2,887	2	2,887	36
....	....	....	....	1	1,128	1	2,824	....	....	Italy	44	172,043	63	229,390	37
9	29,956	....	....	2	7,006	....	....	212	923,689	China Greece Italy	11 2 1	41,464 6,874 3,241	390	1,841,195	38
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2,670	....	....	....	....	....	2	5,861	39
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mexico	1	69	8	3,718	40
....	....	....	....	....	....	51	348,629	....	....	Greece Italy	1 2	3,042 9,360	111	599,010	41
2	5,146	....	....	....	....	4	19,267	....	....	....	....	....	37	203,579	42
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3,013	43
1	5,064	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Poland Peru	1 1	5,002 3,164	41	193,242	44
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	24,347	45
1	3,920	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3,920	46
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy	2	5,944	4	12,303	47
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4,042	48
....	....	....	....	1	1,526	....	....	....	....	Italy	2	6,121	25	62,875	49
2	2,290	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	13,454	50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4,283	51
1	1,324	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy Spain	2 2	7,239 1,229	17	31,243	52
1	1,318	17	4,999	1	1,091	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	272	53,768	53
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	294,655	54
46	130,129	4	21,378	10	44,243	3	12,115	125	559,692	China Finland Greece Italy Nicaragua Panama Peru	3 1 2 14 1 1 2	13,645 3,314 3,182 47,121 249 5,651 274	12,643	12,939,078	55
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	22,845	56
....	....	15	14,956	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	166	61,163	57
....	....	222	56,341	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	25	14,643	4,188	230,491	58
196	654,045	308	267,647	151	729,539	99	513,960	358	1,585,433	....	153	445,957	21,583	27,155,766	

TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards *for Sea* at each of the undermentioned Ports and Outports in Canada, distinguishing the Nationality of the Vessels employed in the trade with each country.

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Alert Bay, B.C.—										
United States (a)	7	3,532	44	707						
Sea Fisheries (a)	15	221	33	838						
Total	22	3,753	77	1,545						
Amherst, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)					8	8,319				
Newfoundland (a)					2	926				
Newfoundland (b)	5	483								
St. Pierre (a)										
United States (a)					1	498				
United States (b)	1	294	1	790						
Total	6	777	1	790	11	9,743				
Annapolis Royal, N.S.—										
United States (b)	9	853								
Anyox, B.C.—										
United States (a)	27	35,919	10	3,404						
Sea Fisheries (a)	3	21								
Total	30	35,940	10	3,404						
Arichat, N.S.—										
Sea Fisheries (b)	10	148	10	233						
Baddeck, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	791								
Newfoundland (a)	1	497								
St. Pierre (b)	2	188								
United States (a)					13	18,048				
Sea Fisheries (b)	5	464								
Total	9	1,940			13	18,048				
Bamfield, B.C.—										
For Sea (a)	13	290	1	4						
United States (a)	20	1,238	1	1,440						
Total	33	1,528	2	1,444						
Barrington Passage, N.S.—										
St. Pierre (a)	1	57								
United States (a)			2	40						
Sea Fisheries (a)	8	122	4	268						
Total	9	179	6	308						
Bathurst, N.B.—										
United States (a)					1	660				
United States (b)	3	1,245								
Sea Fisheries (b)	57	891								
Total	60	2,136			1	660				
Bear River, N.S.—										
United States (a)	15	30,850	1	4						
United States (b)	1	294								
Total	16	31,144	1	4						

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

COMMERCE AVEC CHAQUE PAYS ET NATIONALITÉ DES NAVIRES

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur déclarés *à la sortie* à chacun des ports ou ports secondaires sous-mentionnés du Canada ainsi que de la nationalité des long-courriers employés dans le commerce avec chaque pays.

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													51	4,239
													48	1,059
													99	5,298
						1	1,872						9	10,191
													2	926
													5	483
		2	945										2	945
													1	498
													2	1,084
		2	945			1	1,872						21	14,127
													9	853
													37	39,323
													3	21
													40	39,344
													20	381
													1	791
													1	497
													2	188
													13	18,048
													5	464
													22	19,988
													14	294
													21	2,678
													35	2,972
													1	57
													2	40
													12	390
													15	487
													1	660
													3	1,245
													57	891
													61	2,796
													16	30,854
													1	294
													17	31,148

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Blubber Bay, B.C.—										
Peru (a)					1	2,829				
United States (a)	145	47,836	1	1,440						
Total	145	47,836	1	1,440	1	2,829				
Bonne Esperance, Que.—										
Newfoundland (a)	22	6,805								
Newfoundland (b)	11	719								
Total	33	7,524								
Bridgewater, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	6	1,796								
Newfoundland (a)					1	1,403				
Newfoundland (b)	1	95								
United States (a)					9	10,701				
United States (b)	4	1,987	2	800						
Total	11	3,878	2	800	10	12,104				
Britannia Beach, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)					1	2,723				
Japan (a)										
United States (a)	69	66,595	32	63,853						
Total	69	66,595	32	63,853	1	2,723				
Butedale, B.C.—										
Sea Fisheries (a)	35	647	81	2,110						
Campbellton, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	4	7,400			3	2,547				
Great Britain (b)										
United States (a)	3	3,450			1	931				
United States (b)	1	376								
Total	8	11,226			4	3,478				
Campobello, N.B.—										
United States (a)	419	41,856	466	12,130						
Canso, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)	1	25								
For Sea (a)			1	880						
St. Pierre (a)	3	89								
United States (a)					4	2,845				
Sea Fisheries (a)	4	433	30	850						
Sea Fisheries (b)	26	2,546								
Total	34	3,093	31	1,730	4	2,845				
Caraquet, N.B.—										
Sea Fisheries (b)	108	1,948								
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—										
Newfoundland (a)	18	26,796			9	5,265				
Newfoundland (b)	4	309								
Cuba (a)	1	775	1	1,350	4	4,265				
St. Pierre (b)	3	169								
United States (a)	1	452			13	19,291				
Total	27	28,501	1	1,350	26	28,821				

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—État du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													1	2,829
													146	49,276
													147	52,105
													22	6,805
													11	719
													33	7,524
													6	1,796
													1	1,403
													1	95
													9	10,701
													6	2,787
													23	16,782
													1	2,723
								5	21,039				5	21,039
1	2,647												102	133,095
1	2,647							5	21,039				108	156,857
													116	2,757
1	1,355												8	11,302
		1	447										1	447
													4	4,381
													1	376
1	1,355	1	447										14	16,506
													885	53,986
													1	25
													1	880
													3	89
													4	2,845
													34	1,283
													26	2,546
													69	7,668
													108	1,948
													27	32,061
													4	309
													6	6,390
													3	169
3	3,690			1	814								18	24,247
3	3,690			1	814								58	63,176

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea,* etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Chatham, N.B.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	3	7,027								
United States (*a*)	4	5,568	1	805	1	1,679				
United States (*b*)	1	274	1	509						
Total	8	12,869	2	1,314	1	1,679				
Chemainus, B.C.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	5	14,320			1	2,939				
British West Indies (*a*)	3	7,165			2	5,846				
China (*a*)	1	1,249								
Cuba (*a*)										
Japan (*a*)					1	2,501				
United States (*a*)	177	71,818	78	72,040	5	14,375	4	9,438		
United States (*b*)	117	61,649	32	49,824						
British Oceania (*a*)	8	25,227	3	5,528	2	5,728				
Total	311	181,428	113	127,392	11	31,389	4	9,438		
Chester, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)			1	15						
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	27	418								
Total	27	418	1	15						
Clark's Harbour, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)			22	137						
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	11	165								
Total	11	165	22	137						
Clementsport, N.S.—										
United States (*b*)	5	491								
Dalhousie, N.B.—										
United States (*b*)	3	1,176								
Digby, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)	22	1,043	14	813						
Englewood, B.C.—										
United States (*a*)	27	6,935	17	64,928						
Freeport, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)	4	196	16	256						
Gaspé, Que.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	13	26,377								
British West Indies (*b*)	2	646								
St. Pierre (*a*)										
St. Pierre (*b*)	4	381								
United States (*a*)	1	4,414	1	689						
United States (*b*)	5	2,481								
Total	25	34,299	1	689						
Guysboro, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)					1	1,386				

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés, *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													3	7,027
3	4,377												9	12,429
													2	783
3	4,377												14	20,239
													6	17,259
													5	13,011
													1	1,249
1	3,637												1	3,637
1	3,583							15	56,723				17	62,807
2	5,977							6	24,327	Italy	1	3,241	273	201,216
													149	111,473
													13	36,483
4	13,197							21	81,050		1	3,241	465	447,135
													1	15
													27	418
													28	433
													22	137
													11	165
													33	302
													5	491
													3	1,176
													36	1,856
													44	71,863
													20	452
													13	26,377
													2	646
		1	534										1	534
													4	381
3	4,007												5	9,110
										Spain	1	343	6	2,824
3	4,007	1	534								1	343	31	39,872
6	7,460												7	8,846

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Halifax, N.S.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	184	946,597	1	4,013	10	10,816	1	911		
British West Indies (*a*)	40	98,305			12	11,664	13	13,260		
British West Indies (*b*)	1	376								
Newfoundland (*a*)	163	147,001			23	14,023				
Newfoundland (*b*)	21	2,165	1	152						
Belgium (*a*)	1	2,415			1	3,054				
British Guiana (*a*)	55	181,758			8	11,195	1	857		
British Guiana (*b*)	1	299								
Cuba (*a*)	2	2,732			4	3,974				
France (*a*)					1	3,246				
Germany (*a*)	1	3,012	4	14,086	1	2,391				
Netherlands (*a*)										
Italy (*a*)			1	3,179						
Norway (*a*)					2	10,101				
Peru (*a*)	13	60,685								
For Sea (*a*)	39	46,370								
St. Pierre (*a*)	57	32,227			1	557				
St. Pierre (*b*)	2	212								
Spain (*a*)										
Sweden (*a*)							11	94,201		
United States (*a*)	215	1,105,298	45	95,174	50	180,385	31	265,050	1	2,609
United States (*b*)	13	4,311	2	228						
Brazil (*a*)	7	24,826								
Australia (*a*)	8	30,730								
New Zealand (*a*)	7	25,500								
Denmark (*a*)										
British Honduras (*a*)	5	16,524								
Colombia (*a*)	17	88,109								
Venezuela (*a*)	4	12,755			1	5,217				
Mexico (*a*)	1	3,586								
French West Indies (*a*)	1	397								
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	404	47,165	8	293						
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	11	887								
Total	1,273	2,884,242	62	117,125	114	256,623	57	374,279	1	2,609
Hantsport, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)	1	840			4	3,526				
Hillsboro, N.B.—										
United States (*a*)					13	10,414				
United States (*b*)	1	387	2	798						
Total	1	387	2	798	13	10,414				
Isaacs Harbour, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)	1	92	8	122						
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	6	71	16	210						
Total	7	163	24	332						
Kildonan, B.C.—										
China (*a*)	1	6,791								
Japan (*a*)	1	2,823								
United States (*a*)	10	8,916	4	774						
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	42	865	425	8,803						
Total	54	19,395	429	9,577						
Ladysmith, B.C.—										
Japan (*a*)										
United States (*a*)	44	3,254	31	16,853						
United States (*b*)	53	13,196	18	4,726						
Total	97	16,450	49	21,579						

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark: Vessels — Navires	Denmark — Danemark: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	France — France: Vessels — Navires	France — France: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Germany — Allemagne: Vessels — Navires	Germany — Allemagne: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Netherlands — Pays-Bas: Vessels — Navires	Netherlands — Pays-Bas: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Japan — Japon: Vessels — Navires	Japan — Japon: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités: Flag — Pavillon	Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités: Vessels — Navires	Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Total: Vessels — Navires	Total: Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
......	....	2	11,128	1	7,904	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	199	981,369
1	1,690	4	224	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	70	125,143
......	....	......	....	......	....	1	49	......	....	....	......	....	2	425
......	....	3	171	1	813	1	1,134	......	....	....	......	....	191	163,142
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	22	2,317
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	2	5,469
15	17,980	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	79	211,790
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	1	299
......	....	......	....	6	29.910	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	12	36,616
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	1	3,246
......	....	......	....	3	22,201	......	....	......	....	Italy......	1	5,976	10	47,666
......	....	......	....	......	....	1	4,892	......	....	....	......	....	1	4,892
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	Italy......	1	2,360	2	5,539
3	18,034	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	5	28,135
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	13	60,685
......	....	14	15,388	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	53	61,758
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	58	32,784
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	2	212
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	Spain......	2	4,392	2	4,392
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	11	94,201
57	311,720	15	78,013	41	287,505	20	195,360	......	....	....	......	....	475	2,521,114
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	15	4,539
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	7	24,826
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	8	30,730
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	7	25,500
7	42,925	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	7	42,925
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	5	16,524
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	17	88,109
......	....	......	....	1	5,002	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	6	22,974
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	1	3,586
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	1	397
......	....	52	18,648	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	464	66,106
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	11	887
83	392,349	90	123,572	53	353,335	23	201,435	......	....	....	4	12,728	1,760	4,718,297
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	5	4,366
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	13	10,414
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	3	1,185
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	16	11,599
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	9	214
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	22	281
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	31	495
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	2	7,704	....	......	....	3	14,495
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	Japan......	2	8,395	3	11,218
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	14	9,690
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	467	9,668
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	4	16,099	....	2	8.395	487	45,071
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	1	4,042	....	......	....	1	4,042
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	75	20,107
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	....	71	17,922
......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	1	4,042	....	......	....	147	42,071

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
La Have, N.S.—										
British West Indies (*b*)	8	2,239								
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	15	933								
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	15	1,628								
Total	38	4,800								
Lévis, Que.—										
Colombia (*a*)	1	4,414								
Liverpool, N.S.—										
Great Britain (*a*)										
British West Indies (*a*)	3	188								
British West Indies (*b*)	2	762								
Newfoundland (*a*)	17	1,025								
St. Pierre (*a*)	9	444								
United States (*a*)	6	14,663	5	187	2	2,080				
United States (*b*)	1	821	1	758						
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	39	1,607	47	2,877						
Total	77	19,510	53	3,822	2	2,080				
Lockeport, N.S.—										
United States (*b*)			15	485						
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	25	954								
Total	25	954	15	485						
Lord's Cove, N.B.—										
United States (*a*)	628	10,814	166	1,809						
Louisburg, N.S.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	1	3,329								
British West Indies (*a*)										
Newfoundland (*a*)	2	2,724			3	3,324				
Newfoundland (*b*)	7	740								
Belgium (*a*)					1	3,435				
China (*a*)	1	4,511								
France (*a*)					1	3,250				
Netherlands (*a*)					1	3,184				
Italy (*a*)	5	15,002								
Japan (*a*)			1	3,849						
St. Pierre (*b*)	2	117								
Sweden (*a*)					1	681				
United States (*a*)	3	6,711	1	16						
United States (*b*)	1	87	1	67						
New Zealand (*a*)	3	10,040								
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	3	606								
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	3	118	56	1,072						
Total	31	43,985	59	5,004	7	13,874				
Lower East Pubnico, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)	1	31	18	600						
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	5	205	36	1,985						
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	2	184								
Total	8	420	54	2,585						
Lunenburg, N.S.—										
British West Indies (*a*)	6	412								
British West Indies (*b*)	7	2,420								
Newfoundland (*a*)	19	1,133								
Newfoundland (*b*)	10	1,157								
St. Pierre (*a*)	42	3,011								
St. Pierre (*b*)	1	87								
United States (*a*)	2	24	2	451						
United States (*b*)	6	2,163								
Porto Rico (*b*)	10	1,374								
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	116	6,445	3	116						
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	136	13,546	1	79						
Total	355	31,772	6	646						

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													8	2,239
													15	933
													15	1,628
													38	4,800
													1	4,414
1	727												1	727
													3	188
													2	762
													17	1,025
													9	444
				1	1,091								14	18,021
													2	1,579
													86	4,484
1	727			1	1,091								134	27,230
													15	485
													25	954
													40	1,439
													794	12,623
													1	3,329
										Finland	1	1,348	1	1,348
													5	6,048
													7	740
													1	3,435
													1	4,511
													1	3,250
													1	3,184
													5	15,002
													1	3,849
													2	117
													1	681
				1	813								5	7,540
													2	154
													3	10,040
		13	4,361										16	4,967
													59	1,190
		13	4,361	1	813						1	1,348	112	69,385
													19	631
													41	2,190
													2	184
													62	3,005
													6	412
													7	2,420
													19	1,133
													10	1,157
													42	3,011
													1	87
													4	475
													6	2,163
													10	1,374
													119	6,561
													137	13,625
													361	32,418

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Mahone Bay, N.S.—										
St. Pierre (a)	2	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maitland, N.S.—										
United States (b)	5	1,232	2	753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meteghan River, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	1	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	1	100	5	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	348	5	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moncton, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	1	1,442	.....	.....	3	2,475	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	429	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	4	613	2	599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	2,055	2	599	4	2,904	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montague, P.E.I.—										
Newfoundland (b)	22	1,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (b)	4	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	26	1,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	310	1,928,382	.....	.....	2	2,077	.....	.....	1	3,106
British West Indies (a)	47	138,576	.....	.....	5	7,745	1	857	.....	.....
Newfoundland (a)	60	92,186	.....	.....	10	9,021	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium (a)	26	72,992	.....	.....	7	14,434	.....	.....	1	3,151
Colombia (a)	7	34,746	3	17,459	1	1,637	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba (a)	2	5,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France (a)	26	195,179	.....	.....	6	19,242	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany (a)	3	7,718	.....	.....	15	41,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands (a)	19	56,566	.....	.....	14	41,321	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy (a)	10	28,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5,604	.....	.....
Norway (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	26,685	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru (a)	7	40,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela (a)	2	10,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina (a)	1	3,222	.....	.....	2	5,046	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece (a)	3	6,211	.....	.....	3	5,860	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (a)	2	1,548	.....	.....	7	6,069	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey (a)	1	2,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain (a)	2	6,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland (a)	1	1,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	55	202,340	50	194,566	10	40,147	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	.....	.....	2	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand (a)	8	26,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British South Africa (a)	14	55,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,397	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil (a)	7	25,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish Free State (a)	5	15,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico (a)	.....	.....	1	3,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia (a)	13	45,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	631	3,003,641	56	216,121	93	225,381	3	6,461	2	6,257
Nanaimo, B.C.—										
Great Britain (a)	4	14,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China (a)	1	2,971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (a)	1	5,442	1	3,571	1	2,501	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	156	74,802	113	104,357	2	6,369	1	2,729	.....	.....
United States (b)	41	9,599	51	13,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico (a)	1	1,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Oceania (a)	1	2,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	.....	.....	1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	205	111,498	166	121,251	3	8,870	1	2,729	.....	.....

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—État du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,985
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	248
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	410
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3,917
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	429
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5,558
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1,682
...	...	2	3,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italy Spain	1 1	3,512 2,159	317	1,942,807
9	11,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	158,508
2	3,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	104,377
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14,130	1	4,254	Italy	3	13,218	44	122,179
1	5,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poland	1	5,096	13	64,002
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italy	2	7,392	4	12,686
...	...	2	4,240	...	...	2	4,793	...	...	Italy	1	3,301	37	226,755
...	...	...	...	18	78,288	2	4,406	...	...	Italy	1	2,730	39	134,842
...	...	1	1,776	...	...	8	18,735	...	...	Italy	3	10,113	45	128,511
...	...	1	1,795	...	...	3	6,149	2	8,454	Italy Greece	30 3	99,749 7,752	51	158,234
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	26,685
5	7,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7,588
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	40,717
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10,294
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8,268
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italy Greece	2 4	6,746 10,894	12	29,711
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7,617
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,307
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italy	2	5,882	4	11,887
...	...	...	...	1	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,000
1	1,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Finland	1	2,500	2	4,349
1	1,690	...	...	2	5,698	4	10,571	...	...	Greece Peru Italy	2 1 2	5,283 3,164 6,939	127	470,398
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	26,536
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	55,914
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,397
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	25,202
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15,950
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mexico	1	3,237	1	3,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,046
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	45,242
19	30,691	6	11,382	21	85,203	25	58,784	3	12,708	...	61	199,667	920	3,856,296
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14,417
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,971
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	45,248	...	...	...	14	56,762
...	...	1	3,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	191,497
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	22,896
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,464
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,803
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26
...	...	1	3,240	...	...	...	...	11	45,248	...	...	...	387	292,836

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Newcastle, N.B.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	1	1,697								
United States (*b*)			2	1,158						
Total	1	1,697	2	1,158						
New Westminster, B.C.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	49	173,487	10	37,370	11	33,544	3	8,375		
Belgium (*a*)	1	504			1	2,724			1	3,169
China (*a*)			1	4,774						
France (*a*)	1	587			2	5,446				
Japan (*a*)	1	3,530	1	5,442	1	2,864				
United States (*a*)	111	168,125	101	154,354	10	30,931	1	2,353		
United States (*b*)	46	12,752								
Argentina (*a*)					1	2,483				
Total	209	358,985	113	201,940	26	77,992	4	10,728	1	3,169
North Head, N.B.—										
United States (*a*)	308	33,301	154	1,911						
North Sydney, N.S.—										
Great Britain (*a*)					3	2,700				
Newfoundland (*a*)	197	223,368	3	225	46	28,487	1	1,770		
Newfoundland (*b*)	249	16,744								
Belgium (*a*)	1	1,904								
France (*a*)										
Netherlands (*a*)										
Italy (*a*)										
St. Pierre (*a*)	29	18,264			3	1,632				
St. Pierre (*b*)	11	840								
Spain (*a*)										
Spain (*b*)	1	281								
United States (*a*)	6	8,819								
United States (*b*)	1	112	1	85						
Greece (*a*)	2	3,838			2	4,543				
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	8	1,184								
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	94	5,252	5	253						
Total	599	280,606	9	563	54	37,362	1	1,770		
Ocean Falls, B.C.—										
United States (*a*)	1	827	52	95,174						
Australia (*a*)	15	61,161								
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	1	4								
Total	17	61,992	52	95,174						
Parrsboro, N.S.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	2	3,257			3	4,199				
United States (*a*)	4	640			41	18,919				
United States (*b*)	53	17,858	9	3,549						
Total	59	21,755	9	3,549	44	23,118				
Paspebiac, Que.—										
Newfoundland (*a*)					1	993	2	1,815		
United States (*a*)	3	3,571	1	1,440	9	8,902				
Total	3	3,571	1	1,440	10	9,895	2	1,815		
Pictou, N.S.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	2	3,097			5	5,009				
Great Britain (*b*)	1	697								
Newfoundland (*a*)	4	892								
St. Pierre (*a*)	1	30								
United States (*a*)	1	894	1	536						
United States (*b*)	1	376								
Total	10	5,986	1	536	5	5,009				

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													1	1,697
													2	1,158
													3	2,855
4	13,022									Italy	1	3,241	79	272,476
										Greece	1	3,437		
													3	6,397
1	2,694												2	7,468
		1	4,678										4	10,711
								40	155,216				43	167,052
3	11,200			1	2,959			4	15,280				231	385,202
													46	12,752
													1	2,483
8	26,916	1	4,678	1	2,959			44	170,496		2	6,678	409	864,541
													462	35,212
										Italy	2	6,894	5	9,594
				1	813								248	254,663
													249	16,744
1	2,786												2	4,690
		2	676										2	676
1	1,872												1	1,872
				1	1,623					Italy	1	3,121	3	7,349
										Greece	1	2,605		
		5	1,349										37	21,245
													11	840
										Spain	3	2,037	3	2,037
													1	281
													6	8,819
													2	197
													4	8,381
		114	34,955							Spain	23	12,797	145	48,936
													99	5,505
2	4,658	121	36,980	2	2,436						30	27,454	818	391,829
													53	96,001
													15	61,161
													1	4
													69	157,166
1	1,152												6	8,608
													45	19,559
													62	21,407
1	1,152												113	49,574
													3	2,808
													13	13,913
													16	16,721
		1	534	1	943					Spain	1	2,183	10	11,766
													1	697
													4	892
													1	30
													2	1,430
													1	376
		1	534	1	943						1	2,183	19	15,191

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Pointe-au-Pic, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	895	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	934	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,829	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Alberni, B.C.—										
China (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (a)	2	9,762	4	16,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	15	42,876	24	68,956	1	2,519	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Oceania (a)	1	3,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	19	55,677	28	85,508	1	2,519	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Alfred, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	11	33,715	.....	.....	3	3,448	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,348	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (a)	1	3,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	1	2,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,768	.....	.....
Total	13	39,581	.....	.....	4	4,796	1	1,768	.....	.....
Port Clyde, N.S.—										
Sea Fisheries (a)	.....	.....	2	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)	1	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (b)	1	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (a)	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (b)	1	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	2	1,293	.....	.....	58	54,279	1	870	.....	.....
United States (b)	1	440	1	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	19	2,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (b)	3	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	29	5,017	1	82	58	54,279	1	870	.....	.....
Port La Tour, N.S.—										
Sea Fisheries (a)	2	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Mulgrave, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	557	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	1	1,375	2	800	1	1,282	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1,375	2	800	2	1,839	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Williams, N.S.—										
Great Britain (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5,470	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark (a)	1	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	790	.....	.....	7	5,470	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powell River, B.C.—										
British West Indies (a)	1	1,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	44	34,042	100	100,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia (a)	6	23,865	.....	.....	1	2,501	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina (a)	.....	.....	11	39,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	51	59,156	111	139,454	1	2,501	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Rupert, B.C.—										
United States (a)	138	134,329	137	26,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	1,066	11,511	1,060	27,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,204	145,840	1,197	54,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	895
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	934
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1,829
1	2,694	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2,694
2	6,330	......	......	......	......	......	......	16	64,520	......	......	......	24	97,164
1	3,583	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	11,875	......	......	......	44	129,809
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3,012
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	27
4	12,607	......	......	......	......	......	......	19	76,395	......	......	......	71	232,706
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14	37,163
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1,348
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3,333
4	5,712	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	10,013
4	5,712	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	22	51,857
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	53
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	223
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	67
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	22
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	53
1	1,460	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	62	57,902
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	522
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19	2,608
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	311
1	1,460	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	90	61,708
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	28
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	557
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	3,457
													5	4,014
......	......	......	......	2	1,757	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	7,227
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	790
......	......	......	......	2	1,757	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	8,017
1	2,747	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	3,996
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	144	134,384
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	26,366
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	39,112
1	2,747	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	164	203,858
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	275	161,079
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,126	39,161
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,401	200,240

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Quatsino, B.C.—										
Japan (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Sea (a)	1	28	40	857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	4	3,338	6	23,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	3,366	46	24,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	72	540,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (a)	56	53.593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (b)	7	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium (a)	15	47,704	.....	.....	2	4,180	.....	.....	.....	.....
France (a)	2	4,764	.....	.....	7	22,177	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany (a)	6	42,664	.....	.....	11	32,395	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands (a)	4	11,710	.....	.....	7	22,536	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy (a)	2	6,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	6	31,957	2	4,045	1	3,637	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	.....	.....	1	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece (a)	1	2,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	171	742,402	3	4,132	28	84,925	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richibucto, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	744	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	.....	.....	1	1,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	2	1,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	1,464	1	1,141	1	744	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rimouski, Que.—										
Great Britain (a)	3	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	61	69,446	9	10,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	64	74,846	9	10,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riverport, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)	9	495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (a)	10	576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	9	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (b)	25	2,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	53	3,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Point, N.S.—										
United States (a)	1	114	5	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	36	89	6,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	150	94	6,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheet Harbour, N.S.—										
Newfoundland (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,839	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	13,912	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	11	.....	.....	16	17,751	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne, N.S.—										
British West Indies (b)	3	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (a)	1	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (a)	1	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (a)	.....	.....	6	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (b)	1	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (a)	1	18	124	8,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	1,227	130	8,729	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
								11	46,833				11	46,833
													41	885
													10	26,698
								11	46,833				62	74,416
													72	540,999
													56	53,593
													7	223
2	2,526					1	1,876						20	56,286
													9	26,941
				8	26,640	1	2,180						26	103,879
													11	34,246
													2	6,433
1	3,920												10	43,559
													1	87
										Greece	1	3,042	2	5,397
3	6,446			8	26,640	2	4,056				1	3,042	216	871,643
													1	744
1	1,690												2	2,831
													2	1,464
1	1,690												5	5,039
													3	5,400
													70	80,387
													73	85,787
													9	495
													10	576
													9	274
													25	2,554
													53	3,899
													6	412
													90	6,234
													96	6,646
													4	3,839
													12	13,912
													1	11
													17	17,762
													3	1,000
													1	61
													1	53
													6	201
													1	95
													125	8,546
													137	9,956

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Sherbrooke, N.S.—										
United States (a)					38	30,611	1	911		
United States (b)	2	745								
Total	2	745			38	30,611	1	911		
Shippegan, N.B.—										
Sea Fisheries (b)	31	385								
Sidney, B.C.—										
Egypt (a)					1	3,481				
United States (a)	36	3,462	517	172,478						
United States (b)	2	276								
Total	38	3,738	517	172,478	1	3,481				
Sorel, Que.—										
Newfoundland (a)					2	750				
United States (a)	1	96								
Total	1	96			2	750				
Souris, P.E.I.—										
St. Pierre (b)	2	196								
Sea Fisheries (b)	3	38								
Total	5	234								
Stewart, B.C.—										
United States (a)	27	21,392	7	2,733						
St. Andrews, N.B.—										
United States (a)	1,007	42,259	554	9,113						
St. George, N.B.—										
United States (a)	4	14	40	1,102						
United States (b)	4	1,828								
Total	8	1,842	40	1,102						
St. John, N.B.—										
Great Britain (a)	43	317,643			3	3,199				
British West Indies (a)	6	5,028			24	25,483				
British West Indies (b)	4	2,887								
Newfoundland (a)	2	5,736			1	3,753				
Belgium (a)					1	3,054				
Cuba (a)	7	13,309			16	21,696	1	905		
France (a)	8	65,963			6	18,848				
Germany (a)	1	1,456			3	9,939				
Netherlands (a)					4	11,447				
Italy (a)	8	22,085								
Guatemala (a)					1	1,066				
San Domingo (a)	1	2,522								
Denmark (a)							1	1,893		
St. Pierre (a)					1	557				
Spain (a)	1	3,672								
United States (a)	127	77,974	242	182,417	13	13,304	2	1,033		
United States (b)	26	14,974	63	21,079						
British West Africa (a)	4	17,236								
British South Africa (a)	3	10,906								
Egypt (a)	3	10,699								
British Honduras (a)	1	1,063								
Honduras (a)	1	838								
Panama (a)	1	1,384								
Sea Fisheries (a)	9	74								
Total	256	575,449	305	203,496	73	112,346	4	3,831		

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés, *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
1	1,960	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	40	33,482
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	745
1	1,960	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	42	34,227
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31	385
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3,481
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	553	175,940
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	276
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	556	179,697
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	750
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	96
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	846
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	196
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	38
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	234
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	34	24,125
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,561	51,372
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	44	1,116
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	1,828
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	48	2,944
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	46	320,842
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	30	30,511
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	4	2,887
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	3	9,489
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	1	3,054
4	5,733	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	28	41,643
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		Italy......	5	17,001	19	101,812
......	......	......	......	3	10,737	......	......	......		......	......	......	7	22,132
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	4	11,447
2	3,855	......	......			2	5,479	......		Italy...... Spain......	5 1	16,740 3,374	18	31,533
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	1	1,066
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	1	2,522
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	1	1,893
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	1	557
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		Spain......	1	2,052	2	5,724
1	1,205	......	......	2	2,518	1	2,773	......		......	......	......	388	281,224
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	89	36,053
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	4	17,236
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	3	10,906
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	3	10,699
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	1	1,063
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		Honduras...	2	3,094	3	3,932
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	1	1,384
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	9	74
7	10,793	......	......	5	13,255	3	8,252	......	......	......	14	42,261	667	969,683

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
St. Peters, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)	3	2,582			12	11,696				
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	1	21								
Total	4	2,603			12	11,696				
St. Stephen, N.B.—										
United States (*a*)			19	292						
United States (*b*)	3	892	2	1,144						
Total	3	892	21	1,436						
Summerside, P.E.I.—										
Cuba (*a*)					1	1,852				
United States (*a*)	1	1,462			3	6,428	1	911		
United States (*b*)	2	1,273								
Total	3	2,735			4	8,280	1	911		
Sydney, N.S.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	15	38,319			5	4,748				
Newfoundland (*a*)	51	141,201	1	15	110	287,581	1	1,771		
Newfoundland (*b*)	22	1,459								
Belgium (*a*)	7	18,043			1	1,481				
France (*a*)	3	6,123			7	8,492				
Germany (*a*)	2	3,728								
Netherlands (*a*)	2	4,607								
Italy (*a*)	1	2,064			1	785				
Japan (*a*)	2	8,755								
St. Pierre (*a*)	4	3,900			2	1,114				
Spain (*a*)										
United States (*a*)	13	35,435			10	15,682	1	1,552		
United States (*b*)			7	106						
Turkey (*a*)	1	2,307								
British South Africa (*a*)	9	36,613								
New Zealand (*a*)	9	26,496								
Argentina (*a*)					1	2,274				
Greece (*a*)					1	1,317				
French Africa (*a*)					1	1,295				
Sea Fisheries (*a*)	3	450								
Sea Fisheries (*b*)			34	1,180						
Total	144	329,500	42	1,301	139	324,769	2	3,323		
Three Rivers, Que.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	37	140,790			1	2,274				
Newfoundland (*a*)					4	9,085				
United States (*a*)	2	6,039								
Argentina (*a*)	6	21,841								
Total	45	168,670			5	11,359				
Truro, N.S.—										
United States (*b*)	2	610								
Union Bay, B.C.—										
Great Britain (*a*)	12	38,053								
China (*a*)	4	13,409								
Japan (*a*)										
United States (*a*)	60	132,893	28	10,651			1	2,729		
United States (*b*)			2	558						
Greece (*a*)	1	2,724								
British South Africa (*a*)	1	2,988								
British Oceania (*a*)										
Mexico (*a*)	1	1,464								
Total	79	191,531	30	11,209			1	2,729		

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
													15	14,278
													1	21
													16	14,299
				1	681								20	973
													5	2,036
				1	681								25	3,009
													1	1,852
1	1,709												6	10,510
													2	1,273
1	1,709												9	13,635
						1	1,872						21	44,939
						4	19,267						167	449,835
													22	1,459
						1	2,786						9	22,310
													10	14,615
						1	2,180						3	5,908
													2	4,607
										Italy	5	17,029	7	19,878
								2	8,486				4	17,241
													6	5,014
										Italy Spain	2 2	5,251 1,063	4	6,314
1	1,460			1	1,526	1	2,964			Greece	2	5,283	29	63,902
													7	106
													1	2,307
													9	36,613
													9	26,496
													1	2,274
										Greece	2	5,583	3	6,900
													1	1,295
		13	4,591										16	5,041
													34	1,180
1	1,460	13	4,591	1	1,526	8	29,069	2	8,486		13	34,209	365	738,234
2	3,416	1	2,445			2	4,535			Italy	1	3,762	44	157,222
													4	9,085
													2	6,039
													6	21,841
2	3,416	1	2,445			2	4,535				1	3,762	56	194,187
													2	610
													12	38,053
													4	13,409
								1	3,739				1	3,739
						2	9,935						91	156,208
													2	558
													1	2,724
													1	2,988
										Finland	1	3,314	1	3,314
													1	1,464
						2	9,935	1	3,739		1	3,314	114	222,457

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination		Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
		Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Vancouver, B.C.—											
Great Britain	(a)	149	574,260	15	56,144	26	99,858	2	5,799	1	3,072
British West Indies	(a)	8	19,133	3	6,044	1	3,345				
Portugal	(a)	2	7,181								
Denmark	(a)										
Belgium	(a)	3	6,161			5	14,753			4	14,787
Brazil	(a)					1	3,005				
China	(a)	9	34,253	26	121,429	4	10,934				
Peru	(a)			1	3,465	4	11,394	2	5,870		
Fiji	(a)			2	2,106						
France	(a)					2	5,754				
Germany	(a)	2	7,269			1	2,417				
Netherlands	(a)	7	24,353			2	5,450				
Irish Free State	(a)			1	3,664						
Italy	(a)										
Norway	(a)					2	7,692				
Japan	(a)	8	37,070	3	16,366	3	7,866				
British Oceania	(a)	2	3,023								
Greece	(a)	4	11,959								
St. Pierre	(a)	1	587								
Chile	(a)			2	7,345	1	2,829				
Sweden	(a)							11	33,285		
United States	(a)	875	1,591,764	452	745,942	14	43,361	2	5,082	1	3,988
Mexico	(a)	12	3,353								
Australia	(a)	34	189,697			3	7,864	10	29,836		
Uruguay	(a)			1	3,547						
New Zealand	(a)	5	17,919	12	42,634						
Colombia	(a)			17	34,246						
Hong Kong	(a)	35	280,252	4	14,600						
Honduras	(a)	2	65					1	2,729		
Argentina	(a)	2	11,668	4	14,309	4	11,018				
British South Africa	(a)	4	12,866	4	13,496	2	6,951				
Hawaii	(a)			2	7,124						
Sea Fisheries	(a)	136	2,248	14	284						
British Straits Settlements	(a)										
Total		1,300	2,835,081	563	1,092,745	75	244,491	28	82,601	6	21,847
Victoria, B.C.—											
British West Indies	(a)	2	3,811	1	2,002						
New Zealand	(a)	6	52,283								
China	(a)	3	34,505								
Australia	(a)	12	78,427			2	5,728				
British South Africa	(a)	1	3,154								
Japan	(a)	18	153,525	27	226,652	1	2,864				
For Sea	(a)	23	451	104	1,957						
Hawaii	(a)	3	30,389								
United States	(a)	721	898,362	978	1,630,346	2	7,103	1	2,353		
United States	(b)	129	30,138	17	7,443						
Total		218	1,285,045	1,127	1,868,400	5	15,695	1	2,353		
Westport, N.S.—											
United States	(a)	4	130	31	268						
Weymouth, N.S.—											
Great Britain	(a)					1	914				
British West Indies	(b)	2	476								
Cuba	(b)	2	690								
United States	(a)					3	1,425				
United States	(b)	32	4,998	1	14						
Total		36	6,164	1	14	4	2,339				
White Rock, B.C—											
United States	(a)	5	166	2	20						

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—État du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
4	18,921	...	...	2	7,006	12	67,160	3	12,741	Italy...	1	3,241	215	848,202
3	9,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	37,653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7,181
8	36,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	36,274
...	...	...	...	1	4,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	40,504
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,005
3	8,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	78,545	China...	2	8,407	63	261,703
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	20,729
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italy...	1	822	3	2,928
...	...	19	74,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italy...	6	25,708	27	105,654
...	...	...	...	38	166,168	4	18,889	...	...	...	...	...	45	194,743
...	...	1	4,497	...	...	6	30,606	...	...	...	...	...	16	64,906
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,664
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italy...	9	41,541	9	41,541
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7,692
5	17,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	602,622	China...	12	47,827	170	728,992
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,023
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greece...	1	3,437	5	15,396
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	587
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	33,285
5	16,197	2	6,107	2	6,550	...	...	18	75,534	Panama... China...	1 2	5,651 8,019	1,374	2,508,195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3,353
1	3,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,306	...	...	...	49	234,340
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,547
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	60,553
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	34,246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	294,852
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,794
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	36,995
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	33,313
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7,124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	2,532
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5,313	...	...	...	...	...	1	5,313
29	109,536	22	84,796	43	184,527	23	121,968	180	772,748	...	35	144,653	2,304	5,694,993
1	2,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8,560
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	52,283
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,166	...	...	...	5	40,671
1	3,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	87,794
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	227,754	...	...	...	92	610,795
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	2,408
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30,389
1	2,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	71,890	...	...	...	1,755	2,612,448
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	37,581
3	8,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	305,810	...	...	...	2,154	3,486,083
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	398
1	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,262
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	476
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,425
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	5,012
1	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	9,865
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	186

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea, etc.*—*Concluded*

Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Windsor, N.S.—										
United States (*a*)	98	186,990	.....	.....	38	32,076	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (*b*)	23	6,441	19	12,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	121	193,431	19	12,638	38	32,076	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man.—										
Newfoundland (*a*)	1	1,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.—										
British West Indies (*b*)	8	633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland (*b*)	19	1,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Pierre (*b*)	18	1,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (*a*)	31	28,892	145	315,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States (*b*)	6	1,001	42	1,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea Fisheries (*b*)	34	2,045	52	2,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	116	34,819	239	318,879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*a*) Steam—Vapeurs. (*b*) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—État du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés *à la sortie*, etc.—*Fin*

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités			Total	
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
2	1,858			2	2,182								140	223,106
													42	19,079
2	1,858			2	2,182								182	242,185
													1	1,115
													8	633
													19	1,136
													18	1,112
													176	343,921
													48	2,265
													86	4,631
													355	353,698

No. 15.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, for each Country

No.	Countries for which departed — Pays de destination	Great Britain — Grande-Bretagne		United States — États-Unis		Norway — Norvège		Sweden — Suède		Belgium — Belgique	
		Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
1	Great Britain	923	4,821,496	26	97,527	98	198,898	6	15,085	2	6,178
2	Australia	88	429,122	.....	....	6	16,093	10	29,836	.....	....
3	British South Africa	32	122,441	4	13,496	2	6,951	.....	....	.....	....
4	British West Africa	4	17,236	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
5	British Guiana	56	182,057	.....	....	8	11,195	1	857	.....	....
6	British Honduras	6	17,587	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
7	British West Indies	160	287,350	4	8,046	44	54,083	14	14,117	.....	....
8	British Oceania	12	34,065	3	5,528	2	5,728	.....	....	.....	....
9	British Straits Settlements	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
10	Fiji Islands	.....	....	2	2,106	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
11	Hong Kong	35	280,252	4	14,600	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
12	Irish Free State	5	15,950	1	3,664	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
13	Newfoundland	1,004	731,530	5	392	217	369,007	4	5,356	.....	....
14	New Zealand	38	158,774	12	42,634	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
15	Argentina	9	36,731	15	53,421	8	20,821	.....	....	.....	....
16	Belgium	54	149,723	.....	....	19	47,115	.....	....	6	21,107
17	Brazil	14	50,028	.....	....	1	3,005	.....	....	.....	....
18	Chile	.....	....	2	7,345	1	2,829	.....	....	.....	....
19	China	20	97,689	27	126,203	4	10,934	.....	....	.....	....
20	Colombia	25	127,269	20	51,705	1	1,637	.....	....	.....	....
21	Cuba	14	22,800	1	1,350	25	31,787	1	905	.....	....
22	Denmark	1	790	.....	....	.....	....	1	1,893	.....	....
23	Dutch West Indies	.....	....	.....	....	1	4,397	.....	....	.....	....
24	Egypt	3	10,699	.....	....	1	3,481	.....	....	.....	....
25	France	40	272,616	.....	....	32	86,455	.....	....	.....	....
26	French Africa	.....	....	.....	....	1	1,295	.....	....	.....	....
27	French West Indies	1	397	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
28	Germany	15	65,847	4	14,086	32	90,100	.....	....	.....	....
29	Greece	11	27,087	.....	....	6	11,720	.....	....	.....	....
30	Guatemala	.....	....	.....	....	1	1,066	.....	....	.....	....
31	Hawaii	3	30,389	2	7,124	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
32	Honduras	3	903	.....	....	.....	....	1	2,729	.....	....
33	Italy	26	74,315	1	3,179	1	785	2	5,604	.....	....
34	Japan	34	224,240	37	272,432	7	18,596	.....	....	.....	....
35	Mexico	15	9,867	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
36	Netherlands	32	97,236	.....	....	28	83,938	.....	....	.....	....
37	Norway	.....	....	.....	....	14	44,478	.....	....	.....	....
38	Panama	1	1,384	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
39	Peru	20	101,402	1	3,465	5	14,223	2	5,870	.....	....
40	Poland	1	1,783	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
41	Porto Rico	10	1,374	1	3,046	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
42	Portugal	2	7,181	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
43	San Domingo	1	2,522	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
44	Spain	4	9,958	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
45	St. Pierre	213	64,592	.....	....	14	9,929	.....	....	.....	....
46	Sweden	.....	....	.....	....	1	681	22	127,486	.....	....
47	Turkey	2	4,614	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
48	United States	6,397	5,516,781	5,070	4,322,203	398	610,765	48	296,779	2	6,597
49	Uruguay	.....	....	1	3,547	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
50	Venezuela	6	23,049	.....	....	1	5,217	.....	....	.....	....
51	For Sea	76	47,139	146	3,698	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
52	Sea Fisheries	2,579	112,317	2,131	66,492	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
	Total	11,995	14,290,582	7,520	5,127,289	979	1,767,299	112	506,517	10	33,882

N° 15.—ÉTAT SOMMAIRE des long-courriers déclarés *à la sortie*, pour chaque pays

Denmark — Danemark		France — France		Germany — Allemagne		Netherlands — Pays-Bas		Japan — Japon		Other Nationalities — Autres Nationalités			Total		No.
Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Flag — Pavillon	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	
14	39,941	7	18,125	6	17,610	16	75,439	3	12,741	Greece Italy Spain	1 6 2	3,437 20,650 4,342	1,110	5,331,469	1
2	7,276	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3,306	....	....	....	107	485,633	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	142,888	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	17,236	4
15	17,980	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	212,089	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	17,587	6
15	27,645	4	224	....	....	1	49	....	....	Finland	1	1,348	243	392,862	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Finland	1	3,314	18	48,635	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5,313	....	....	....	....	....	1	5,313	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy	1	822	3	2,928	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	294,852	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	19,614	12
2	3,170	3	171	2	1,626	5	20,401	....	....	....	....	....	1,242	1,131,653	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	201,408	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	110,973	15
3	5,312	....	....	1	4,803	8	18,792	1	4,254	Italy	3	13,218	95	264,324	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	53,033	17
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	10,174	18
5	13,523	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	92,415	China	2	8,407	81	349,171	19
1	5,064	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Poland	1	5,096	48	190,771	20
5	9,370	....	....	6	29,910	....	....	....	....	Italy	2	7,392	54	103,514	21
20	86,787	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	89,470	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4,397	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	14,180	24
....	....	24	83,786	....	....	2	4,793	....	....	Italy	12	46,010	110	493,660	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,295	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	397	27
....	....	....	....	70	304,034	8	27,655	....	....	Italy	2	8,706	131	510,518	28
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Greece Italy	8 2	22,956 6,746	27	68,509	29
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,066	30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	37,513	31
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Honduras	2	3,094	6	6,726	32
2	3,855	1	1,795	1	1,623	5	11,628	2	8,454	Greece Italy Spain	4 51 1	10,357 180,540 3,374	97	305,509	33
8	27,154	....	....	....	....	....	....	289	1,244,617	China	12	47,827	387	1,834,866	34
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mexico	1	3,237	16	13,104	35
1	1,872	2	6,273	....	....	15	54,233	....	....	Italy	3	10,113	81	253,665	36
3	18,034	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	62,512	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,384	38
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	124,960	39
....	....	....	....	1	1,217	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3,000	40
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	4,420	41
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7,181	42
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2,522	43
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Italy Spain	4 8	11,133 9,544	16	30,635	44
....	....	8	2,828	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	235	77,349	45
1	1,849	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Finland	1	2,500	25	132,516	46
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4,614	47
99	395,916	18	87,360	55	312,337	28	221,603	83	198,903	China Greece Italy Panama Peru Spain	2 4 3 1 1 1	8,019 10,566 10,180 5,651 3,164 343	12,210	12,007,170	48
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3,547	49
....	....	....	....	1	5,002	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	33,268	50
....	....	14	15,388	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	236	66,225	51
....	....	192	62,555	....	....	....	....	....	....	Spain	23	12,797	4,925	254,161	52
196	664,748	273	278,505	143	678,162	89	439,906	402	1,564,693	....	166	484,883	21,885	25,836,466	

No. 16.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage) which arrived at each Port and Outport

N° 16.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires du Canada et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers) arrivés à chaque port ou port secondaire

VESSELS ARRIVED—NAVIRES ARRIVÉS

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Canadian—Canadiens						United States—États-Unis					
	Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers			Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Amherstburg, Ont	216	166,181	4,286				5,071	522,338	21,197			
Belle River, Ont							10	480	70	6	4,974	47
Belleville, Ont	59	56,762	1,051				7	4,045	76	1	5	5
Blind River, Ont	3	288	22				67	25,775	827	6	2,334	36
Bridgeburg, Ont	499	228	903	877	450	997	581	1,110	910	175	3,645	200
Britt, Ont	24	52,089	543				52	144,055	1,359			
Brockville, Ont	169	193,309	10,872				344	19,968	2,050			
Chicoutimi, Que	2	2,345	43									
Cobourg, Ont	710	2,323,495	25,308									
Cockburn Island, Ont	4	63	18				39	10,174	296	1	567	7
Collingwood, Ont	5	6,892	113				12	26,919	276			
Cornwall, Ont							5	1,137	43			
Courtright, Ont	4	4,576	89				386	1,157	428	141	1,912	149
Dawson, Y.T	4	8	4	4	922	4	8	4,824	226			
Depot Harbour, Ont	57	101,730	1,342				73	183,005	2,009			
Deseronto, Ont							1	4	2			
Dunnville, Ont										1	4	4
Fort Frances, Ont	17	266	94									
Fort William, Ont	169	472,598	6,497				297	1,062,535	8,004	16	34,998	144
Gananoque, Ont	479	2,136	714				5,870	38,663	4,969			
Georgeville, Que	2	51	6									
Goderich, Ont	4	5,923	107				29	11,893	173			
Gore Bay, Ont							11	3,763	141			
Hamilton, Ont	298	360,262	9,205				14	7,469	214	24	10,890	24
Hull, Que										32	4,156	64
Iroquois, Ont							11	790	61			
Kenora, Ont	53	150	104				119	5,236	544			
Kincardine, Ont	1	671	18				12	35,142	396			
Kingston, Ont	928	626,645	29,320	95	11,290	261	682	7,025	1,249			
Kingsville, Ont	7	474	35				366	2,339	752			
Leamington, Ont	10	89	28				75	344	152			
Levis, Que										10	1,022	20
Little Current, Ont	15	25,746	314				23	51,325	498			
Magog, Que	1	50	5									

Midland, Ont	42	116,714	1,012	2	5,457	26	57	173,296	1,581			
Montreal, Que	571	628,232	10,456	4	2,912	21	124	107,074	2,339			
Morrisburg, Ont	2	1,219	21				1	37	5			
Napanee, Ont				3	555	15						
Niagara Falls, Ont	895	741,306	57,773	74	129	118	11	236	31	44	50	63
Ottawa, Ont							5	664	9			
Owen Sound, Ont	8	13,989	138	3	2,680	15	21	55,526	628			
Parry Sound, Ont	19	42,495	432				22	28,728	2,650			
Paspebiac, Que	6	7,051	120				3	3,423	69			
Penetanguishene, Ont							1	2,778	33			
Picton, Ont	3	167	14	11	2,035	56						
Port Arthur, Ont	127	130.979	2,670				270	704,990	7,738	19	40,452	165
Port Burwell, Ont	9	334	47				7	5,665	84			
Port Colborne, Ont	366	368,212	5,117	5	1,972	52	114	178,155	2,046	4	5,814	23
Port Dover, Ont	52	2,981	204				396	134,711	6,867			
Port Hope, Ont	4	16	8				54	206	108			
Port Maitland, Ont	85	7,676	270				84	76,177	938			
Port McNicoll, Ont	17	51,011	424				17	59,459	477			
Port Stanley, Ont	23	73,600	552				91	140,880	4,585			
Prescott, Ont	292	293,171	12,366				102	16,165	1,172	117	60	116
Quebec, Que	37	43,839	735	5	4,333	30	6	4,715	109	70	8,230	140
Rainy River, Ont	169	701	240				8	30	8			
Rimouski, Que	61	69,446	1,221				9	10,941	188			
Rockport, Ont	276	2,208	552				1,102	8,816	2,204			
Rykerts, B.C							1	1	2	1	50	2
St. Catharines, Ont	13	6,720	147				6	793	32			
St. John's, Que				9	942	18	29	1,667	261	154	18,900	308
Sandwich, Ont	20	17,109	493	3	294	7	3,901	265,146	10,676	86	36,992	319
Sarnia, Ont	457	455,055	9,074	61	18,239	199	17,470	2,384,491	139,835	221	64,870	631
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	730	513,522	7,735	3	1,056	15	506	629,501	6,264	5	6,433	38
Sorel, Que	4	4,664	81							19	2,239	38
Southampton, Ont							2	2,903	57			
Stickeen, B.C	1	3	2				40	1,740	223			
Thorold, Ont	1	1,190	21				1	1,315	20	10	4,818	10
Three Rivers, Que	17	19,667	340	115	18,056	230	33	32,717	715			
Toronto, Ont	1,048	948,259	60,598				309	11,278	787	3	1,609	14
Trenton, Ont	8	1,135	73									
Valleyfield, Que	15	4,828	98									
Walkerville, Ont	6	7,584	144	1	807	13	3,332	64,210	8,360	18	24,672	141
Wallaceburg, Ont	6	6,041	114				82	99,467	2,524			
Welland, Ont	26	27,722	551				25	30,971	532	1	286	4
West Dock, Ont	38	9,918	463				159	10,783	763			
Whitby, Ont	4	167	15									
White Horse, Y.T							1	603	28			
Wiarton, Ont							4	8,604	109	1	1,150	10
Windsor, Ont	87	161,393	5,859	1	98	3	418	579,635	9,272	6	3,813	36
Total	9,285	9,183,401	271,221	1,276	72,227	2.080	42,989	8,010,012	261,251	1,192	284,945	2,758

No. 16.—Summary Statement of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on Inland Waters, which arrived at Canadian Ports and Outports

N° 16.—État sommaire des navires du Canada et des États-Unis naviguant sur les eaux intérieures, arrivés aux ports du Canada

RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

—	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Canadian—Canadiens:—Steam and motor—Vapeurs	9,285	9,183,401	271,221
Sail—Voiliers	1,276	72,227	2,080
United States—États-Unis:—Steam and motor—Vapeurs	42,989	8,010,012	261,251
Sail—Voiliers	1,192	284,945	2,758
Total	54,742	17,550,585	537,310

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

Description	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Steam—Vapeurs:—Screw—À hélice	39,806	15,324,778
Paddle—À aubes	1,630	1,749,998
Stern-wheel—Roue à l'arrière	9	5,427
Motor—Moteur	10,829	113,210
Sail—Voiliers:—Sailing—À voiles	43	10,602
Barges—Barges	2,425	346,570
Total	54,742	17,550,585

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage), which Departed from each Port and Outport

N° 17.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires du Canada et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers), partis de chaque port ou port secondaire

VESSELS DEPARTED—NAVIRES PARTIS

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Canadian—Canadiens						United States—États-Unis					
	Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers			Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Amherstburg, Ont	220	153,198	5,907	...	...	...	5,020	494,324	24,041	...	...	...
Belle River, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	432	63	6	4,974	47
Belleville, Ont	60	54,915	1,004	...	...	...	6	3,985	68	1	5	5
Blind River, Ont	3	1,477	45	...	...	...	72	28,011	883	6	2,334	36
Bridgeburg, Ont	553	255	1,172	1,342	682	1,523	581	1,110	910	175	3,645	200
Britt, Ont	23	48,320	509	...	...	...	52	146,374	1,358	...	...	...
Brockville, Ont	176	209,654	11,764	...	...	...	343	19,947	2,048	...	...	...
Cobourg, Ont	708	2,308,201	25,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cockburn Island, Ont	6	128	24	...	...	...	42	13,539	349	1	567	6
Collingwood, Ont	8	17,614	175	...	...	...	10	22,121	260	...	...	...
Cornwall, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,533	74	...	...	...
Courtright, Ont	3	252	14	...	...	...	387	1,125	407	142	1,901	130
Dawson, Y.T	7	16	7	5	934	5	8	4.824	245	...	...	...
Depot Harbour, Ont	63	113,005	1,523	...	...	...	74	190,493	1,875	...	...	...
Deseronto, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...
Dunnville, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4
Fort Frances, Ont	17	266	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William, Ont	91	258,322	2,497	...	...	...	301	1,079,889	8,306	17	36,218	152
Gananoque, Ont	479	2,136	714	...	...	...	5,870	38,663	4,969	...	...	...
Georgeville, Que	2	51	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goderich, Ont	22	51,215	528	...	...	...	46	74,214	626	...	...	...
Gore Bay, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4,649	138	...	...	...
Hamilton, Ont	290	353,678	6,943	...	...	...	10	4,929	166	24	10,890	24
Hull, Que	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	4,389	68
Iroquois, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	790	61	...	...	...
Kenora, Ont	45	117	90	...	...	...	113	5,234	537	...	...	...
Kincardine, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	35,142	396	...	...	...
Kingston, Ont	998	649,928	29,660	67	11,162	209	652	6,891	1,113	...	...	...
Kingsville, Ont	7	483	35	...	...	...	365	2,301	745	...	...	...
Leamington, Ont	3	674	15	...	...	...	82	368	165	...	...	...
Little Current, Ont	10	22,700	211	...	...	...	22	50,808	498	...	...	...
Magog, Que	1	50	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midland, Ont	57	186,204	1,421	1	2,638	13	67	232,093	1,764	...	...	...
Montreal, Que	712	819,890	14,063	3	2,208	16	85	69,042	1,516	...	...	...

No. 17.—Statement showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes, etc.—*Concluded*

N° 17.—État indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires du Canada et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et lacs, etc.—*Fin*

VESSELS DEPARTED—*Concluded*—NAVIRES PARTIS—*Fin*

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Canadian—Canadiens						United States—États-Unis					
	Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers			Steam and Motor—Vapeurs			Sail—Voiliers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Morrisburg, Ont	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Napanee, Ont	...	...	...	3	555	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niagara Falls, Ont	880	759,707	59,147	...	...	...	24	269	53	...	...	...
Ottawa, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	719	11	...	...	...
Owen Sound, Ont	7	18,103	157	...	...	...	23	65,156	688	...	...	...
Parry Sound, Ont	14	31,545	319	...	...	...	22	28,728	2,650	...	...	...
Paspebiac, Que	4	4,573	80	...	...	...	4	4,564	92	...	...	...
Penetanguishene, Ont	1	97	9	...	...	...	1	2,778	33	...	...	...
Picton, Ont	3	169	17	11	2,035	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Arthur, Ont	191	344,831	6,646	1	760	7	288	948,300	7,277	20	42,404	174
Port Burwell, Ont	9	334	47	...	...	...	11	7,012	119	...	...	...
Port Colborne, Ont	423	719,957	6,754	6	1,872	62	112	188,473	2,097	4	5,814	23
Port Dover, Ont	52	2,981	204	...	...	...	354	134,415	6,735	...	...	...
Port Hope, Ont	3	12	6	...	...	...	55	207	110	...	...	...
Port Maitland, Ont	120	34,347	384	...	...	...	66	73,378	837	...	...	...
Port McNicoll, Ont	27	79,688	676	...	...	...	23	90,635	669	...	...	...
Port Stanley, Ont	22	71,650	540	...	...	...	91	140,880	4,585	...	...	...
Prescott, Ont	253	251,967	9,724	...	...	...	90	15,606	677	134	70	183
Quebec, Que	38	44,899	762	3	153	7	5	4,567	95	69	7,449	138
Rainy River, Ont	181	744	245	...	...	...	8	30	8	...	...	...
Rimouski, Que	61	69,446	1,221	...	...	...	9	10,941	188	...	...	...
Rockport, Ont	268	2,144	536	...	...	...	1,071	8,568	2,142	...	...	...
Rykerts, B.C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	50	2
St. Catharines, Ont	28	16,817	309	...	...	...	5	68	16	2	954	2
St. John's, Que	1	20	6	8	902	17	29	1,667	261	246	33,514	492
Sandwich, Ont	17	15,895	444	4	392	6	3,901	265,994	10,670	88	29,371	322
Sarnia, Ont	489	496,784	10,290	66	20,842	224	17,479	2,418,350	140,051	222	69,067	629
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	745	487,016	8,068	3	1,056	18	484	614,511	6,118	7	7,467	51
Sorel, Que	5	4,704	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,973	34
Southampton, Ont	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,903	57	...	...	...
Stickeen, B.C	1	3	2	...	...	...	40	1,764	231	...	...	...
Thorold, Ont	90	100,091	1,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4,818	10
Three Rivers, Que	23	29,461	482	115	18,258	230	34	33,906	734	...	...	...
Toronto, Ont	1,125	1,025,833	62,418	10	8,582	61	318	13,351	823	1	750	10

Trenton, Ont	16	2,153	137	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Valleyfield, Que	15	4,828	98	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Walkerville, Ont	7	7,589	150	1	807	13	3,306	56,791	8,357	14	24,959	146
Wallaceburg, Ont	6	7,192	122	....	....	....	79	98,404	2,520	....	....	....
Welland, Ont	75	84,708	1,531	....	....	....	23	28,642	494	....	....	....
West Dock, Ont	38	12,118	463	....	....	....	159	1,035	758	....	....	....
Whitby, Ont	5	17	7	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....
White Horse, Y.T	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	603	32	....	....	....
Wiarton, Ont	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	8,604	109	1	1,150	10
Windsor, Ont	86	148,627	5,598	2	570	14	419	583,592	9,381	5	3,765	34
Total	9,894	10,133,814	283,083	1,651	74,408	2,496	42,807	8,389,248	263,265	1,248	298,502	2,932

No. 17.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of Canadian and United States Vessels, trading on Inland Waters, which Departed from Canadian ports

N° 17.—ÉTAT SOMMAIRE des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les eaux intérieures, partis des ports du Canada

RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

—	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Canadian—Canadiens:—Steam and Motor—Vapeurs	9,894	10,133,814	283,083
Sail—Voiliers	1,651	74,408	2,496
United States—États-Unis—Steam and Motor—Vapeurs	42,807	8,389,248	263,265
Sail—Voiliers	1,248	298,502	2,932
Total	55,600	18,895,972	551,776

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

Description	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Steam—Vapeurs:—Screw—À hélice	40,194	16,591,609
Paddle—À aubes	1,715	1,833,004
Stern-wheel—Roue à l'arrière	9	5,427
Motor—Moteur	10,783	93,022
Sail—Voiliers:—Sailing—À voiles	36	6,531
Barges—Barges	2,863	366,379
Total	55,600	18,895,972

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage), which Arrived and Departed.

N° 18.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers) arrivés et partis.

—	Canadian—Canadiens			United States—États-Unis			Total		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Arrived—Arrivés.	10,561	9,255,628	273,301	44,181	8,294,957	264,009	54,742	17,550,585	537,310
Departed—Partis.	11,545	10,208,222	285,579	44,055	8,687,750	266,197	55,600	18,895,972	551,776
Total	22,106	19,463,850	558,880	88,236	16,982,707	530,206	110,342	36,446,557	1,089,086

No. 19.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise from the undermentioned Ports and Outports

N° 19.—ÉTAT des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers aux ports ou ports secondaires ci-après mentionnés

STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS—VAPEURS

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived—Arrivés						Vessels Departed—Partis					
	British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers			British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Alert Bay, B.C	1,294	550,794	29,539				1,294	484,968	29,691			
Amherst, N.S				6	7,149	128						
Amherstburg, Ont	52	25,971	816				57	23,019	773			
Annapolis Royal, N.S	59	3,775	351				59	3,775	351			
Anyox, B.C	504	300,577	11,578				477	268,551	10,763			
Arichat, N.S	580	58,073	3 570				584	58,288	3,427			
Aultsville, Ont	58	13,124	954				58	13,124	954			
Baddeck, N.S	439	42,905	3,083	1	1,428	24	436	41,868	3,086			
Bamfield, B.C	578	134,288	6,633	1	1,440	25	579	126,544	6,652			
Barrington Passage, N.S	697	41,250	5,012	14	465	54	700	31,358	4,908	15	551	58
Bathurst, N.B	12	7,449	173	1	660	17	7	5,749	107	3	3,615	63
Bear River, N.S	99	42,977	997				100	43,048	995			
Belle River, Ont	7	35	42				7	35	43			
Belleville, Ont	47	4,577	401	1	4	1	46	6,455	423	2	33	10
Blind River, Ont	76	29,731	1,885				72	27,082	1,791			
Blubber Bay, B.C	286	39,250	2,529				182	15,669	1,478			
Bonne Espérance, Que	3	946	73				2	942	69			
Bridgeburg, Ont	27	70	54				5	20	10			
Bridgetown, N.S	37	2,220	222				37	2,220	222			
Bridgewater, N.S	110	5,480	514				111	5,493	516			
Britannia Beach, B.C	640	155,667	10,902				629	148,053	10,830			
Britt, Ont	3	2,671	41				4	2,743	46			
Brockville, Ont	306	294,291	14,798				299	277,946	13,906	1	21	2
Buctouche, N.B	3	41	8				4	47	11			
Butedale, B.C	650	266,313	14,991				647	267,699	14,984			
Campbellton, N.B	69	38,378	725	4	6,210	95	64	31,579	547	2	4,384	57
Campobello, N.B	254	42,191	2,636				306	30,153	1,970	1	44	2
Canning, N.S	13	1,630	115				13	1.630	115			
Canso, N.S	1,577	171,000	13,752	3	2,782	59	1,598	168.928	13,686	2	2,600	47
Caraquet, N.B	34	1,458	141				33	1,446	139			
Carcross, Y.T	92	68.632	2,771				92	68,632	2,773			
Charlottetown, P.E.I	450	158,880	7,187				420	130,858	6,166			
Chatham, N.B	30	39,150	527	5	6,861	113	28	33,409	457			
Chemainus, B.C	402	24,086	3,836				377	12,740	2,475			

No. 19.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Continued*

N° 19.—ÉTAT des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Suite*

STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS—*Continued*—VAPEURS—*Suite*

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived—Arrivés						Vessels Departed—Partis					
	British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers			British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Chester, N.S.	136	3,291	395	4	61	13	138	3,363	387	4	61	13
Chicoutimi, Que.	97	113,845	5,355				106	126,647	5,748	2	3,050	50
Clark's Harbour, N.S.	479	21,112	3,011	20	426	66	481	19,411	3,026	22	137	66
Clementsport, N.S.	19	1,140	114				18	1,180	114			
Cobourg, Ont.	14	6,837	220				15	8,650	224			
Cockburn Island, Ont.	90	32,605	1,954				86	29,974	1,916			
Collingwood, Ont.	58	63,110	1,216	2	5,513	35	59	52,617	1,164	3	8,220	91
Cornwall, Ont.	137	92,422	2,565				133	89,533	2,110			
Courtwright, Ont.	25	20,203	414				26	24,527	489			
Dalhousie, N.B.	9	17,310	198				10	17,352	205	1	1,284	22
Dawson, Y.T.	43	25,599	1,036				40	25,591	1,030			
Depot Harbour, Ont.	9	15,206	201				2	4,058	42			
Deseronto, Ont.	15	1,669	148				15	1,669	148			
Digby, N.S.	571	214,394	12,728				574	214,077	12,730			
Dunnville, Ont.	3	32	10				4	117	22			
Fort William, Ont.	751	1,465,054	25,672				749	1,533,677	28,278			
Fredericton, N.B.	10	3,960	12				10	3,960	12			
Freeport, N.S.	287	31,160	2,551				289	31,207	2,560			
Gananoque, Ont.	72	15,197	1,174				74	15.449	1,174			
Gaspé, Que.	72	75,610	1,666				65	76,843	1,482			
Goderich, Ont.	58	123,536	1,208				33	61,675	655			
Gore Bay, Ont.	168	63,814	4,115				170	66,286	4,104			
Guysboro, N.S.	377	32,788	3,187	6	7,833	137	373	31,523	2,989			
Halifax, N.S.	1,879	596,987	18,628	73	80,054	2,098	1,951	67,410	16,447	48	61,701	1,045
Hamilton, Ont.	548	368,377	9,844	1	778	18	319	232,624	5,402	1	778	18
Hantsport, N.S.	19	2,043	126	3	2,787	59	21	2,259	118			
Havre St. Pierre, Que.	4	2,084	126				4	2,084	126			
Hillsboro, N.B.				1	773	18						
Hull, Que.	15	1,695	75				15	1,695	75			
Iona, N.S.	246	12,902	817				246	12,902	817			
Iroquois, Ont.	58	13,224	1,044				58	13,224	1,044			
Isaac's Harbour, N.S.	149	29,880	1,825	3	45	9	144	29,660	1,792	1	932	20
Kenora, Ont.	17	206	38	1	20	6	14	169	31			
Kildonan, B.C.	599	137,874	7,240				585	136,047	7,166			
Kincardine, Ont.	10	2,311	92				9	2,887	103			
Kingston, Ont.	421	317,782	7,712				420	332,394	7,774			
Kingsville, Ont.	209	44,191	2,273				209	45,590	2,282			

Ladysmith, B.C	1,140	96,268	12,418	...	...	...	1,114	97,580	11,930	...	...	...
La Have, N.S	175	12,501	1,028	1	6	2	175	12,574	1,040	1	6	2
Leamington, Ont	378	82,678	4,140	...	...	...	376	61,520	4,221	...	...	...
Lévis, Que	69	208,425	2,452	...	...	...	71	209,727	2,509	1	3,054	43
Little Bras d'Or, N.S	7	480	33	...	...	...	7	480	33	...	...	...
Little Current, Ont	187	72,278	4,553	...	...	...	195	80,974	4,664	...	...	...
Liverpool, N.S	137	44,926	1,190	6	2,266	54	140	40,442	1,194	8	2,203	62
Lockeport, N.S	1	13	8	...	...	...	1	13	8	...	...	...
Lord's Cove, N.B	86	3,516	422	4	42	8	88	2,249	450	6	96	14
Louisburg, N.S	160	73,947	1,679	7	12,636	196	163	53,610	1,520	...	...	...
Lower East Pubnico, N.S	148	4,704	1,021	8	318	31	149	4,760	1,017	8	288	32
Lunenburg, N.S	222	20,959	1,105	4	896	51	204	20,808	923	4	850	30
Mahone Bay, N.S	51	3,182	174	...	...	...	49	3,046	177	...	...	...
Maitland, N.S	18	1,980	129	...	...	...	17	1,857	126	...	...	...
Meteghan River, N.S	41	1,700	132	4	15	8	59	2,467	217	3	15	6
Midland, Ont	132	208,822	2,853	1	4,927	31	117	139,902	2,451	...	...	...
Moncton, N.B	3	160	13	4	3,700	67	3	160	13	1	1,471	23
Montague, P.E.I	3	357	26	...	...	...	9	569	39	...	...	...
Montmagny, Que	23	4,180	124	...	...	...	23	4,180	124	...	...	...
Montreal, Que	4,215	3,562,379	99,843	29	55,208	771	4,113	3,391,019	97,085	52	55,628	1,132
Moose Factory, Ont	...	...	...	1	1,115	56	...	...	...	1	1,115	49
Morrisburg, Ont	61	14.030	1,147	...	...	...	62	15,234	1,169	1	37	3
Nanaimo, B.C	2,546	894,715	60,787	...	...	...	2,489	911,450	61,227	...	...	...
New Campbellton, N.S	66	10,157	623	...	...	...	65	10,270	632	...	...	...
Newcastle, N.B	1	1,697	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Westminster, B.C	1,550	321,987	16,999	...	...	...	1,656	336,503	18,756	...	...	...
Niagara Falls, Ont	1,317	1,190,438	90,507	...	...	...	1,313	1,170,955	78,804	1	18	3
North East Harbour, N.S	4	224	32	...	...	...	4	224	32	...	...	...
North Head, N.B	204	8,881	700	...	...	...	216	8,732	714	1	15	2
North Sydney, N.S	295	234,496	4,861	31	37,142	794	312	253,807	5,233	16	8,241	323
Ocean Falls, B.C	1,038	609,544	28,503	...	...	...	1,028	574,803	28,589	...	...	...
Ottawa, Ont	155	16,099	2,020	...	...	...	154	16,072	2,011	...	...	...
Owen Sound, Ont	285	215,550	6,979	...	...	...	291	226,407	7,130	...	...	...
Parrsboro, N.S	354	28,553	2,240	1	1,152	21	373	28,360	2,282	1	429	15
Parry Sound, Ont	82	31,302	1,568	...	...	...	87	42,013	1,637	...	...	...
Paspébiac, Que	93	23,529	1,094	13	15,984	296	84	14,187	697	17	20,947	371
Penetanguishene, Ont	2	67	10	...	...	...	3	111	16	...	...	...
Picton, Ont	149	56,236	1,741	...	...	...	147	56,121	1,719	...	...	...
Pictou, N.S	379	139,356	6,482	5	5,504	103	372	135,306	6,392	1	696	17
Pointe au Pic, Que	16	19.142	754	2	1,829	40	16	19,142	754	...	...	...
Port Alberni, B.C	401	117,753	5,715	...	...	...	400	112,963	5,804	...	...	...
Port Alfred, Que	136	293.094	9,761	11	14,071	249	145	309,659	9,961	21	29,896	564
Port Arthur, Ont	767	1,680,113	34,498	...	...	...	814	1,775,753	32,504	...	...	...
Port Burwell, Ont	6	193	31	3	20	8	7	220	35	...	...	...
Port Clyde, N.S	93	4,375	698	2	53	23	93	4,376	696	...	...	...
Port Colborne, Ont	643	1,016,446	13,180	...	...	...	590	593,886	10,712	...	...	...
Port Dover, Ont	25	669	131	4	24	8	18	490	91	3	20	9
Port Elgin, N.B	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	4	...	...	...
Port Hawkesbury, N.S	259	15,060	1,198	...	...	...	263	17,555	1,286	...	...	...
Port Hope, Ont	3	1,199	23	4	16	8	1	4	2	6	24	12
Port La Tour, N.S	104	4,582	724	...	...	...	104	4,221	708	...	...	...
Port Maitland, Ont	50	360	183	3	4	8	22	97	97	4	4	9
Port McNicoll, Ont	179	430,955	8,371	...	...	...	163	391,128	7,828	...	...	...
Port Menier, Que	3	912	64	...	...	...	3	912	64	...	...	...
Port Morien, N.S	6	1,024	43	...	...	...	6	,1024	43	...	...	...
Port Mulgrave, N.S	1,176	111,730	9,560	2	1,813	45	1,173	110,709	9,547	...	...	...
Port Stanley, Ont	89	72,000	1,600	...	...	...	93	72,500	1,610	...	...	...
Port Williams, N.S	8	2,244	77	5	4,136	92	7	1,572	57	2	1,876	38

No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Continued*

N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Suite*

STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS—*Concluded*—VAPEURS—*Fin*

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived—Arrivés						Vessels Departed—Partis					
	British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers			British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Powell River, B.C	1,861	595,556	53,402	....	....	....	1,876	821,316	53,276	....	....	....
Prescott, Ont	449	401,427	20,107	....	....	....	468	434,093	22,282	....	....	....
Prince Rupert, B.C	1,635	728,168	39,115	....	....	....	1,686	719,930	40,188	....	....	....
Quatsino, B.C	150	77,636	3,249	10	41,743	388	164	89,051	3,478	5	15,215	173
Quebec, Que	1,529	1,760,386	54,968	40	116,545	1,496	1,752	3,222,539	102,557	77	215,912	4,453
Rainy River, Ont	14	168	33	....	....	....	17	213	38	....	....	....
Richibucto, N.B	14	188	40	2	2,831	48	15	198	43	....	....	....
Rimouski, Que	452	107,507	3,528	9	10,941	188	396	36,697	2,414	....	....	....
Riverport, N.S	164	8,578	836	....	....	....	178	4,630	936	....	....	....
Rivière du Loup, Que	135	73,947	2,597	....	....	....	135	73,947	2,595	....	....	....
Rockport, Ont	60	13,680	1,080	....	....	....	60	13,680	1,080	....	....	....
Sackville, N.B	1	74	4	....	....	....	1	74	4	....	....	....
Salmon River, N.S	2	62	4	....	....	....	2	62	4	....	....	....
Sandwich, Ont	41	5,759	347	....	....	....	45	10,717	462	....	....	....
Sandy Point, N.S	57	2,799	303	2	85	32	57	2,768	285	....	....	....
Sarnia, Ont	806	872,327	19,958	....	....	....	794	831,973	19,757	....	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	1,033	1,476,462	40.754	....	....	....	1,016	1,434,996	17,203	....	....	....
Shediac, N.B	18	156	38	....	....	....	26	259	56	....	....	....
Sheet Harbour, N.S	147	31,621	1,644	8	8,565	173	189	33,611	2,049	....	....	....
Shelburne, N.S	60	3,679	352	4	112	35	64	3,802	375	2	26	6
Sherbrooke, N.S	49	7,491	494	5	4,623	93	48	7,463	490	....	....	....
Shippegan, N.B	147	2,155	488	....	....	....	147	2,155	488	....	....	....
Sidney, B.C	537	195,617	8,231	4	8,167	101	579	204,667	8,123	6	13,648	169
Smiths Falls, Ont	28	4,396	292	....	....	....	28	4,396	292	....	....	....
Sorel, Que	675	1,467,726	41,123	....	....	....	685	1,473,571	41,238	....	....	....
Souris, P.E.I	113	48,957	2,569	....	....	....	115	49,785	2,588	....	....	....
Southampton, Ont	4	129	16	....	....	....	4	118	11	....	....	....
Stewart, B.C	251	263,244	11,389	....	....	....	239	242,280	10,453	....	....	....
St. Andrews, N.B	340	17,245	1,435	4	25	8	352	17,637	1,504	3	18	4
St. Catharines, Ont	544	330,784	12,152	....	....	....	531	316,497	11,838	1	726	17
St. George, N.B	41	2,426	298	....	....	....	42	2,429	301	....	....	....
St. John, N.B	1,766	367,371	19,451	23	33,587	534	1,883	681,013	25,783	48	52,266	1,000
St. Peters, N.S	221	22,171	1,649	4	4,114	86	218	19,486	1,589	....	....	....
St. Stephen, N.B	156	11.199	819	....	....	....	156	10,817	815	....	....	....
Summerside, P.E.I	16	7,413	203	6	10,900	160	15	4,951	177	1	1,892	29
Sydney, N.S	723	1,201,419	18,802	73	89,345	2,014	690	1,134.316	17,500	43	48,104	1,028
Thorold, Ont	90	99,990	1,800	....	....	....	1	1,190	21	....	....	....

Three Rivers, Que	1,241	1,822,798	46,065				1,232	1,799,596	45,716			
Toronto, Ont	1,274	1,016,540	27,286				1,232	983,758	25,586			
Trenton, Ont	56	5,935	474				54	5,347	442			
Union Bay, B.C	871	184,218	13,079				867	169,122	13,050			
Vancouver, B.C	13,887	4,295,869	259,190				14,179	4,230,036	260,674			
Victoria, B.C	3,651	2,552,959	112,992	78	131,802	2,130	3,823	2,968,499	120,759	110	240,213	1,505
Walkerville, Ont	134	72,253	2,059				135	73,682	2,184			
Wallaceburg, Ont	120	57,245	1,358				119	55,304	1,301			
Welland, Ont	142	138,773	2,778				21	17,489	371			
West Dock, Ont	210	45.990	2,310				210	44,889	2.310			
Westport, N.S	319	31,534	2,618	3	15	6	320	31,512	2,611	7	56	16
Weymouth, N.S	95	4.405	335	2	927	30	83	3.808	305			
White Horse, Y.T	61	39,929	1,517	1	603	28	61	39,929	1,540	1	603	32
White Rock, B.C	4	102	13				6	213	36			
Wiarton, Ont	3	438	30				9	686	58			
Windsor, N.S	121	45,094	1,068	12	10,477	228	119	46,422	1,078	6	4,787	99
Windsor, Ont	275	262,594	6,396				250	242,135	5,978			
Winnipeg, Man	1	64	9				1	64	9			
Wolfville, N.S	13	1,614	111				13	1,614	111			
Yarmouth, N.S	460	34,407	3,263	1	63	23	474	34,784	3,232	23	414	61
Total	74,170	39,332,171	1,552,640	596	763,632	13,746	74,323	39,653.349	1,556,378	600	808,220	12,915

SAILING VESSELS—VOILIERS

Alberton, P.E.I	1	21	3				5	210	15			
Amherst, N.S	3	138	7	2	879	15	4	186	10			
Annapolis Royal, N.S	56	1,950	147				53	1,702	139			
Anyox, B.C	34	21,261	35				35	20,802	32			
Arichat, N.S	96	3,715	257				98	3,800	262			
Baddeck, N.S	69	3.543	261				70	3,347	201			
Bathurst, N.B	13	2,444	67				15	1,523	104			
Bear River, N.S	2	374	10				1	80	4			
Belle River, Ont	7	1,995	57				7	1,995	57			
Blubber Bay, B.C	1	1,353	4				1	1,353	4			
Bonne Esperance, Que	1	100	6				1	100	6			
Bridgetown, N.S							1	203	7			
Bridgewater, N.S	15	4,376	87	2	803	13	8	2,388	38			
Britannia Beach, B.C	24	12,299	78				24	12,299	78			
Buctouche, N.B	9	517	29				9	517	28			
Campbellton, N.B	10	922	38	1	445	13	10	922	38			
Canning, N.S	3	105	6				5	546	16			
Canso, N.S	194	8,760	601				205	9,721	808			
Caraquet, N.B	14	645	45				14	645	46			
Charlottetown, P.E.I	160	18,178	444				168	21,095	485			
Chatham, N.B	63	3,310	216	1	509	7	63	3,047	221			
Chemainus, B.C	130	87,305	479				137	84,447	464			
Clementsport, N.S	2	105	6				2	20	4			
Courtright, Ont	9	3,253	68				9	3,253	68			
Dalhousie, N.B	6	1,253	29				3	67	8	1	445	13
Dawson, Y.T	16	3,186	16	1	407	1	14	2,936	14			
Digby, N.S	7	315	23				7	521	24	1	8	1
Fort William, Ont	4	8,333	47				2	5,130	27			
Freeport, N.S							2	418	10			
Gaspe, Que	22	3,900	103				17	1,600	75			

No. 19.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Concluded*

N° 19.—ÉTAT des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Fin*

SAILING VESSELS-*Concluded*—VAILIERS-*Fin*

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Vessels Arrived—Arrivés						Vessels Departed—Partis					
	British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers			British—Britanniques			Foreign—Étrangers		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Glace Bay, N.S	36	1,643	101				32	1,608	93			
Guysboro, N.S	29	1,633	61				31	1.522	66			
Halifax, N.S	357	18,424	1,263				90	9,943	436	1	635	9
Hamilton, Ont	17	11,400	112				17	11,400	112			
Hantsport, N.S	4	328	10				4	328	10			
Hillsboro, N.B	1	387	6	1	373	5						
Iona, N.S	1	72	3				1	72	3			
Isaacs Harbour, N.S	17	1,171	47				16	1,141	43			
Kentville, N.S										1	198	4
Kingston, Ont	10	1,700	26				12	3,842	43			
Ladysmith, B.C	673	684,997	3,230				682	678,687	2,723			
La Have, N.S	37	9,136	238				33	8,736	153			
Little Bras D'or, N.S	163	7,950	456				163	7,950	456			
Liverpool, N.S	6	2,455	38				8	2,579	41			
Lockeport, N.S	16	630	48	12	234	50	17	685	47	6	107	18
Lord's Cove, N.B	2	190	10				3	285	12			
Louisburg, N.S	140	5,286	472				131	4,847	424			
Lower East Pubnico, N.S	1	92	5				1	92	5			
Lunenburg, N.S	50	8,469	337				55	9,697	282	1	100	6
Mahone Bay, N.S	2	164	8				6	627	79			
Maitland, N.S	5	1,490	25				4	1,289	21			
Meteghan River, N.S	6	2,578	32				6	2,337	34	1	475	6
Midland, Ont	10	24,983	126				10	24,972	126			
Moncton, N.B	10	710	29				6	501	21	2	1,077	13
Montague, P.E.I	59	2,756	174				44	1,737	106			
Montmagny, Que	47	7,848	113				47	7,848	113			
Montreal, Que	409	161,559	1,346	23	3,828	65	433	184,217	1,448	23	3,864	48
Morrisburg, Ont	1	607	10									
Nanaimo, B.C	61	51,081	294				61	57,454	257			
Napanee, Ont	2	98	7				1	40	2			
New Campbellton, N.S	1	13	2				3	65	12			
Newcastle, N.B	25	971	73	2	1,158	15	25	971	73			
New Glasgow, N.S	41	1,002	83				41	1,002	83			
New Westminster, B.C	283	251,849	1,408				278	249,216	1,459			
Niagara, Ont	5	2,288	50				8	2,124	55			
North Head, N.B	1	105	4				2	495	10			
North Sydney, N.S	336	18,637	1,655				364	22,933	1,843			
Ocean Falls, B.C	7	14,748	86				7	14,798	50			
Ottawa, Ont	86	15,636	172				93	16,937	186			

Owen Sound, Ont	27	25,502	156	....	....	....	28	25,474	166	....	....	....
Parrsboro, N.S	95	21,596	426	8	2,666	39	72	12,693	285	....	....	....
Paspebiac, Que	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	393	11	....	....	....
Pictou, N.S	226	27,181	640	....	....	....	220	25,582	618	....	....	....
Port Alfred, Que	3	181	9	1	361	32	3	181	8	1	361	32
Port Arthur, Ont	5	13,552	67	....	....	....	1	2,638	13	....	....	....
Port Colborne, Ont	8	2,400	80	....	....	....	32	9,478	276	....	....	....
Port Hawkesbury, N.S	52	3,957	162	....	....	....	58	4,139	191	....	....	....
Port Mulgrave, N.S	18	892	45	....	....	....	18	878	46	....	....	....
Port Wade, N.S	6	274	19	....	....	....	6	274	19	....	....	....
Port Williams, N.S	5	255	15	....	....	....	5	255	15	....	....	....
Powell River, B.C	16	33,272	92	....	....	....	15	33,122	90	....	....	....
Prescott, Ont	5	2,700	27	....	....	....	3	1,748	15	....	....	....
Prince Rupert, B.C	27	36,947	91	....	....	....	26	31,231	92	....	....	....
Quatsino, B.C	3	6,300	11	....	....	....	3	6,300	13	....	....	....
Quebec, Que	153	13,937	560	15	1,583	33	158	14,847	595	29	3,829	58
Richibucto, N.B	49	4,163	165	....	....	....	47	2,699	154	....	....	....
Riverport, N.S	12	1,561	78	....	....	....	30	4,310	276	....	....	....
Rivière-du-Loup, Que	3	105	9	....	....	....	3	105	9	....	....	....
Sackville, N.B	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	32	2	....	....	....
Sandwich, Ont	24	16,843	214	....	....	....	24	17,816	225	....	....	....
Sandy Point, N.S	2	116	6	....	....	....	4	591	20	....	....	....
Sarnia, Ont	222	139,086	2,014	....	....	....	218	136,773	2,014	....	....	....
Shediac, N.B	1	64	4	....	....	....	1	64	4	....	....	....
Sheet Harbour, N.S	47	1,846	132	....	....	....	7	415	20	....	....	....
Shelburne, N.S	5	1,194	25	....	....	....	3	287	10	....	....	....
Sherbrooke, N.S	14	1,385	43	....	....	....	12	677	29	....	....	....
Shippegan, N.B	11	903	43	....	....	....	11	903	43	....	....	....
Sidney, B.C	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	362	4	....	....	....
Sorel, Que	52	30,514	230	....	....	....	57	34.927	243	....	....	....
Souris, P.E.I	46	2,281	115	....	....	....	47	3,127	122	....	....	....
Stewart, B.C	31	20,144	34	....	....	....	31	20,791	34	....	....	....
St. Catharines, Ont	6	2,815	55	2	954	2	13	6,092	78	....	....	....
St. John, N.B	34	6,318	142	1	266	4	45	13,108	244	3	975	15
St. Johns, Que	1	145	2	....	....	....	6	213	12	....	....	....
St. Peters, N.S	48	2,442	129	....	....	....	48	2,511	136	....	....	....
St. Stephen, N.B	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	687	12	....	....	....
Summerside, P.E.I	39	6,689	118	....	....	....	41	7,932	129	....	....	....
Sydney, N.S	168	9,533	555	1	16	3	169	9,580	529	....	....	....
Three Rivers, Que	246	132,750	915	....	....	....	244	132,648	905	....	....	....
Toronto, Ont	30	21,106	196	....	....	....	18	11,043	126	....	....	....
Trenton, Ont	4	214	16	....	....	....	4	184	15	....	....	....
Union Bay, B.C	22	30,684	110	....	....	....	27	35,894	138	....	....	....
Vancouver, B.C	1,400	1,292,244	6,618	....	....	....	1,442	1,320,571	6,745	....	....	....
Victoria, B.C	30	25,782	111	....	....	....	28	22,822	63	....	....	....
Walkerville, Ont	60	52,132	646	....	....	....	60	53,116	648	....	....	....
Wallaceburg, Ont	47	14,083	333	....	....	....	47	14,083	333	....	....	....
Welland, Ont	4	1,200	40	....	....	....	4	1,200	40	....	....	....
Westport, N.S	1	393	6	....	....	....	2	605	11	1	266	14
Weymouth, N.S	8	1,910	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
White Horse, Y.T	19	3,481	19	....	....	....	20	3,757	20	....	....	....
Wiarton, Ont	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	352	6	....	....	....
Windsor, N.S	52	8,409	200	2	850	12	42	4,302	128	2	850	12
Windsor, Ont	42	24,782	445	....	....	....	41	35,231	433	....	....	....
Wolfville, N.S	7	726	18	....	....	....	11	1,565	39	2	396	9
Yarmouth, N.S	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2,552	36	4	1,742	26
Total	7,364	3,555,731	31,558	75	15,332	309	7,195	3,591,010	30,708	79	15,328	284

No. 19.—STATEMENT of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared. Coastwise

N° 19.—ÉTAT des cabotiers britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie

RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

	Steamers — Vapeurs			Sailing Vessels — Voiliers			Total		
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Crew — Équipage
Arrived—Arrivés—									
British—Britanniques	74,170	39,332,171	1,552,640	7,364	3,555,731	31,558	81,534	42,887,902	1,584,198
Foreign—Etrangers...	596	763,632	13,746	75	15,332	309	671	778,964	14,055
Total...........	74,766	40,095,803	1,566,386	7,439	3,571,063	31,867	82,205	43,666,866	1,598,253
Departed—Partis—									
British—Britanniques.	74,323	39,653,349	1,556,378	7,195	3,591,010	30,708	81,518	43,244,359	1,587,086
Foreign—Etrangers...	600	808,220	12,915	79	15,328	284	679	823,548	13,199
Total...........	74,923	40,461,569	1,569,293	7,274	3,606,338	30,992	82,197	44,067,907	1,600,285

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

—	Arrived—Arrivés		Departed—Partis		Total	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré
Steamers and motors—Vapeurs—						
Screw—À Hélice..........................	61,246	37,789,565	61,214	38,079,480	122,460	75,869,045
Paddle—À aubes..........................	2,292	1,200,819	2,230	1,188,187	4,522	2,389,006
Stern-wheel—Roue à l'arrière..............	272	187,376	323	224,935	595	412,311
Motor—Moteur..........................	10,956	918,043	11,156	968,967	22,112	1,887,010
Total..........................	74,766	40,095,803	74,923	40,461,569	149,689	80,557,372
Sailing Vessels—Voiliers—						
Sailing—À voiles..........................	3,204	248,590	2,948	250,481	6,152	499,071
Barges—Barges..........................	4,235	3,322,473	4,326	3,355,857	8,561	6,678,330
Total..........................	7,439	3,571,063	7,274	3,606,338	14,713	7,177,401
Grand total....................	82,205	43,666,866	82,197	44,067,907	164,402	87,734,773

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed by Provinces, Ports and Outports

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires

NOVA SCOTIA—NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Amherst	14	6,102	21	14,127	11	8,166	4	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	14,268	25	14,313
Annapolis Royal	4	418	9	853	115	5,725	112	5,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	6,143	121	6,330
Bridgetown	1	203	.....	.....	37	2,220	38	2,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	2,423	38	2,423
Clementsport	4	396	5	491	21	1,245	20	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,641	25	1,691
Port Wade	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	274	6	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	274	6	274
Arichat	20	384	20	381	676	61,788	682	62,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	696	62,172	702	62,469
St. Peters	10	7,604	16	14,299	273	28,727	266	21,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	36,331	282	36,296
Baddeck	17	17,754	22	19,988	509	47,876	506	45,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	526	65,630	528	65,203
Iona	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	12,974	247	12,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	12,974	247	12,974
New Campbellton	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	10,170	68	10,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	10,170	68	10,335
Barrington Passage	15	613	15	487	711	41,715	715	31,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	726	42,328	730	32,396
Clark's Harbour	30	605	33	302	499	21,538	503	19,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	529	22,143	536	19,850
Port La Tour	2	28	2	28	104	4,582	104	4,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	4,610	106	4,249
Bridgewater	12	12,774	23	16,782	127	10,659	119	7,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	23,433	142	24,663
Canso	68	8,604	69	7,668	1,774	182,542	1,805	181,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,842	191,146	1,874	188,917
Guysboro	.....	.....	7	8,846	412	42,254	404	33,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	42,254	411	41,891
Isaac's Harbour	22	1,202	31	495	169	31,096	161	31,733	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	32,298	192	32,228
Port Mulgrave	.....	.....	5	4,014	1,196	114,435	1,191	111,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	114,435	1,196	115,601
Sherbrooke	36	28,607	42	34,227	68	13,499	60	8,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	42,106	102	42,367

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

NOVA SCOTIA-Concluded—NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE-Fin

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Digby	31	1,806	36	1,856	578	214,709	582	214,606	......	....	......	....	609	216,515	618	216,462
Bear River	16	30,854	17	31,148	101	43,351	101	43,128	......	....	......	....	117	74,205	118	74,276
Freeport	20	786	20	452	287	31,160	291	31,625	......	....	......	....	307	31,946	311	32,077
Wesport	32	949	35	398	323	31,942	330	32,439	......	....	......	....	355	32,891	365	32,837
Halifax	1,525	4,453,521	1,760	4,718,297	2,309	695,465	2,090	139,689	......	....	......	....	3,834	5,148,986	3,850	4,857,986
Sheet Harbour	13	13,651	17	17,762	202	42,032	196	34,026	......	....	......	....	215	55,683	213	51,788
Kentville	1	198	......	....	......	....	1	198	......	....	......	....	1	198	1	198
Canning	1	383	......	....	16	1,735	18	2,176	......	....	......	....	17	2,118	18	2,176
Port Williams	6	4,967	10	8,017	18	6,635	14	3,703	......	....	......	....	24	11,602	24	11,720
Wolfville	6	1,238	......	....	20	2,340	26	3,575	......	....	......	....	26	3,578	26	3,575
Liverpool	128	24,901	134	27,230	149	49,647	156	45,224	......	....	......	....	277	74,548	290	72,454
Lockeport	35	1,300	40	1,439	29	877	24	805	......	....	......	....	64	2,177	64	2,244
Lunenburg	312	31,895	361	32,418	276	30,324	264	31,455	......	....	......	....	588	62,219	625	63,873
Chester	29	431	28	433	140	3,352	142	3,424	......	....	......	....	169	3,783	170	3,857
La Have	34	4,448	3	4,800	213	21,643	209	21,316	......	....	......	....	247	26,091	247	26,116
Mahone Bay	6	614	2	104	53	3,346	55	3,673	......	....	......	....	59	3,960	57	3,777
Riverport	96	8,457	53	3,899	176	10,139	208	8,940	......	....	......	....	272	18,596	261	12,839
New Glasgow	......	....	......	....	41	1,002	41	1,002	......	....	......	....	41	1,002	41	1,002
North Sydney	809	382,899	818	391,829	662	290,275	692	284,981	......	....	......	....	1,471	673,174	1,510	676,810
Little Bras D'or	......	....	......	....	170	8,430	170	8,430	......	....	......	....	170	8,430	170	8,430

Parrsboro	96	37,981	113	49,574	458	53,967	446	41,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	554	91,948	559	91,056
Pictou	9	7,091	19	15,191	610	172,041	593	161,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	619	179,132	612	176,775
Port Hawkesbury	93	57,793	90	61,708	311	19,017	321	21,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	76,810	411	83,402
Shelburne	133	9,485	137	9,956	69	4,985	69	4,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	14,470	206	14,071
North East Harbour	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	224	4	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	224	4	224
Port Clyde	.....	.....	2	53	95	4,428	93	4,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	4,428	95	4,429
Sandy Point	95	6,953	96	6,646	61	3,000	61	3,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	9,953	157	10,005
Sydney	296	615,861	365	738,234	965	1,300,313	902	1,192,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,261	1,916,174	1,267	1,930,234
Glace Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,643	32	1,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,643	32	1,608
Louisburg	91	38,524	112	69,385	307	91,869	294	58,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	130,393	406	127,842
Port Morien	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,024	6	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,024	6	1,024
Truro	.....	.....	2	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	610
Weymouth	25	6,837	42	9,865	105	7,242	83	3,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	14,079	125	13,673
Meteghan River	16	2,294	7	410	51	4,293	69	5,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	6,587	76	5,704
Salmon River	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	62	2	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	62	2	62
Windsor	160	232,045	182	242,185	187	64,830	169	56,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	296,875	351	298,546
Hantsport	1	739	5	4,366	26	5,158	25	2,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	5,897	30	6,953
Maitland	5	1,661	7	1,985	23	3,470	21	3,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	5,131	28	5,131
Yarmouth	392	437,206	355	353,698	461	34,470	507	39,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	853	471,676	862	393,190
Lower East Pubnico	66	3,174	62	3,005	157	5,114	158	5,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	8,288	220	8,145
Nova Scotia, Total	**4,833**	**6,506,236**	**5,285**	**6,929,941**	**16,719**	**3,907,039**	**16,476**	**3,111,710**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**21,552**	**10,413,275**	**21,761**	**10,041,651**

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—ÎLE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

Charlottetown	29	29,021	58	63,176	610	177,058	588	151,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	639	206,079	646	215,129
Montague	17	856	26	1,682	62	3,113	53	2,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	3,969	79	3,988
Souris	6	1,112	5	234	159	51,238	162	52,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	52,350	167	53,146
Summerside	5	4,414	9	13,635	61	25,002	57	14,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	29,416	66	28,410
Alberton	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	5	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	5	210
Prince Edward Island, Total	**57**	**35,403**	**98**	**78,727**	**893**	**256,432**	**865**	**222,156**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**950**	**291,835**	**963**	**300,883**

No. 20.—Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—État indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

NEW BRUNSWICK—NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Bathurst	61	4,801	61	2,796	26	10,553	25	10,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	15,354	86	13,683
Caraquet	109	1,980	108	1,948	48	2,103	47	2,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	4,083	155	4,039
Shippegan	27	341	31	385	158	3,058	158	3,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	3,399	189	3,443
Campbellton	6	6,344	14	16,506	84	45,955	76	36,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	52,299	90	53,391
Dalhousie	2	1,729	3	1,176	15	18,563	15	19,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	20,292	18	20,324
Chatham	3	6,837	14	20,239	99	49,830	91	36,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	56,667	105	56,695
Buctouche	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	558	13	564	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	558	13	564
Richibucto	1	744	5	5,039	65	7,182	62	2,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	7,926	67	7,936
Fredericton	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3,960	10	3,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3,960	10	3,960
Moncton	8	4,041	11	5,558	17	4,570	12	3,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	8,611	23	8,767
Hillsboro	13	11,066	16	11,599	3	1,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	12,599	16	11,599
Shediac	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	220	27	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	220	27	323
Newcastle	.....	.....	3	2,855	28	3,826	25	971	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	3,826	28	3,826
Sackville	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	74	2	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	74	2	106
Port Elgin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28
St. Andrews	1,456	50,613	1,561	51,372	344	17,270	355	17,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	67,883	1,916	69,027
Campobello	992	39,899	885	53,986	254	42,191	307	30,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,246	82,090	1,192	84,183
Lord's Cove	847	12,446	794	12,623	92	3,748	97	2,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	939	16,194	891	15,253
North Head	478	36,786	462	35,212	205	8,986	219	9,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	683	45,772	681	44,454

St. John	809	1,325,103	667	969,683	1,824	407,542	1,979	747,362					2,633	1,732,645	2,646	1,717,045
St. George	48	2,944	48	2,944	41	2,426	42	2,429					89	5,370	90	5,373
St. Stephen	28	3,792	25	3,009	156	11,199	158	11,504					184	14,991	183	14,513
New Brunswick, Total	**4,888**	**1,509,466**	**4,708**	**1,196,930**	**3,501**	**645,347**	**3,722**	**941,602**					**8,389**	**2,154,813**	**8,430**	**2,138,532**
QUEBEC—QUÉBEC																
Chicoutimi	6	11,591			97	113,845	108	129,697	2	2,345			105	127,781	108	129,697
Port Alfred	44	84,428	22	51.857	151	307,707	170	340,097					195	392,135	192	391,954
Gaspé	26	34,660	31	39,872	94	79,510	82	78,443					120	114,170	113	118,315
Hull					15	1,695	15	1,695	32	4,156	34	4,389	47	5,851	49	6,084
Montreal	901	3,846,525	920	3,856,296	4,676	3,782,974	4,621	3,634,728	699	738,218	800	891,140	6,276	8,367,717	6,341	8,382,164
Paspébiac	24	25,266	16	16,721	106	39,513	104	35,527	9	10,477	8	9,137	139	75,253	128	61,385
Quebec	460	2,446,478	216	871,643	1,737	1,892,451	2,016	3,457,127	118	61,117	115	57,068	2,315	4,400,046	2,347	4,385.838
Bonne Espérance	40	8,382	33	7,524	4	1,046	3	1,042					44	9,428	36	8,566
Havre St. Pierre					4	2,084	4	2,084					4	2,084	4	2,084
Lévis	4	8,770	1	4,414	69	208,425	72	212,781	10	1,022			83	218,217	73	217,195
Montmagny					70	12,028	70	12,028					70	12,028	70	12,028
Pointe au Pic			2	1,829	18	20,971	16	19,142					18	20,971	18	20,971
Port Menier					3	912	3	912					3	912	3	912
Rivière du Loup					138	74,052	138	74,052					138	74,052	138	74,052
Rimouski	5	6,275	73	85,787	461	118,448	396	36,697	70	80,387	70	80,387	536	205,110	539	202,871
Rock Island																
Georgeville									2	51	2	51	2	51	2	51
Magog									1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50
Sorel	5	10,533	3	846	727	1,498,240	742	1,508,498	23	6.903	22	6,677	755	1,515,676	767	1,516,021
St. Johns					1	145	6	213	192	21,509	284	36,103	193	21,654	290	36,316
Three Rivers	56	194,187	56	194,187	1,487	1,955,548	1,476	1,932,244	165	70,440	172	81,625	1,708	2,220,175	1,704	2,208,056
Valleyfield									15	4,828	15	4,828	15	4,828	15	4,828
Quebec, Total	**1,571**	**6,677,095**	**1,373**	**5,130,976**	**9,858**	**10,109,594**	**10,042**	**11,477,007**	**1,338**	**1,001,500**	**1,523**	**1,171,455**	**12,767**	**17,788,189**	**12,938**	**17,779,438**

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

ONTARIO

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Amherstburg					52	25,971	57	23,019	5,287	688,519	5,240	647,522	5,339	714,490	5,297	670,541
Kingsville					209	44,191	209	45,590	373	2,813	372	2,784	582	47.004	581	48,374
Leamington					378	82,678	376	61,520	85	433	85	1,042	463	83,111	461	62,562
West Dock					210	45,990	210	44,889	197	20,701	197	13,153	407	66,691	407	58,042
Belleville					48	4,581	48	6,488	67	60,812	67	58,905	115	65,393	115	65,393
Bridgeburg					27	70	5	20	2,132	5,433	2,651	5,692	2,159	5,503	2,656	5,712
Brockville					306	294,291	300	277,967	513	213,277	519	229,601	819	507,568	819	507,568
Cobourg					14	6,837	15	8,650	710	2,323,495	708	2,308,201	724	2,330,332	723	2,316,851
Collingwood					60	68,623	62	60,837	17	33,811	18	39,735	77	102,434	80	100,572
Cornwall					137	92,422	133	89,533	5	1,137	7	2,533	142	93,559	140	92,066
Aultsville					58	13,124	58	13,124					58	13,124	58	13,124
Deseronto					15	1,669	15	1,669	1	4	1	4	16	1,673	16	1,673
Fort Frances									17	266	17	266	17	266	17	266
Rainy River					14	168	17	213	177	731	189	774	191	899	206	987

Fort William	......	......	......	......	755	1,473,387	751	1,538,807	482	1,570,131	409	1,374,429	1,237	3,043,518	1,160	2,913,236
Gananoque	......	......	......	......	72	15,197	74	15,449	6,349	40,799	6,349	40,799	6,421	55,996	6,423	56,248
Rockport	......	......	......	......	60	13,680	60	13,680	1,378	11,024	1,339	10,712	1,438	24,704	1,399	24,392
Goderich	......	......	......	......	58	123,536	33	61,675	33	17,816	68	125,429	91	141,352	101	187,104
Kincardine	......	......	......	......	10	2,311	9	2,887	13	35,813	12	35,142	23	38,124	21	38,029
Southampton	......	......	......	......	4	129	4	118	2	2,903	2	2,903	6	3,032	6	3,021
Hamilton	......	......	......	......	566	380,555	337	244,802	336	378,621	324	369,497	902	759,176	661	614,299
Dunnville	......	......	......	......	3	32	4	117	1	4	1	4	4	36	5	121
Port Maitland	......	......	......	......	53	360	26	101	169	83,853	186	107,725	222	84,213	212	107,826
Kenora	......	......	......	......	18	226	14	169	172	5,386	158	5,351	190	5,612	172	5,520
Kingston	......	......	......	......	431	319,482	432	336,236	1,705	644,960	1,717	667,981	2,136	964,442	2,149	1,004,217
Midland	......	......	......	......	143	238,732	127	164,874	101	295,467	125	420,935	244	534,199	252	585,809
Penetanguishene	......	......	......	......	2	67	3	111	1	2,778	2	2,875	3	2,845	5	2,986
Morrisburg	......	......	......	......	62	14,637	63	15,271	3	1,256	1	15	65	15,893	64	15,286
Iroquois	......	......	......	......	58	13,224	58	13,224	11	790	11	790	69	14,014	69	14,014
Napanee	......	......	......	......	2	98	1	40	3	555	3	555	5	653	4	595
Niagara Falls	......	......	......	......	1,322	1,192,726	1,322	1,173,097	1,024	741,721	904	759,976	2,346	1,934,447	2,226	1,933,073
North Bay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Moose Factory	......	......	......	......	1	1,115	1	1,115	......	......	......	......	1	1,115	1	1,115
Ottawa	......	......	......	......	241	31,735	247	33,009	5	664	6	719	246	32,399	253	33,728
Smith Falls	......	......	......	......	28	4,396	28	4,396	......	......	......	......	28	4,396	28	4,396
Owen Sound	......	......	......	......	312	241,052	319	251,881	32	72,195	30	83,259	344	313,247	349	335,140
Wiarton	......	......	......	......	3	438	10	1,038	5	9,754	5	9,754	8	10,192	15	10,792
Parry Sound	......	......	......	......	82	31,302	87	42,013	41	71,223	36	60,273	123	102,525	123	102,286
Britt	......	......	......	......	3	2,671	4	2,743	76	196,144	75	194,694	79	198,815	79	197,437
Depot Harbour	......	......	......	......	9	15,206	2	4,058	130	284,735	137	303,498	139	299,941	139	307,556
Picton	......	......	......	......	149	56,236	147	56,121	14	2,202	14	2,204	163	58,438	161	58,325

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

ONTARIO—Continued—fin

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Port Arthur	....	....	....	....	772	1,693,665	815	1,778,391	416	876,421	500	1,336,295	1,188	2,570,086	1,315	3,114,686
Port Hope	....	....	....	....	7	1,215	7	28	58	222	58	219	65	1,437	65	247
Port McNicoll	....	....	....	....	179	430,955	163	391,128	34	110,470	50	170,323	213	541,425	213	561,451
Prescott	....	....	....	....	454	404,127	471	435,841	511	309,396	477	267,643	965	713,523	948	703,484
Sarnia	....	....	....	....	1,028	1,011,413	1,012	968,746	18,209	2,922,655	18,256	3,005,043	19,237	3,934,068	19,268	3,973,789
Courtright	....	....	....	....	34	23,456	35	27,780	531	7,645	532	3,278	565	31,101	567	31,058
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	....	1,033	1,476,462	1,016	1,434,996	1,244	1,150,512	1,239	1,110,050	2,277	2,626,974	2,255	2,545,046
Blind River	....	....	....	....	76	29,731	72	27,082	76	28,397	81	31,822	152	58,128	153	58,904
Cockburn Island	....	....	....	....	90	32,605	86	29,974	44	10,804	49	14,234	134	43,409	135	44,208
Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	168	63,814	170	66,286	11	3,763	11	4,649	179	67,577	181	70,935
Little Current	....	....	....	....	187	72,278	195	80,974	38	77,071	32	73,508	225	149,349	227	154,482
Simcoe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Port Dover	....	....	....	....	29	693	21	510	448	137,692	406	137,396	477	138,385	427	137,906
St. Catherines	....	....	....	....	552	334,553	545	323,315	19	7,563	35	17,839	571	342,116	580	341,154
Thorold	....	....	....	....	90	99,990	1	1,190	12	7,323	100	104,909	102	107,313	101	106,099
St. Thomas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Port Stanley	....	....	....	....	89	72,000	93	72,500	114	214,480	113	212,530	203	286,480	206	285,030

Tillsonburg	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Port Burwell	......	......	......	......	9	213	7	220	16	5,999	20	7,346	25	6,212	27	7,566
Toronto	......	......	......	......	1,304	1,037,646	1,250	994,801	1,360	961,146	1,454	1,048,516	2,664	1,998,792	2,704	2,043,317
Trenton	......	......	......	......	60	6,149	58	5,531	8	1,135	16	2,153	68	7,284	74	7,684
Wallaceburg	......	......	......	......	167	71,328	166	69,387	88	105,508	85	105,596	255	176,836	251	174,983
Welland	......	......	......	......	146	139,973	25	18,689	52	58,979	98	113,350	198	198,952	123	132,039
Port Colborne	......	......	......	......	651	1,018,846	622	603,364	489	554,153	545	916,116	1,140	1,572,999	1,167	1,519,480
Whitby	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	167	6	18	4	167	6	18
Windsor	......	......	......	......	317	287,376	291	277,366	512	744,939	512	736,554	829	1,032,315	803	1,013,920
Belle River	......	......	......	......	14	2,030	14	2,030	16	5,454	15	5,406	30	7,484	29	7,436
Sandwich	......	......	......	......	65	22,602	69	28,533	4,010	319,541	4,010	311,652	4,075	342,143	4,079	340,185
Walkerville	......	......	......	......	194	124,385	195	126,798	3,357	97,273	3,328	90,146	3,551	221,658	3,523	216,944
Ontario, Total	......	......	......	......	**13,690**	**13,310,650**	**13,067**	**12,376,011**	**53,344**	**16,540,934**	**54,013**	**17,716,322**	**67,034**	**29,851,584**	**67,080**	**30,092,333**

MANITOBA

Winnipeg	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
York Factory	1	1,115	1	1,115	1	64	1	64	......	......	......	......	2	1,179	2	1,179
Manitoba, Total	**1**	**1,115**	**1**	**1,115**	**1**	**64**	**1**	**64**	......	......	......	......	**2**	**1,179**	**2**	**1,179**

BRITISH COLUMBIA—COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE

Cranbrook	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rykerts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	51	2	51	2	51	2	51
Nanaimo	208	128,389	387	292,836	2,607	945,796	2,550	968,904	......	......	......	......	2,815	1,074,185	2,937	1,261,740
Chemainus	362	199,716	465	447,135	532	111,391	514	97,187	......	......	......	......	894	311,107	979	544,322
Kildonan	463	32,804	487	45,071	599	137,874	585	136,047	......	......	......	......	1,062	170,678	1,072	181,118
Ladysmith	109	49,874	147	42,071	1,813	781,265	1,796	776,267	......	......	......	......	1,922	831,139	1,943	818,338
Port Alberni	35	105,540	71	232,706	401	117,753	400	112,963	......	......	......	......	436	223,293	471	345,669
Union Bay	61	76,571	114	222,457	893	214,902	894	205,016	......	......	......	......	954	291,473	1,008	427,473
New Westminster	424	870,392	409	864,541	1,833	573,836	1,934	585,719	......	......	......	......	2,257	1,444,228	2,343	1,450,260
White Rock	9	297	7	186	4	102	6	213	......	......	......	......	13	399	13	399

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded—**COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE**—fin

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Prince Rupert	2,406	202,455	2,401	200,240	1,662	765,115	1,712	751,161	.....	....	.....	....	4,068	967,570	4,113	951,401
Anyox	17	4,741	40	39,344	538	321,838	512	289,353	.....	....	.....	....	555	326,585	552	328,697
Butedale	117	3,535	116	2,757	650	266,313	647	267,699	.....	....	.....	....	767	269,848	763	270,456
Ocean Falls	53	93,166	69	157,166	1,045	624,292	1,035	589,601	.....	....	.....	....	1,098	717,458	1,104	746,767
Stickeen	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	41	1,743	41	1,767	41	1,743	41	1,767
Stewart	19	7,585	34	24,125	282	283,388	270	263,071	.....	....	.....	....	301	290,973	304	287,196
Vancouver	2,504	5,706,094	2,304	5,694,993	15,287	5,588,113	15,621	5,550,607	.....	....	.....	....	17,791	11,294,207	17,925	11,245,600
Alert Bay	94	4,128	99	5,298	1,294	550,794	1,294	484,968	.....	....	.....	....	1,388	554,922	1,393	490,266
Blubber Bay	35	27,156	147	52,105	287	40,603	183	17,022	.....	....	.....	....	322	67,759	330	69,127
Britannia Beach	109	153,132	108	156,857	664	167,966	653	160,352	.....	....	.....	....	773	321,098	761	317,209
Englewood	31	74,206	44	71,863	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	31	74,206	44	71,863
Powell River	168	189,837	164	203,858	1,877	628,828	1,891	854,438	.....	....	.....	....	2,045	818,665	2,055	1,058,296
Victoria	2,307	4,205,801	2,154	3,486,083	3,759	2,710,543	3,961	3,231,534	.....	....	.....	....	6,066	6,916,344	6,115	6,717,617
Bamfield	30	1,592	35	2,972	579	135,728	579	126,544	.....	....	.....	....	609	137,320	614	129,516
Quatsino	68	60,754	62	74,416	163	125,679	172	110,566	.....	....	.....	....	231	186,433	234	184,982
Sidney	604	228,680	556	179,697	541	203,784	587	218,677	.....	....	.....	....	1,145	432,464	1,143	398,374
British Columbia, Total	**10,233**	**12,426,451**	**10,420**	**12,498,777**	**37,310**	**15,295,903**	**37,796**	**15,797,909**	**43**	**1,794**	**43**	**1,818**	**47,586**	**27,724,148**	**48,259**	**28,298,504**

YUKON

Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires	Sea going—Long-courriers				Coastwise—Cabotiers				Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs				Total			
	Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis		Arrived — Arrivés		Departed — Partis	
	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré	Vessels — Navires	Tons register — Tonnage enregistré
Dawson	.....	....	.....	....	60	29,192	54	28,527	16	5,754	20	5,774	76	34,946	74	34,301
White Horse	.....	....	.....	....	81	44,013	82	44,289	1	603	1	603	82	44,616	83	44,892
Carcross	.....	....	.....	....	92	68,632	92	68,632	.....	....	.....	....	92	68,632	92	68,632
Yukon, Total	.....	....	.....	....	**233**	**141,837**	**228**	**141,448**	**17**	**6,357**	**21**	**6,377**	**250**	**148,191**	**249**	**147,825**

RECAPITULATION—BY PROVINCES—PAR PROVINCES

Nova Scotia	4,833	6,506,236	5,285	6,929,941	16,719	3,907,039	16,476	3,111,710	.....	....	.....	....	21,552	10,413,275	21,761	10,041,651
Prince Edward Island	57	35,403	98	78,727	893	256,432	865	222,156	.....	....	.....	....	950	291,835	963	300,883
New Brunswick	4,888	1,509,466	4,708	1,196,930	3,501	645,347	3,722	941,602	.....	....	.....	....	8,389	2,154,813	8,430	2,138,532
Quebec	1,571	6,677,095	1,373	5,130,976	9,858	10,109,594	10,042	11,477,007	1,338	1,001,500	1,523	1,171,455	12,767	17,788,189	12,938	17,779,438
Ontario	.....	....	.....	....	13,690	13,310,650	13,067	12,376,011	53,344	16,540,934	54,013	17,716,322	67,034	29,851,584	67,080	30,092,333
Manitoba	1	1,115	1	1,115	1	64	1	64	.....	....	.....	....	2	1,179	2	1,179
British Columbia	10,233	12,426,451	10,420	12,498,777	37,310	15,295,903	37,796	15,797,909	43	1,794	43	1,818	47,586	27,724,148	48,259	28,298,504
Yukon	.....	....	.....	....	233	141,837	228	141,448	17	6,357	21	6,377	250	148,194	249	147,825
Grand Total	21,583	27,155,766	21,885	25,836,466	82,205	43,666,866	82,197	44,067,907	54,742	17,550,585	55,600	18,895,972	158,530	88,373,217	159,682	88,800,345

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

MINISTER
Hon. JAMES MALCOLM

DEPUTY MINISTER
F. C. T. O'HARA

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

Applications for copies of this publication should be addressed to the King's Printer, Ottawa

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MALCOLM,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OTTAWA, June 25, 1930.

The Hon. JAMES MALCOLM, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, that is to say, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Canada's Foreign Trade, 1929-30

In international trade, for the latest comparative year for worldwide statistics available, viz., the calendar year 1929, Canada, in face of a slight decline in imports and a very serious drop in exports, accounted for by a falling off in exports of grains, especially wheat, to Europe and the Orient, partly due to (1) lower yields and (2) restricted marketing policy, has maintained her relative position among the leading commercial countries of the world. In 1929 as in 1928 Canada occupied fifth position in imports, exports and aggregate trade, being exceeded as in 1928 by the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. During the calendar year 1929 the relative position of the ten leading trading countries of the world was as under—

—	Net Imports	Domestic Exports	Total Trade
	$	$	$
1. United States	4,316,272,000	5,157,409,000	9,473,681,000
2. United Kingdom	5,410,998,000	3,550,501,000	8,961,499,000
3. Germany	3,197,432,000	3,208,754,000	6,406,186,000
4. France	2,296,414,000	1,972,851,000	4,269,265,000
5. Canada	1,273,037,000	1,182,412,000	2,455,479,000
6. British India	944,796,000	1,182,098,000	2,126,894,000
7. Japan	1,008,580,000	978,440,000	1,987,020,000
8. Netherlands	1,113,856,000	805,147,000	1,919,002,000
9. Italy	1,120,381,000	783,153,000	1,903,534,000
10. Belgium	993,110,000	902,028,000	1,895,138,000

Canada holds an enviable position among the leading nations of the world in the production and exportation of many staple products. In production of printing paper, nickel, abestos and cobalt, she leads the world, occupies second position in the production of automobiles, in output of lead and gold she occupies third place and fifth position in the production of wheat, being exceeded by the United States, Russia, France and British India; while in exports she leads the world in exports of printing paper, nickel and asbestos, occupies second place in exports of automobiles, wheat and wheat flour and fourth place in exports of wood pulp, as well as occupying a very high place in the exports of many staple products as, lumber and timber, fish, copper, barley, cheese, raw furs, whiskey, meats, rubber tires, farm implements, pulpwood, cattle, raw gold, silver, lead, rye, oats, rubber footwear, leather, hides, aluminium, zinc, machinery, fertilizers, milk and cream, fresh condensed milk, malt liquors, bran and shorts, fruits, coal, sugar, cereal foods, iron and steel products, vegetables, paper products and milled products.

ANALYSIS OF CANADA'S TRADE

Canada's total foreign trade during the year ended March 31, 1930, amounted to $2,393,212,000, compared with a similar trade in 1929 valued at $2,654,575,000 and in 1928 at $2,359,555,000; showing a decrease compared with the year 1929 of $261,363,000, or 9·8 per cent, but compared with the year 1928 an increase of $33,657,000, or 1·4 per cent. Imports as well as exports show a decrease compared with the year 1929, the decrease in imports amounting to $17,406,000, or 1·4 per cent, and in exports to $243,958,000, or 17·6 per cent. During 1930 imports amounted to $1,248,274,000 compared with an import trade in 1929 valued at $1,265,679,000, and in 1928 at $1,108,956,000; the decrease in imports in 1930 compared with 1929 amounting to $17,406,000, or 1·4 per cent, but compared with 1928 an increase of $139,317,000, or 12·5 per cent; while the exports (domestic and foreign combined) during the year 1930 were valued at $1,144,938,000, compared with a similar trade in 1929 valued at $1,388,896,000 and in 1928 at $1,250,598,000; the decrease in 1930 compared with 1929 amounting to $243,958,000, or 17·6 per cent, and compared with 1928 to $105,660,000, or 8·4 per cent. Canada's domestic exports in 1930 amounted to $1,120,258,000, in 1929 to $1,363,709,000, and in 1928 to $1,228,349,000; the decrease in 1930 compared with 1929 amounting to $243,451,000, or 17·8 per cent, and compared with 1928 to $108,091,000, or 8·8 per cent.

The decrease in the exports was mainly accounted for by the falling off in the export of grains, particularly wheat, to the United Kingdom and continental Europe, due partly to lower yields, but also reflecting temporary marketing policies as well. If the exports of barley, flaxseed, oats, rye, wheat and wheat flour are eliminated from the Dominion's domestic exports for 1929 and 1930, it will be noted that the exports of " all other commodities " show an increase for the year 1930 over 1929 of $23,892,074. The particulars are set forth in the following table:—

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS, LESS EXPORTS OF BARLEY, FLAXSEED, OATS, RYE, WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

—	1929	1930	Increase (+) Decrease (−)
	$	$	$
Barley	25,743,971	10,388,735	(−) 15,355,236
Flaxseed	5,745,397	1,732,087	(−) 4,013,310
Oats	10,241,938	4,055,855	(−) 6,186,083
Rye	10,809,020	1,451,640	(−) 9,357,380
Wheat	428,524,326	215,753,475	(−) 212,770,851
Wheat flour	65,117,779	45,457,195	(−) 19,660,584
Total above 6 commodities	546,182,431	278,838,987	(−) 267,343,444
Total domestic exports	1,363,709,672	1,120,258,302	(−) 243,451,370
Total exports of "all other commodities"	817,527,241	841,419,315	(+) 23,892,074

The statistics in the following table indicate the trend of Canadian trade from 1914 to 1930, (*a*) with All Countries; (*b*) with the United Kingdom; and (*c*) with the United States.

SUMMARY OF TREND OF CANADIAN TRADE, 1914 TO 1930

(Values in Millions of Dollars)

Years ended March 31	Imports into Canada				Exports from Canada			Excess of Imports (i) Exports (e)	Percentage relation of Exports to Imports
	Dutiable Goods	Free Goods	Total Imports	Per Cent Free	Canadian Produce	Foreign Produce	Total Exports		
(*a*) WITH ALL COUNTRIES									
1914	410·3	208·9	619·2	33·7	431·6	23·8	455·4	(i) 163·8	73·5
1915	279·8	176·1	455·9	38·6	409·4	52·0	461·4	(e) 5·5	101·2
1916	289·4	218·8	508·2	43·0	741·6	37·7	779·3	(e) 271·1	153·3
1917	461·7	384·7	846·4	45·4	1,151·4	27·8	1,179·2	(e) 332·8	139·3
1918	542·3	421·2	963·5	43·7	1,540·0	46·1	1,586·1	(e) 622·6	164·6
1919	526·5	393·2	919·7	42·7	1,216·4	52·3	1,268·7	(e) 349·0	137·9
1920	693·6	370·9	1,064·5	34·8	1,239·5	47·1	1,286·6	(e) 222·1	120·9
1921	847·5	392·6	1,240·1	31·6	1,189·2	21·2	1,210·4	(i) 29·7	97·6
1922	495·6	252·2	747·8	33·7	740·2	13·7	753·9	(e) 6·1	100·8
1923	537·3	265·3	802·6	33·0	931·5	13·8	945·3	(e) 142·7	117·7
1924	591·3	302·1	893·4	33·8	1,045·4	13·4	1,058·8	(e) 165·4	118·5
1925	516·0	280·9	796·9	35·1	1,069·1	12·3	1,081·4	(e) 284·5	135·7
1926	583·0	344·3	927·3	37·1	1,315·4	13·3	1,328·7	(e) 401·4	143·1
1927	659·9	371·0	1,030·9	36·0	1,252·2	15·4	1,267·6	(e) 236·7	123·0
1928	710·0	398·9	1,108·9	36·0	1,228·2	22·2	1,250·4	(e) 142·5	112·8
1929	821·1	444·6	1,265·7	35·1	1,363·7	25·2	1,388·9	(e) 123·2	109·7
1930	819·2	429·0	1,248·2	34·4	1,120·2	24·7	1,144·9	(i) 103·3	91·7
(*b*) WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM									
1914	102·4	29·7	132·1	22·5	215·2	7·1	222·3	(e) 90·2	167·5
1915	68·0	22·1	90·1	24·5	186·6	25·1	211·7	(e) 121·6	234·9
1916	52·0	25·4	77·4	32·8	451·9	11·2	463·1	(e) 385·7	598·3
1917	75·5	31·6	107·1	29·5	742·1	13·9	756·0	(e) 648·9	705·9
1918	58·0	23·3	81·3	28·6	845·5	15·6	861·1	(e) 779·8	1,059·1
1919	50·0	23·0	73·0	31·5	540·7	20·1	560·8	(e) 487·8	768·2
1920	93·2	33·1	126·3	26·2	489·2	6·8	496·0	(e) 369·7	392·7
1921	170·1	43·8	213·9	20·5	312·8	1·4	314·2	(e) 100·3	146·9
1922	95·1	22·0	117·1	18·8	299·4	1·0	300·4	(e) 183·3	256·5
1923	116·2	25·1	141·3	17·7	379·1	0·8	379·9	(e) 238·6	268·8
1924	126·1	27·5	153·6	17·8	360·1	1·1	361·2	(e) 207·6	235·1
1925	124·7	26·4	151·1	17·5	395·9	1·3	397·2	(e) 246·1	262·8
1926	133·1	30·6	163·7	18·6	508·2	1·1	509·3	(e) 345·6	311·1
1927	135·0	28·9	163·9	17·6	446·9	1·1	448·0	(e) 284·1	273·3
1928	150·1	35·8	185·9	19·1	410·7	2·1	412·8	(e) 226·9	222·1
1929	154·4	39·6	194·0	20·4	429·7	1·9	431·6	(e) 237·6	222·4
1930	148·6	40·5	189·1	21·3	281·9	1·3	283·2	(e) 94·1	149·7
(*c*) WITH THE UNITED STATES									
1914	249·5	146·8	396·3	37·0	163·4	13·6	177·0	(i) 219·3	44·6
1915	168·6	128·5	297·1	43·2	173·3	13·0	186·3	(i) 110·8	62·7
1916	199·5	171·4	370·9	46·2	201·1	15·6	216·7	(i) 154·2	58·4
1917	332·0	333·3	665·3	50·1	280·6	10·0	290·6	(i) 374·7	43·7
1918	429·3	363·6	792·9	45·8	417·2	23·6	440·8	(i) 352·1	55·6
1919	416·5	333·7	750·2	44·5	454·9	22·8	477·7	(i) 272·5	63·7
1920	499·7	301·4	801·1	37·6	464·0	37·1	501·1	(i) 300·0	62·5
1921	544·0	312·2	856·2	36·5	542·3	18·4	560·7	(i) 295·5	65·5
1922	312·1	203·9	516·0	39·5	292·6	11·5	304·1	(i) 211·9	58·9
1923	332·2	208·8	541·0	38·6	369·1	11·2	380·3	(i) 160·7	70·3
1924	355·9	245·3	601·2	40·8	430·7	10·9	441·6	(i) 159·6	73·4
1925	287·1	222·7	509·8	43·7	417·4	9·8	427·2	(i) 82·6	83·8
1926	338·0	270·7	608·6	44·5	474·9	11·0	485·9	(i) 122·7	79·7
1927	392·7	294·3	687·0	42·9	466·4	12·9	479·3	(i) 207·7	69·7
1928	416·0	303·4	719·4	42·1	478·0	18·6	496·6	(i) 222·8	69·0
1929	523·8	344·2	868·0	39·6	499·6	21·7	521·3	(i) 346·7	60·1
1930	523·3	324·1	847·4	38·2	515·0	21·6	536·6	(i) 310·8	63·3

Canada's Trade by Countries, 1929-30

The imports from foreign countries during the fiscal year 1930 were valued at $995,570,000, and from the British Empire at $252,704,000; the decrease in 1930 compared with 1929, in the case of foreign countries being $12,690,000, and of the British Empire $4,715,000; while the exports of Canadian produce to foreign countries amounted to $740,516,000, and to the British Empire to $379,742,000, the exports to foreign countries showing a decrease of $87,067,000, and to the British Empire a decrease of $156,385,000. An analysis of Canada's exports by countries demonstrates that the decrease occurred chiefly in the exports to those countries that purchase large quantities of grain, especially wheat, from Canada. From 1929 to 1930 imports from foreign countries, except the United States, increased $7,872,000, and from the British Empire, except the United Kingdom, $148,000, whereas the exports to foreign countries, except the United States, from 1929 to 1930, decreased $102,413,000, while the exports to the British Empire, except the United Kingdom, during the same period decreased only $8,493,000. The trade of Canada with the United States in 1930 amounted to $1,362,408,000, or 57 per cent of Canada's total trade with the world. In 1930 imports from the United States were valued at $847,450,000, and domestic exports at $514,958,000, imports showing a decrease of $20,562,000, and exports an increase of $15,346,000. The United States, since the year 1882, has supplied Canada with the largest amount of her total imports, the proportion for the year 1930 amounting to 67·9 per cent, while in exports she has recently moved into first position in Canada's export trade, taking during the year 1930, 45·9 per cent of her total exports. The trade of Canada with the United Kingdom comes next in order of importance. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1930 amounted to $189,178,000, and domestic exports to $281,838,000, the decrease in imports amounting to $4,863,000 compared with 1929, and in exports to $147,892,000. The decrease in exports to the United Kingdom occurred chiefly in exports of grains and dairy products, the decrease in wheat amounting to $120,210,000; barley, $9,992,000; cheese, $6,414,000; rye, $5,082,000; and oats $2,590,000. Imports from Australia, Belgium, British South Africa, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, show increases, while exports to these countries show decreases, the decrease in exports being mainly due to falling off in grain exports, chiefly wheat. Imports in order of importance were: Germany, $21,505,000, increase $707,000; Belgium, $13,019,000, increase $1,004,000; the Netherlands, $9,431,000, increase $414,000; Italy, $4,964,000, increase $704,000; Australia, $4,211,000, increase $726,000; and British South Africa, $824,000, increase $544,000; while the exports to these identical countries in order of importance were: Germany, $25,344,000, decrease $21,365,000; Belgium, $21,093,000; decrease $5,608,000; Australia, $16,323,000, decrease $3,147,000; the Netherlands, $15,945,000, decrease $28,422,000; Italy, $11,387,000, decrease $11,638,000; and British South Africa, $10,918,000, decrease $1,314,000. The trade of Canada with the following countries shows decreases in both imports and exports, viz.: Imports—British India, $9,033,000, decrease $1,334,000; China, $2,973,000, decrease $122,000; and Japan, $12,537,000, decrease $384,000; Exports—British India, $9,116,000, decrease $2,742,000; China, $16,528,000, decrease $7,715,000; and Japan, $30,476,000, decrease $11,624,000. Of the other more important trading countries, imports from France show a decrease in imports but increases in exports, while the trade with Argentina and New Zealand show substantial increase in both imports and exports.

For further information as to the trade with other principal countries, see the following table.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1929-30

NOTE:—Countries arranged in order of importance of total trade. Values in Thousands of Dollars.

Countries	Imports from 1929-30	Domestic Exports to, 1929-30	Total Trade, 1929-30	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1929-30 compared with 1928-29		
				Imports	Exports	Total
United States	847,450	514,958	1,362,408	(−) 20,562	(+) 15,346	(−) 5,216
United Kingdom	189,178	281,838	471,016	(−) 4,863	(−) 147,892	(−) 152,755
Germany	21,505	25,344	46,849	(+) 707	(−) 21,365	(−) 20,658
Japan	12,537	30,476	43,013	(−) 384	(−) 11,624	(−) 12,008
France	25,158	16,507	41,665	(−) 1,058	(+) 376	(−) 682
New Zealand	16,283	19,166	35,449	(+) 3,512	(+) 1,808	(+) 5,320
Belgium	13,019	21,693	34,712	(+) 1,004	(−) 5,608	(−) 4,604
Argentina	10,232	19,207	29,439	(+) 2,804	(+) 4,714	(+) 7,518
Netherlands	9,431	15,945	25,376	(+) 414	(−) 28,422	(−) 28,008
Australia	4,211	16,323	20,534	(+) 726	(−) 3,147	(−) 2,421
China	2,973	16,528	19,501	(−) 122	(−) 7,715	(−) 7,837
British India	9,033	9,116	18,149	(−) 1,334	(−) 2,742	(−) 4,076
Italy	4,964	11,387	16,351	(+) 704	(−) 11,638	(−) 10,934
Newfoundland	2,380	12,178	14,558	(−) 133	(+) 1,017	(+) 884
British South Africa	824	10,918	11,742	(+) 544	(−) 1,314	(−) 770
Jamaica	5,194	5,139	10,333	(+) 404	(−) 127	(+) 277
Peru	7,492	1,795	9,287	(+) 3,044	(+) 484	(+) 3,528
Colombia	7,253	1,643	8,896	(+) 404	(−) 154	(+) 250
Switzerland	7,315	1,197	8,512	(−) 602	(+) 713	(+) 111
Cuba	3,510	4,256	7,766	(−) 1,394	(−) 187	(−) 1,581
Spain	2,784	4,503	7,287	(+) 81	(−) 1,201	(−) 1,120
Sweden	2,257	4,678	6,935	(+) 72	(−) 88	(−) 16
Trinidad and Tobago	2,587	3,998	6,585	(−) 789	(−) 156	(−) 945
Barbados	4,675	1,325	6,000	(−) 524	(−) 357	(−) 881
Brazil	1,688	4,292	5,980	(−) 38	(−) 1,581	(−) 1,619
St. Pierre and Miquelon	64	5,859	5,923	(+) 8	(+) 3,130	(+) 3,138
Other British West Indies	1,206	4,568	5,774	(−) 872	(−) 88	(−) 960
Greece	374	5,387	5,761	(+) 3	(−) 6,464	(−) 6,461
British Guiana	3,982	1,661	5,643	(−) 891	(−) 578	(−) 1,469
Norway	1,105	3,675	4,780	(+) 115	(−) 3,760	(−) 3,645
Russia	910	3,738	4,648	(+) 673	(+) 1,281	(+) 1,954
Denmark	179	4,109	4,288	(+) 26	(−) 1,872	(−) 1,846
Czecho-Slovakia	3,792	479	4,271	(+) 494	(−) 1,225	(−) 731
Fiji	3,677	431	4,108	(−) 2,021	(+) 101	(−) 1,920
British East Africa	1,982	1,707	3,689	(+) 1,684	(+) 139	(+) 1,823
Mexico	750	2,583	3,333	(−) 420	(−) 93	(−) 513
Hong Kong	1,259	2,000	3,259	(−) 144	(−) 837	(−) 981
Ceylon	2,600	486	3,086	(+) 71	(−) 176	(−) 105
Irish Free State	268	2,711	2,979	(+) 209	(−) 1,434	(−) 1,225
Chile	667	2,280	2,947	(+) 288	(−) 123	(+) 165
Total above 40 countries	1,236,748	1,096,084	2,332,832	(−) 18,160	(−) 232,859	(−) 251,019
Total, All Countries	1,248,274	1,120,258	2,368,532	(−) 17,405	(−) 243,452	(−) 260,857
British Empire	252,704	379,742	632,446	(−) 4,715	(−) 156,385	(−) 161,100
Foreign Countries	995,570	740,516	1,736,086	(−) 12,690	(−) 87,067	(−) 99,757

ANALYSIS OF CANADA'S COMMODITY IMPORTS, 1929-30

The decrease in the imports, 1930, compared with 1929, amounting to $17,406,000, occurred in four of the nine main groups. The decrease in these main groups of Agricultural and Vegetable Products, Animals and Animal Products, Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products and Iron and Its Products amounted to $58,824,000, while the increase in the main groups of Wood, Wood Products and Paper, Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products, Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products, Chemicals and Allied Products, and Miscellaneous Commodities, totalled $41,418,000. The imports, arranged in order of importance, with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: (1) Iron and Its Products, $316,879,000, decrease $29,737,000; (2) Agricultural and Vegetable Products, $227,049,000, decrease $6,081,000; (3) Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products,

$186,496,000, increase $19,532,000; (4) Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, $185,241,000, decrease $21,198,000 (5) Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products, $87,950,000, increase $12,512,000; (6) Miscellaneous Commodities, $73,946,000, increase $5,454,000; (7) Animals and Animal Products, $69,854,000, decrease $1,808,000; (8) Wood, Wood Products and Paper, $60,951,000, increase $1,736,000; and (9) Chemicals and Allied Products, $39,908,000, increase $2,184,000.

The principal imports under the Agricultural and Vegetable Products group (valued at $227,049,000), with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Alcoholic beverages, $45,026,000, decrease $3,818,000; fresh fruits, $23,779,000, decrease $2,137,000; sugar for refining, $22,925,000, decrease $3,481,000; crude rubber, $14,711,000, decrease $2,699,000; corn, $14,149,000, increase $357,000; vegetable oil, $12,244,000, increase $1,435,000; tea, $10,695,000, decrease $1,058,000; fresh vegetables, $8,274,000, increase $1,336,000; raw tobacco, $6,472,000, decrease $295,000; raw coffee, $5,925,000, increase $68,000; dried fruits, $5,809,000, decrease $190,000; nuts, $5,095,000, decrease $80,000; prepared fruits, $4,227,000, increase $476,000; cocoa and chocolate, $3,651,000, decrease $151,000; and gums and resins, $3,432,000, increase $83,000. Under the Animals and Animal Products group (valued at $69,854,000) the chief imports, with increase or decrease, 1930 as compared with 1929, were: Butter, $14,472,000, increase $5,443,000; furs, $11,954,000, decrease $5,212,000; raw hides, $8,402,000, decrease $4,027,000; meats, $7,599,000, increase $1,694,000; unmanufactured leather, 5,920,000, decrease $90,000; manufactured leather, $5,618,000, increase $629,000; fish, $3,475,000, increase $23,000; animals, living, $2,803,000, decrease $302,000; and grease for soap, $1,251,000, increase $199,000. The main imports under the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group (valued at $185,241,000), with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: woollen goods, $29,388,000, decrease $4,387,000; cotton goods, $28,555,000, decrease $2,343,000; raw cotton, $21,682,000, decrease $6,522,000; flax, hemp and jute, $14,717,000, decrease $1,027,000; silk fabrics, $11,112,000, decrease $3,425,000; raw silk, $8,361,000, increase $1,813,000; woollen yarn, $5,870,000, increase $137,000; silk clothing, $5,074,000, increase $38,000; raw wool, $4,307,000, decrease $1,484,000; noils and tops, $3,834,000, decrease $1,989,000; cotton yarn, $3,828,000, decrease $364,000; manila and sisal grass, $3,823,000, decrease $1,944,000; wool carpets, $3,245,000, decrease $62,000; hats and caps, $2,908,000, decrease $321,000; and binder twine, $1,845,000, decrease $1,067,000.

Under the main group of Wood, Wood Products and Paper (valued at $60,951,000) the principal imports, with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Books and printed matter, $18,131,000, increase $1,591,000; unmanufactured wood, $15,348,000, decrease $1,291,000; paper, $14,764,000, increase $1,115,000; and manufactured wood, $12,708,000, increase $321,000. The chief imports under the Iron and Its Products group (valued at $316,879,000), with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Machinery, $69,118,000, increase $8,855,000; rolling mill products, $61,894,000, increase $1,720,000; automobile parts, $35,747,000, decrease $20,014,000; automobiles, $34,465,000, decrease $10,217,000; farm implements, $30,075,000, decrease $10,217,000; engines and boilers, $15,146,000, decrease $4,161,000; tubes and pipes, $5,948,000, increase $1,251,000; iron ore, $5,021,000, increase $630,000; hardware and cutlery, $4,952,000, increase $177,000; wire, $3,659,000, decrease $147,000; tools, $3,192,000, decrease $3,000; and pigs and ingots, $2,717,000, decrease $426,000. Under the main group of Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products (value $87,950,000) the principal imports with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Electric apparatus, $37,611,000, increase $10,836,000; copper, $14,899,000 increase

$1,831,000; brass, $7,000,000, increase $245,000; aluminium $6,059,000, decrease $311,000; clocks and watches, $3,496,000, decrease $80,000; and tin in ingots, $2,488,000, decrease $499,000.

The imports under the Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products group (valued at $186,496,000), with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Coal, $56,812,000, increase $1,152,000; crude petroleum, $50,951,000, increase $13,291,000; refined petroleum, $25,180,000, increase $1,508,000; clay and products, $12,254,000, increase $1,837,000; glass, $10,454,000, increase $736,000; stone and its products, $8,703,000, increase $165,000; coke, $6,403,000, decrease $243,000; and diamonds, unset, $3,194,000, increase $12,000. Under the Chemicals and Allied Products group (value $39,908,000) the chief imports, with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Paints and varnishes, $5,959,000, increase $104,000; fertilizers, $5,034,000, increase $186,000; soda and compounds, $4,411,000, increase $745,000; drugs and medicines, $3,809,000, increase $82,000; dyeing and tanning materials, $3,547,000, decrease $435,000; and soap, $1,316,000, increase $154,000. The imports under the Miscellaneous Commodities group (valued at $73,946,000), with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Settlers' effects, $11,181,000, increase $790,000; containers (outside coverings), $6,286,000, increase $806,000; scientific equipment, $4,957,000, increase $498,000; post office parcels, $3,778,000, increase $140,000; articles for exhibition, $3,491,000, increase $195,000; musical instruments, $3,131,000, increase $305,000; jewellery, $2,436,000, decrease $169,000; toys, $2,365,000, increase, $114,000; express parcels, $2,123,000, increase $138,000; films, $1,605,000, increase $737,000; vessels, $1,372,000, increase, $316,000; and pocket books, etc., $1,344,000, increase $55,000.

For further information respecting Canada's imports in principal commodities, with proportions received from the United Kingdom and the United States, see the following table:—

CANADA'S IMPORTS BY MAIN GROUPS, 1929-30

NOTE:—Values in Thousands of Dollars.

Main Groups	Total Imports 1929-30	Imports from		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1929-30 compared with 1928-29					
		United Kingdom	United States		Total		United Kingdom		United States
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	227,049	51,279	98,752	(−)	6,081	(−)	2,392	(−)	4,915
Animals and Animal Products	69,854	5,288	37,393	(−)	1,808	(−)	375	(−)	5,261
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	185,241	68,244	71,998	(−)	21,198	(−)	8,778	(−)	9,892
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	60,951	5,251	51,736	(+)	1,736	(+)	316	(+)	1,172
Iron and Its Products	316,879	21,638	284,166	(−)	29,737	(+)	2,641	(−)	32,923
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	87,950	7,504	73,739	(+)	12,512	(+)	850	(+)	11,634
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	186,496	13,602	149,294	(+)	19,532	(+)	1,501	(+)	14,140
Chemicals and Allied Products	39,907	5,429	26,985	(+)	2,184	(+)	465	(+)	782
Miscellaneous Commodities	73,946	10,943	53,387	(+)	5,454	(+)	909	(+)	4,701
Total Imports	1,248,273	189,178	847,450	(−)	17,406	(−)	4,863	(−)	20,562
Dutiable goods	819,230	148,643	523,305	(−)	1,845	(−)	5,814	(−)	541
Free goods	429,043	40,535	324,145	(−)	15,561	(+)	951	(−)	20,021
Duty collected on Imports	199,012	37,846	134,048	(−)	1,468	(−)	2,135	(+)	11,269

ONE HUNDRED COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO CANADA, 1929-30

NOTE:—Commodities arranged in order of importance. Values in Thousands of Dollars.

Commodity	Total Imports 1929-30	Imports from		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1929-30 compared with 1928-29		
		United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States
Machinery	69,118	4,557	62,693	(+) 8,855	(+) 580	(+) 8,079
Coal	56,812	5,308	50,819	(+) 1,152	(+) 1,149	(−) 593
Crude petroleum	50,951	....	37,938	(+) 13,291	(−) 5	(+) 10,974
Spirits and wines	44,485	37,071	3	(−) 3,864	(−) 2,838	(−) 1
Electric apparatus	37,611	2,727	34,177	(+) 10,836	(+) 800	(+) 9,766
Automobile parts	35,747	53	35,537	(−) 20,014	(+) 12	(−) 19,930
Automobiles	34,465	446	34,001	(−) 8,505	(+) 108	(−) 8,617
Plates and sheets (iron)	31,756	5,572	25,356	(+) 1,090	(+) 288	(+) 675
Farm implements	30,075	169	29,339	(−) 10,217	(+) 27	(−) 10,488
Green fruits	23,779	289	20,726	(−) 2,137	(+) 205	(−) 3,982
Sugar for refining	22,925	....	1	(−) 3,482	....	(−) 398
Raw cotton	21,682	73	21,566	(−) 6,522	(+) 70	(−) 6,604
Gasoline	18,869	....	18,868	(+) 831	....	(+) 834
Books and printed matter	18,131	2,604	14,720	(+) 1,591	(+) 155	(+) 1,338
Engines and boilers	15,146	1,236	13,845	(−) 4,162	(+) 117	(−) 4,188
Copper and its products	14,899	489	14,365	(+) 1,831	(+) 191	(+) 1,649
Structural iron and steel	14,789	825	13,005	(+) 2,961	(+) 560	(+) 2,186
Paper	14,764	1,666	11,592	(+) 1,115	(+) 134	(+) 914
Raw rubber	14,711	3	14,050	(−) 2,699	(−) 73	(−) 2,399
Corn	14,149	....	8,786	(+) 357	....	(−) 560
Silk fabrics and velvets	13,093	467	2,434	(−) 3,522	(+) 233	(−) 235
Wood, manufactured	12,708	931	10,590	(+) 321	(−) 2	(+) 332
Clay and its products	12,254	4,450	5,576	(+) 1,837	(+) 492	(+) 1,097
Vegetable oils	12,244	2,629	7,253	(+) 1,435	(+) 1,173	(−) 31
Raw and dressed furs	11,658	774	8,876	(−) 5,248	(−) 301	(−) 4,172
Settlers' effects	11,181	821	10,113	(+) 790	(+) 61	(+) 770
Planks and boards	11,103	39	10,991	(−) 1,221	(+) 26	(−) 1,247
Worsteds and serges	10,909	8,795	89	(−) 2,819	(−) 2,440	(+) 29
Tea	10,694	4,819	38	(−) 1,058	(−) 464	(+) 13
Glass and glassware	10,454	1,375	5,081	(+) 736	(+) 149	(+) 220
Coloured or printed cottons	9,418	4,027	4,362	(−) 871	(−) 1,043	(+) 42
Bars and rails (iron)	8,923	1,050	6,809	(−) 2,356	(+) 28	(−) 2,591
Stone and its products	8,703	566	7,403	(+) 165	(−) 40	(+) 96
Raw hides	8,402	129	6,268	(−) 4,027	(+) 13	(−) 3,018
Raw silk	8,361	....	5,600	(+) 1,813	(−) 1	(+) 1,072
Fresh vegetables	8,274	75	7,505	(+) 1,336	(−) 6	(+) 1,587
Meats	7,599	252	5,635	(+) 1,694	(−) 26	(+) 1,352
Brass and its products	7,000	850	5,712	(+) 245	(+) 202	(+) 13
Jute cloth or canvas	6,490	1,342	164	(−) 1,677	(−) 812	(−) 230
Raw tobacco	6,472	2	5,364	(−) 295	(−) 54	(−) 255
Coke	6,403	63	6,319	(−) 245	(−) 96	(−) 129
Containers (outside coverings)	6,286	2,689	2,224	(+) 806	(+) 538	(+) 179
Grey and white cottons	6,190	1,685	4,429	(−) 615	(−) 213	(−) 403
Paints and varnishes	5,959	934	4,220	(+) 104	(+) 39	(+) 84
Tubes and pipe (iron)	5,948	475	5,191	(+) 1,251	(−) 60	(+) 1,307
Raw coffee	5,925	620	17	(+) 68	(−) 210	(+) 6
Leather unmanufactured	5,920	1,171	4,680	(−) 90	(−) 110	(+) 42
Woollen yarns	5,870	5,666	77	(+) 137	(+) 100	(+) 73
Dried fruits	5,809	365	3,765	(−) 190	(+) 35	(−) 362
Leather, manufactured	5,618	1,278	2,673	(+) 629	(−) 5	(+) 75
Rubber, manufactured	5,310	572	4,534	(−) 366	(−) 46	(−) 348
Silk clothing	5,074	428	3,303	(+) 38	(−) 48	(+) 291
Woollen clothing	5,067	4,207	608	(−) 128	(−) 107	(−) 3
Seeds	5,061	343	1,323	(+) 2,819	(−) 17	(+) 312
Fertilizers	5,034	52	3,305	(+) 186	(+) 40	(−) 354
Iron ore	5,021	....	3,996	(+) 630	....	(+) 571
Scientific and educational equipment	4,957	365	3,992	(+) 498	(+) 26	(+) 354
Hardware and cutlery	4,952	1,117	3,068	(+) 177	(−) 16	(+) 199
Nuts (except cocoanuts)	4,744	217	1,508	(−) 67	(+) 31	(−) 89
Band or hoop iron	4,699	367	4,075	(+) 21	(+) 216	(−) 264
Castings and forgings (iron)	4,497	496	3,999	(−) 2,371	(+) 39	(−) 2,403
Soda and soda compounds	4,411	668	3,328	(+) 745	(+) 113	(+) 510
Raw wool	4,307	2,280	947	(−) 1,483	(−) 390	(−) 556
Noils, tops and waste wool	3,834	3,433	19	(−) 1,989	(−) 1,748	(−) 166
Cotton yarns	3,828	1,255	2,550	(−) 364	(−) 256	(−) 78
Sulphur	3,823	....	3,822	(+) 884	....	(+) 884
Sisal and manila grass	3,823	....	3,773	(−) 1,944	(−) 38	(−) 1,681

ONE HUNDRED COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO CANADA, 1929-30—*Concluded*

NOTE:—Comodities arranged in order of importance. Values in Thousands of Dollars.

Commodity	Total Imports 1929-30	Imports from		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1929-30 compared with 1928-29		
		United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States
Canned fruits	3,818	169	2,431	(+) 510	(+) 22	(+) 345
Medicinal preparations	3,809	981	2,058	(+) 82	(−) 63	(+) 111
Post office parcels	3,778	564	3,214	(+) 140	(+) 79	(+) 61
Wire of iron or steel	3,659	1,858	1,485	(−) 147	(+) 370	(−) 512
Cocoa and chocolate	3,651	321	477	(−) 152	(−) 56	(−) 543
Dyeing and tanning materials	3,547	159	2,496	(−) 435	(+) 6	(−) 467
Clocks and watches	3,496	83	1,225	(−) 80	(+) 13	(−) 108
Fish	3,475	255	1,123	(+) 23	(+) 12	(−) 93
Carpets (wool)	3,245	1,400	275	(−) 62	(−) 21	(−) 40
Diamonds, unset	3,194	928	19	(+) 12	(−) 158	(−) 41
Tools	3,192	325	2,412	(−) 2	(+) 12	(−) 15
Musical instruments	3,130	74	2,635	(+) 305	(−) 18	(+) 362
Alumina and bauxite	3,089	....	2,982	(−) 717	....	(−) 644
Tweeds	2,954	2,643	41	(−) 1,172	(−) 992	(+) 9
Goods returned within five years	2,926	205	2,539	(−) 288	(−) 38	(−) 42
Hats and caps	2,908	906	936	(−) 321	(−) 341	(−) 155
Animals, living	2,803	261	2,490	(−) 302	(−) 34	(−) 310
Pigs and ingots (iron)	2,717	534	1,747	(−) 426	(+) 238	(−) 517
Toys and dolls	2,691	331	1,078	(+) 85	(+) 30	(−) 17
Cotton clothing	2,528	495	1,496	(+) 173	(−) 25	(+) 103
Molasses	2,517	42	935	(+) 189	(−) 7	(+) 377
Tin in blocks	2,488	538	1,767	(−) 499	(−) 575	(−) 8
Jewelry	2,436	152	1,337	(−) 169	(−) 39	(−) 71
Canned vegetables	2,106	2	1,393	(+) 354	(+) 2	(+) 123
Rice	1,896	6	647	(+) 5	(−) 38	(+) 63
Binder twine	1,845	343	266	(−) 1,067	(+) 18	(−) 1,300
Rods of iron and steel	1,728	3	956	(+) 93	(−) 11	(+) 384
Silk yarn, artificial	1,678	67	80	(−) 475	(−) 6	(−) 7
Cotton lace and embroidery	1,606	692	363	(+) 133	(−) 52	(+) 102
Refined sugar	1,336	....	176	(−) 442	....	(−) 51
Soap	1,316	164	1,006	(+) 154	....	(+) 340
Dress goods (wool) to be dyed	1,219	751	....	(−) 631	(−) 409	....
Zinc	1,198	22	745	(+) 132	(+) 8	(+) 58
Total value of above commodities	1,007,153	142,501	701,825	(−) 36,270	(−) 5,588	(−) 30,953
Total value of imports	1,248,274	189,178	847,450	(−) 17,405	(−) 4,863	(−) 20,562
Percentage represented by above commodities	80·7	76·4	82·8	....	....	....

CANADA'S IMPORTS FOR CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, 1929-30

It will be observed from the statistics in the following table giving "Imports of Sixty-two Leading Commodities for Canadian Industries, 1929-30" that the total value of these commodities amounted to $351,016,000, the United Kingdom supplying $24,986,000 of this amount, and the United States $256,226,000. The decrease in the imports from all countries, 1930 compared with 1929, amounted to $40,885,000; from the United Kingdom to $2,717,000, and from the United States to $33,138,000. According to degree of manufacture, raw materials amounted to $178,195.000 of the total value of the commodities listed as for Canadian industries; semi-manufactured products to $77,743,000; and fully or chiefly manufactured products to $95,078,000. The proportion of the commodities imported from all countries, the United Kingdom and the United States, according to degree of manufacture, with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, was: Raw materials,—All countries $178,195,000, decrease $6,905,000; United Kingdom, $4,351,000, decrease $1,008,000; and United States, $142,887,000, decrease $6,658,000; Semi-manufactured products,—All countries, $77,743,000, decrease $4,571,000; United Kingdom, $7,830,000, decrease $1,181,000; and United States, $42,417,000, increase $688,000; Fully or chiefly manufactured products,—All countries, $95,978,000, decrease $29,409,000; United Kingdom, $12,805,000, decrease $528,000; and United States, $70,922,000, decrease $27,168,000.

For further information respecting imports of commodities for Canadian industries, with proportions received from the United Kingdom and the United States, see the following table:—

IMPORTS OF SIXTY-TWO LEADING COMMODITIES FOR CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, 1929-30

NOTE:—Commodities arranged in order of importance. Values in Thousands of Dollars.

Main Groups	Total Imports 1929-30	Imports from		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1929-30 compared with 1928-29		
		United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States
Crude petroleum	50,951	....	37,938	(+) 13,291	....	(+) 10,973
Automobile parts	35,747	53	35,537	(−) 20,014	(+) 12	(−) 19,930
Bituminous coal	26,290	401	25,889	(+) 387	(−) 72	(+) 459
Sugar for refining	22,925	....	1	(−) 3,481	....	(−) 308
Raw cotton	21,682	73	21,566	(−) 6,522	(+) 70	(−) 6,604
Raw rubber	14,711	3	14,050	(−) 2,699	(−) 73	(−) 2,398
Lumber, rough sawn	11,103	39	10,991	(−) 1,221	(+) 26	(−) 1,247
Copper bars and rods	8,838	8	8,822	(+) 1,798	(+) 7	(+) 1,799
Raw furs	8,477	612	7,206	(−) 5,593	(−) 262	(−) 4,657
Raw hides	8,402	129	6,268	(−) 4,027	(+) 13	(−) 3,018
Raw silk	8,361	....	5,600	(+) 1,813	(−) 1	(+) 1,072
Tin plate	7,704	2,446	5,258	(−) 305	(+) 31	(−) 335
Automobiles engines	6,957	....	6,957	(—) 4,771	....	(−) 4,771
Raw tobacco	6,472	2	5,364	(−) 295	(−) 54	(−) 255
Skelp iron for pipe	6,314	381	5,931	(+) 487	(−) 116	(+) 735
Raw coffee	5,925	620	17	(+) 68	(−) 210	(+) 6
Leather, unmanufactured	5,920	1,171	4,680	(−) 90	(−) 110	(+) 42
Woollen yarn	5,870	5,666	77	(+) 137	(+) 100	(+) 73
Iron, ore	5,021	....	3,996	(+) 630	....	(+) 571
Raw wool	4,307	2,280	947	(−) 1,484	(−) 390	(−) 556
Wool tops	3,834	3,433	19	(−) 1,989	(−) 1,748	(−) 166
Cotton yarn	3,828	1,255	2,550	(−) 364	(−) 253	(−) 78
Sulphur	3,823	....	3,822	(+) 884	....	(+) 884
Manila and sisal grass	3,823	....	3,773	(−) 1,944	(−) 38	(−) 1,680
Dyeing and tanning materials	3,548	159	2,496	(−) 435	(+) 6	(−) 467
Gums and resins	3,432	52	2,953	(+) 83	(+) 16	(−) 4
Silk cloth to be dyed	3,344	2	25	(−) 621	(−) 2	(−) 21
Alumina, bauxite and cryolite	3,282	....	3,005	(−) 823	....	(−) 697
Diamonds, unset	3,194	928	19	(+) 12	(−) 158	(−) 41
Iron and steel articles for agricultural implements	3,156	72	3,038	(−) 1,165	(+) 10	(−) 1,186
Crude cotton seed oil	2,975	962	1,985	(+) 525	(+) 616	(−) 54
Pigs, ingots, blooms (iron)	2,717	534	1,747	(−) 426	(+) 236	(−) 517
Crude peanut oil	2,587	747	734	(+) 847	(+) 323	(+) 313
Diamond dust or bort, and black diamonds for borers	2,524	129	2,345	(−) 91	(−) 26	(−) 89
Tin in blocks	2,488	538	1,767	(−) 499	(−) 575	(+) 459
Furs, wholly or partially dressed	2,202	106	1,481	(+) 339	(−) 16	(+) 489
Rolled iron or steel for agricultural implements	2,189	10	2,179	(−) 1,022	(−) 2	(−) 1,019
Oil for soap industry	2,144	86	1,958	(−) 241	(+) 44	(−) 337
Celluloid in lumps	2,043	58	1,656	(+) 311	(−) 6	(+) 196
Raw cocoa	1,971	205	312	(+) 29	(+) 14	(−) 109
Wire rods for making wire	1,713	3	941	(+) 91	(−) 11	(+) 380
Artificial silk yarn and tops	1,678	67	80	(−) 475	(−) 6	(−) 7
Rubber, hard, recovered, etc	1,598	23	1,565	(−) 170	(+) 12	(−) 187
Sausage casings	1,548	....	220	(−) 616	....	(−) 3
Grease for soap and leather	1,322	22	1,182	(+) 192	(+) 18	(+) 143
Dress goods (wool) to be dyed	1,219	751	....	(−) 632	(−) 409	....
Veneers of wood	1,213	7	1,167	(+) 215	(+) 4	(+) 173
Hatters' materials	1,207	43	593	(−) 434	(−) 9	(−) 109
Axles for vehicles	1,030	4	1,026	(−) 520	(−) 4	(−) 516
Oxide of manganese	998	....	80	(−) 56	....	(+) 24
Tires, locomotive and car wheel	943	440	503	(+) 3	(+) 24	(−) 22
Zinc in sheets and plates	820	20	380	(+) 89	(+) 15	(+) 14
Sulphate of alumina	618	31	563	(+) 96	(+) 12	(+) 74
Boiler plate	564	5	558	(−) 37	(+) 2	(−) 37
Glycerine for explosives	546	157	11	(+) 55	(+) 99	(−) 59
Sulphate of soda	513	230	261	(+) 93	(+) 131	(−) 49
Sand, silica, for industries	481	1	412	(+) 109	(+) 1	(+) 104
Broom, corn	462	....	462	(+) 35	....	(+) 37

IMPORTS OF SIXTY-TWO LEADING COMMODITIES FOR CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, 1929-30—*Concluded*

Main Groups	Total Imports 1929-30	Imports from		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1929-30 compared with 1928-29		
		United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States
Bristles	442	12	363	(+) 52	....	(+) 28
Hemp	359	....	306	(+) 125	....	(+) 100
Ores of metal, n.o.p.	333	9	265	(−) 323	(−) 8	(−) 370
Logs	329	....	329	(−) 300	....	(−) 293
Total above commodities	351,016	24,986	256,226	(−) 40,885	(−) 2,717	(−) 33,138
RECAPITULATION						
Imports according to degree of manufacture—						
Raw materials	178,195	4,351	142,887	(−) 6,905	(−) 1,008	(−) 6,658
Semi-manufactured	77,743	7,830	42,417	(−) 4,571	(−) 1,181	(+) 688
Fully or chiefly manufactured	95,078	12,805	70,922	(−) 29,409	(−) 528	(−) 27,168

ANALYSIS OF CANADA'S COMMODITY EXPORTS, 1929-30

The decrease in the domestic exports, 1930 compared with 1929, amounting to $243,451,000, as in the imports, occurred in four of the nine main groups, the groups also being the same. The decrease in the four main groups to show declines, viz.: Agricultural and Vegetable Products, Animals and Animal Products, Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products and Iron and Its Products, amounted to $291,905,000, while the increase in the five main groups to show increases, viz.: Wood, Wood Products and Paper, Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products, Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products, Chemicals and Allied Products and Miscellaneous Commodities, totalled $48,454,000. The domestic exports, arranged in order of importance, with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: (1) Agricultural and Vegetable Products, $384,636,000, decrease $261,878,000; (2) Wood, Wood Products and Paper, $289,567,000, increase $945,000; (3) Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products, $154,319,000, increase $41,541,000; (4) Animals and Animal Products, $133,009,000, decrease $25,748,000; (5) Iron and Its Products, $78,590,000, decrease $3,667,000; (6) Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products, $28,545,000, increase $1,143,000; (7) Chemicals and Allied Products, $22,468,000, increase $3,030,000; (8) Miscellaneous Commodities, $20,058,000, increase $1,794,000; and (9) Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products, $9,066,000, decrease $612,000.

The principal exports under the Agricultural and Vegetable Products group (value $384,636,000), with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: wheat, $215,753,000, decrease $212,770,000; wheat flour, $45,457,000, decrease $19,661,000; whiskey, $25,856,000, increase $1,733,000; rubber tires $18,040,000, decrease $1,080,000; barley, $10,389,000, decrease $15,355,000; rubber footwear, $9,986,000, increase $1,397,000; apples, fresh, $8,112,000, increase $3,245,000; potatoes, $8,042,000, increase $4,959,000; oats, $4,056,000, decrease $6,186,000; seeds, $3,238,000, decrease $4,707,000; bran and shorts, $2,582,000, decrease $2,914,000; oatmeal and rolled oats, $2,441,000, decrease $632,000; ale and beer, $1,996,000, decrease $3,612,000; rye, $1,452,000, decrease $9,357,000; and refined sugar, $1,424,000, decrease $752,000. Under the Animals and Animal Products group (valued at $133,009,000) the chief exports, with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Fish, $34,768,000, decrease $214,000; raw furs, $18,706,000, decrease $5,544,000; cheese, $18,278,000, decrease $6,904,000; animals, living, $15,771,000, decrease $1,263,000; meats, $15,031,000, decrease $4,154,000; raw hides, $7,731,000, decrease $1,749,000; unmanufactured leather,

$6,497,000, decrease $3,095,000; milk and cream, fresh, $5,379,000, decrease $1,749,000; and milk, condensed, $3,262,000, decrease $459,000. The main exports under the Fibres, Textile and Textile Products group (value $9,066,000), with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Rags, $1,632,000, decrease $169,000; raw wool, $1,576,000, decrease $1,221,000; binder twine, $1,502,000, increase $185,000; cottons, $843,000, increase $141,000; socks and stockings, $826,000, increase $362,000; felt manufactures, $654,000, increase $92,000; woollen goods, $449,000, decrease $10,000; artificial silk, $229,000, decrease $16,000; and gloves and mitts, $216,000, decrease $10,000.

Under the main group of Wood, Wood Products and Paper (valued at $289,567,000) the principal exports, with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Newsprint paper, $145,401,000, increase $3,058,000; planks and boards, $49,447,000, increase $1,783,000; wood pulp, $44,914,000, increase $18,000; pulpwood, $13,860,000, decrease $327,000; shingles, $6,704,000, decrease $1,089,000; timber, square, $4,235,000; increase, $381,000; logs, $3,678,000, decrease $971,000; and laths, $3,095,000, decrease $2,929,000. The chief exports under the main group of Iron and Its Products (valued at $78,590,000), with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Automobiles, $35,308,000, decrease $7,752,000; farm implements, $18,397,000, increase $2,526,000; machinery, $7,155,000, decrease $182,000; pigs and ingots $4,727,000, increase $843,000; automobile parts, $2,299,000, decrease $84,000; pipe and tubing, $2,203,000, decrease $20,000; and hardware and cutlery, $1,743,000, decrease $227,000. Under the Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products group (valued at $154,319,000) the chief exports, with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Raw gold, $34,375,000, increase $21,979,000; copper blister, $28,966,000, increase $9,998,000; nickel, $25,035,000; increase $1,155,000; aluminium, $16,422,000, increase $6,778,000; silver, $11,570,000, decrease $393,000; lead, $10,638,000, decrease $492,000; copper ore, $8,770,000, increase $833,000; and zinc, $8,367,000, increase $60,000.

The chief exports under the main group of Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products (valued at $28,545,000), with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Raw asbestos, $12,074,000, increase $807,000; stone and its products, $6,904,000, increase $366,000; coal, $3,999,000, decrease $525,000; crude petroleum, $1,281,000, decrease $27,000; and gasoline and naphtha, $950,000, increase $226,000. Under the main group of Chemicals and Allied Products (valued at $22,468,000), the principal exports, with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Fertilizers, $7,990,000, increase $1,912,000; acids, $5,097,000, increase $856,000; soda and compounds, $4,209,000; increase $289,000; drugs and medicines, $780,000, increase $119,000; and paints and varnishes, $503,000, decrease $26,000. The principal exports under the main group of Miscellaneous Commodities (valued at $20,058,000), with increase or decrease, 1930 compared with 1929, were: Settlers' effects, $6,304,000, increase $387,000; films, $4,790,000, increase $525,000; electrical energy, $4,028,000, increase $90,000; vessels, $901,000, increase $692,000; musical instruments, $646,000, decrease $122,000; containers (empty packages), $616,000, increase $44,000; and stationery, $602,000, increase $141,000.

For further information respecting Canada's exports in principal commodities, with proportions sent to the United Kingdom and the United States, see the following table:—

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY MAIN GROUPS, 1929-30

NOTE:—Values in Thousands of Dollars.

Main Groups	Total Domestic Exports 1929-30	Exports to		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1929-30 compared with 1928-29		
		United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	384,636	186,522	48,627	(−) 261,878	(−) 138,584	(−) 9,900
Animals and Animal Products	133,009	40,674	66,894	(−) 25,748	(−) 6,971	(−) 18,100
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	9,066	977	3,961	(−) 612	(+) 166	(−) 969
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	289,567	21,542	237,577	(+) 946	(−) 809	(+) 1,912
Iron and Its Products	78,590	6,848	11,635	(−) 3,667	(−) 1,873	(+) 478
Non-ferrous Metal Products	154,319	15,404	101,729	(+) 41,541	(−) 943	(+) 38,507
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	28,545	1,952	18,662	(+) 1,143	(+) 181	(+) 667
Chemicals and Allied Products	22,468	4,889	12,536	(+) 3,030	(+) 852	(+) 1,757
Miscellaneous Commodities	20,058	3,030	13,336	(+) 1,794	(+) 89	(+) 993
Total Exports (domestic)	1,120,258	281,838	514,957	(−) 243,451	(−) 147,892	(+) 15,345
Foreign Exports	24,680	1,336	21,654	(−) 506	(−) 594	....
Total Exports	1,144,938	283,174	536,611	(−) 243,957	(−) 148,486	(+) 15,345

SEVENTY LEADING CANADIAN COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM CANADA, 1929-30

NOTES:—Commodities arranged in order of importance; Values in Thousands of Dollars.

Commodity	Total Domestic Exports 1929-30	Exports to		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1929-30 compared with 1928-29		
		United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States
Wheat	215,753	139,798	7,487	(−) 212,771	(−) 120,211	(−) 4,894
Printing paper	145,401	9,056	126,289	(+) 3,058	(−) 656	(+) 3,191
Planks and boards	49,447	6,271	38,308	(+) 1,783	(−) 406	(+) 1,930
Wheat flour	45,457	14,077	12,502	(−) 19,661	(−) 2,895	(−) 1
Wood pulp	44,914	1,617	37,265	(+) 18	(−) 168	(+) 323
Copper, ore and blister	37,735	668	34,085	(+) 10,831	(−) 935	(+) 10,998
Automobiles	35,308	3,001	114	(−) 7,752	(−) 2,465	(+) 42
Fish	34,768	4,108	14,572	(−) 214	(+) 390	(−) 232
Raw gold	34,375	....	34,375	(+) 21,979	(−) 22	(+) 22,004
Whiskey	25,856	95	16,405	(+) 1,733	(+) 9	(−) 1,707
Nickel	25,035	2,538	17,832	(+) 1,154	(−) 2,611	(+) 4,343
Raw furs	18,706	10,314	7,603	(−) 5,544	(+) 276	(−) 5,490
Farm implements	18,397	459	4,119	(+) 2,526	(+) 11	(−) 248
Cheese	18,278	16,225	1,499	(−) 6,904	(−) 6,415	(−) 371
Rubber tires	18,040	454	33	(−) 1,080	(−) 804	(+) 4
Meats	15,031	7,169	6,446	(−) 4,154	(−) 350	(−) 3,937
Pulpwood	13,860	....	13,860	(−) 327	....	(−) 327
Aluminium in bars	13,828	2,340	4,887	(+) 5,220	(+) 919	(+) 564
Cattle	13,119	....	12,917	(−) 1,575	(−) 62	(−) 1,546
Asbestos, raw	12,074	384	7,898	(+) 807	(−) 155	(+) 518
Silver ore and bullion	11,570	92	4,739	(−) 393	(−) 181	(−) 676
Lead	10,638	4,342	1,231	(−) 492	(−) 405	(+) 358
Barley	10,389	7,560	70	(−) 15,355	(−) 9,993	(+) 41
Rubber footwear	9,986	3,370	1	(+) 1,397	(+) 112	(−) 2
Zinc	8,367	2,751	229	(+) 60	(+) 1,327	(+) 31
Apples, green	8,112	6,626	526	(+) 3,245	(+) 274	(+) 273
Potatoes	8,042	....	5,558	(+) 4,959	....	(+) 4,417
Fertilizers	7,990	....	6,967	(+) 1,912	....	(+) 1,431
Raw hides	7,731	8	7,572	(−) 1,749	(−) 4	(−) 1,672
Machinery	7,155	1,888	378	(−) 182	(+) 509	(+) 106
Shingles (wood)	6,704	1	6,599	(−) 1,089	(−) 5	(−) 1,064
Leather, unmanufactured	6,497	1,201	4,812	(−) 3,095	(−) 811	(−) 2,279
Settlers' effects	6,304	474	5,540	(+) 386	(+) 45	(+) 343

SEVENTY LEADING CANADIAN COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM CANADA, 1929-30—*Concluded*

NOTES:—Commodities arranged in order of importance; Values in Thousands of Dollars.

Commodity	Total Domestic Exports 1929-30	Exports to		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1929-30 compared with 1928-29		
		United Kingdom	United States	Total	United Kingdom	United States
Milk and cream, fresh	5,379	...	5,379	(−) 682	(−) 2	(−) 680
Acids	5,097	2,841	2,215	(+) 856	(+) 685	(+) 194
Films	4,791	2,007	1,929	(+) 525	(−) 43	(+) 599
Ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon	4,544	...	4,534	(+) 703	...	(+) 742
Square timber	4,235	587	365	(+) 381	(+) 16	(+) 154
Soda and soda compounds	4,209	...	2,328	(+) 289	...	(+) 305
Oats	4,056	1,453	20	(−) 6,186	(−) 2,590	(−) 3
Coal	3,999	188	1,721	(−) 525	(+) 40	(−) 356
Poles (wood)	3,928	...	3,918	(+) 478	...	(+) 469
Abrasives, artificial, crude	3,776	289	3,454	(+) 330	(+) 50	(+) 366
Logs (wood)	3,678	85	2,479	(−) 971	(−) 25	(+) 125
Milk, condensed	3,262	635	298	(−) 459	(−) 260	(−) 140
Laths (wood)	3,095	...	3,059	(−) 2,929	...	(−) 2,940
Bran and shorts	2,583	114	2,363	(−) 2,913	(+) 111	(−) 2,989
Electric apparatus	2,521	274	107	(+) 120	(−) 25	(+) 12
Paper board	2,507	803	1,335	(+) 195	(+) 106	(+) 87
Oatmeal and rolled oats	2,441	2,011	...	(−) 632	(−) 62	...
Cereal foods	2,431	2,385	9	(+) 192	(+) 208	(+) 2
Automobile parts	2,299	58	66	(−) 84	(−) 62	(−) 78
Tubes and pipes (iron)	2,203	171	420	(−) 20	(+) 91	(−) 325
Aluminium, manufactured	2,058	170	17	(+) 1,392	(+) 123	(+) 13
Hay	2,008	1,399	322	(+) 881	(+) 903	(−) 118
Malt liquors	1,996	...	1,959	(−) 3,612	...	(−) 3,630
Hardware and cutlery	1,743	607	106	(−) 227	(−) 71	(−) 4
Flaxseed	1,732	12	1,720	(−) 4,013	(+) 7	(−) 4,023
Rolling mill products	1,682	7	144	(+) 625	(−) 5	(−) 114
Wrapping paper	1,655	292	18	(−) 158	(−) 18	(+) 2
Raw wool	1,576	222	1,317	(−) 1,221	(+) 11	(−) 1,213
Raw tobacco	1,504	1,389	1	(−) 450	(−) 537	(−) 1
Binder twine	1,502	32	965	(+) 185	(+) 32	(+) 392
Rye	1,452	286	...	(−) 9,357	(−) 5,082	...
Sugar, refined	1,424	...	80	(−) 752	(−) 621	(+) 79
Fish oils	1,381	13	1,290	(−) 362	(+) 12	(−) 139
Clover seed	1,317	325	873	(−) 574	(+) 96	(−) 656
Crude petroleum	1,281	505	651	(−) 27	(+) 12	(−) 115
Musical instruments	646	14	205	(−) 122	(−) 20	(−) 49
Butter	544	...	9	(−) 221	...	(−) 62
Total value of above commodities	1,041,402	266,061	488,394	(−) 250,614	(−) 150,135	(+) 12,377
Total value of exports (Canadian)	1,120,258	281,838	514,957	(−) 243,451	(−) 147,892	(+) 15,345
Percentage represented by above commodities	92·9	94·4	94·8	...	...	...

CANADA'S TRADE VIA THE UNITED STATES, 1929-30

There has been a steady decline in the imports into Canada from overseas countries via the United States, especially in imports from the British Empire. The decrease in the total imports via the United States during the fiscal year 1930 compared with 1927 amounted to $2,911,331; the imports from the United Kingdom showing an increase of $314,163; but a decrease from other British countries of $2,610,820, and from foreign countries of $614,674. The appended table shows that imports from the United Kingdom via the United States from 1927 to 1930 increased from $728,001 to $1,042,164, while imports from other British countries decreased from $3,832,540 to $1,221,720, and imports from foreign countries from $8,200,679 to $7,586,005. The proportions were: United Kingdom, 1927, 0·4 per cent; 1930, 0·5½ per cent; other British countries, 1927, 7·7 per cent; 1930, 1·9 per cent; foreign countries, 1927, 6·3 per cent; 1930, 5·1 per cent.

IMPORTS INTO CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES

Imports from	Years ended March 31			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
United Kingdom via United States	$ 728,001	$ 773,694	$ 987,752	$ 1,042,164
Per cent of total imports from United Kingdom	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5½
Other British Empire via United States	$ 3,832,540	$ 2,241,007	$ 1,645,950	$ 1,221,720
Per cent of total imports from other British Empire	7·7	3·5	2·6	1·9
Foreign Countries via United States	$ 8,200,679	$ 9,102,893	$ 8,408,832	$ 7,586,005
Per cent of total imports from foreign countries	6·3	6·5	6·0	5·1
Total imports via United States	$ 12,761,220	$ 12,117,594	$ 11,042,534	$ 9,849,889
Per cent of total imports from Overseas Countries	3·7	3·1	2·9	2·4½

Exports from Canada to overseas countries via the United States show very little change for the years 1927, 1928 and 1929, though there was a marked decline in 1930, no doubt due to falling off in Canada's wheat exports. In 1927 the proportion was 39·5 per cent of all exports to overseas countries; in 1928, 38·9 per cent; in 1929, 36·7 per cent; and in 1930 it was down to 33·8 per cent. The statistics in the following table show that Canada's exports to overseas countries via the United States were: United Kingdom in 1927, $216,313,069; in 1930, $113,333,242; other British countries in 1927, $23,549,163; in 1930, $22,762,811; and foreign countries in 1927, $70,422,646; and in 1930, $69,067,677. The proportions were: United Kingdom, 1927, 48·4 per cent; 1930, 40·2 per cent; other British countries, 1927, 25·1 per cent; 1930, 23·2½ per cent; foreign countries, 1927, 28·7 per cent; 1930, 30·6 per cent.

EXPORTS FROM CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES

Exports to	Years ended March 31			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
United Kingdom via United States	$ 216,313,069	201,784,594	$ 217,590,205	$ 113,333,242
Per cent of total exports to United Kingdom	48·4	49·1	50·6	40·2
Other British Empire via United States	$ 23,549,163	$ 26,762,373	$ 30,749,198	22,762,811
Per cent of total exports to other British Empire	25·1	30·2	28·9	23·2½
Foreign countries via United States	$ 70,422,646	$ 63,060,434	$ 68,850,420	$ 69,069,677
Per cent of total exports to Foreign Countries	28·7	25·1	21·0	30·6
Total exports via United States	$ 310,284,878	$ 291,607,401	$ 317,189,823	$ 205,163,730
Per cent of total exports to overseas countries	39·5	38·9	36·7	33·8

CANADA'S POSITION IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The statistics in the following table showing "Total Trade of Ten Leading Countries of the World" indicate that Canada occupies the same position in total trade as last year. In 1913 she was in eighth position in total trade, being exceeded by the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, the Netherlands, British India and Italy, but in 1929 she had advanced to fifth position, having displaced the Netherlands, British India and Italy.

TOTAL TRADE OF TEN LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Rank				Countries	Years ended December 31			
1913	1927	1928	1929		1913	1927	1928	1929
					$	$	$	$
3	1	1	1	United States	4,205,147,000	8,836,200,000	9,021,675,000	9,473,681,000
1	2	2	2	United Kingdom	5,764,185,000	8,786,426,000	8,760,074,000	8,961,499,000
2	3	3	3	Germany	4,966,298,000	5,798,125,000	6,075,082,000	6,406,186,000
4	4	4	4	France	2,953,199,000	4,236,519,000	4,107,967,000	4,269,265,000
9	5	5	5	Canada	1,095,282,000	2,285,010,000	2,547,690,000	2,455,479,000
7	6	6	6	British India	1,376,068,000	2,059,253,000	2,120,829,000	2,126,894,000
10	7	9	7	Japan	676,761,000	1,903,237,000	1,879,837,000	1,987,020,000
5	10	8	8	Netherlands	2,814,404,000	1,784,343,000	1,880,173,000	1,919,002,000
8	8	7	9	Italy	1,188,354,000	1,853,210,000	1,918,883,000	1,903,534,000
6	9	10	10	Belgium	1,596,400,000	1,430,000,000	1,720,400,000	1,895,138,000

Canada, in import trade, among the ten leading importing nations, occupied eighth position in 1913, being exceeded by the United Kingdom, Germany, United States, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. In 1929 she had advanced to fifth position, displacing the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. The particulars are set forth in the following table:—

NET IMPORTS INTO TEN LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Rank				Countries	Years ended December 31			
1913	1927	1928	1929		1913	1927	1928	1929
					$	$	$	$
1	1	1	1	United Kingdom	3,207,951,000	5,335,448,000	5,239,394,000	5,410,998,000
3	2	2	2	United States	1,756,863,000	4,077,886,000	3,991,993,000	4,316,272,000
2	3	3	3	Germany	2,563,331,000	3,366,072,000	3,354,048,000	3,197,432,000
4	4	4	4	France	1,625,317,000	2,071,828,000	2,095,172,000	2,296,414,000
8	5	5	5	Canada	659,064,000	1,066,673,000	1,197,939,000	1,273,067,000
7	6	6	6	Italy	703,608,000	1,049,018,000	1,156,861,000	1,120,381,000
5	7	7	7	Netherlands	1,575,036,000	1,022,369,000	1,080,537,000	1,113,856,000
10	8	8	8	Japan	363,257,000	995,362,000	991,439,000	1,008,580,000
6	10	10	9	Belgium	894,865,000	807,602,000	880,011,000	993,110,000
9	9	9	10	British India	594,121,000	896,897,000	910,849,000	944,796,000

In export trade, Canada in recent years has made greater progress than in import trade, though for the year 1929 the exports show a decline, due to falling off in the Dominion's grain exports. Even with the serious decline in exports, the Dominion occupied fifth position among the leading commercial countries of the world. In 1913 Canada occupied ninth position in export trade, being exceeded by the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, the Netherlands, British India, Belgium and Argentina, but in 1929 she occupied fifth position, having displaced the Netherlands, British India, Belgium and Argentina. The particulars are set out in the appended table:—

DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM TEN LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Rank				Countries	Years ended December 31			
1913	1927	1928	1929		1913	1927	1928	1929
					$	$	$	$
2	1	1	1	United States	2,448,284,000	4,758,314,000	5,029,682,000	5,157,409,000
1	2	2	2	United Kingdom	2,556,234,000	3,450,978,000	3,520,680,000	3,550,501,000
3	3	3	3	Germany	2,402,967,000	2,432,053,000	2,721,034,000	3,208,754,000
4	4	4	4	France	1,327,882,000	2,164,691,000	2,012,795,000	1,972,851,000
9	5	5	5	Canada	436,218,000	1,218,337,000	1,349,751,000	1,182,412,000
6	6	6	6	British India	781,947,000	1,162,356,000	1,209,980,000	1,182,008,000
10	8	8	7	Japan	313,504,000	907,875,000	888,398,000	978,440,000
8	7	7	8	Argentina	465,582,000	973,999,000	987,195,000	920,363,000
7	10	9	9	Belgium	701,475,000	739,179,000	840,454,000	902,028,000
5	9	10	10	Netherlands	1,239,368,000	761,974,000	799,636,000	805,147,000

Canada has made a creditable showing since 1913 among the principal commercial countries of the world in trade per capita. In the year 1913 Canada occupied fifth position in import trade per capita, seventh in export trade per capita, and sixth position in aggregate trade per capita; but in 1929 she occupied fifth place in imports per capita, third place in exports per capita, and fourth place in aggregate trade per capita. The particulars as to the trade per capita of ten leading countries of the world, are set out in the following table:—

PER CAPITA TRADE OF TEN LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Rank		Countries	Years ended December 31					
			1913			1929		
1913	1929		Import Trade	Export Trade	Aggregate Trade	Import Trade	Fxport Trade	Aggregate Trade
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
3	1	New Zealand	98 89	97 01	195 90	159 00	181 72	340 72
7	2	Denmark	75 08	61 55	136 63	130 34	123 78	254 12
1	3	Netherlands	256 35	201 71	458 06	144 07	104 14	248 21
6	4	Canada	87 55	57 95	145 50	128 14	119 01	247 15
2	5	Belgium	118 07	92 55	210 62	124 20	112 81	237 01
4	6	Switzerland	97 99	70 25	168 24	134 55	101 71	236 26
5	7	Australia	78 30	74 78	153 08	108 59	91 68	200 27
8	8	United Kingdom	69 68	55 52	125 20	118 29	77 62	195 91
9	9	Norway	60 11	41 46	101 57	101 09	71 03	172 12
10	10	Argentina	46 74	53 61	100 35	76 28	84 40	160 68

In 1913 Canada in trade balance occupied fifteenth position among the leading trading countries of the world, with an unfavourable trade balance of $222,900,000 or $29.61 per capita, but in 1929 she was in twelfth position with an unfavourable trade balance of $90,655,000 or $9.13 per capita. The particulars are set out in the appended table:—

TRADE BALANCES OF FIFTEEN LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

NOTE.—Favourable balance marked (+); Unfavourable balance marked (−)

Rank			Countries	Years ended December 31					
				1913		1928		1929	
1913	1928	1929		Amount	Per capita	Amount	Per capita	Amount	Per capita
				Million $	$ cts.	Million $	$ cts.	Million $	$ cts
1	1	1	United States	(+) 691·4	(+) 7·13	(+)1,037·7	(+) 8·65	(+) 841·1	(+) 7·01
2	2	2	British India	(+) 187·8	(+) 0·60	(+) 299·1	(+) 0·94	(+) 237·3	(+) 0·75
3	4	3	Argentina	(+) 59·0	(+) 6·78	(+) 111·9	(+) 10·52	(+) 88·5	(+) 8·12
6	6	4	Brazil	(−) 11·3	(−) 0·46	(+) 33·1	(+) 0·84	(+) 39·7	(+) 0·99
4	5	5	New Zealand	(−) 2·0	(−) 1·90	(+) 49·8	(+) 34·50	(+) 33·3	(+) 22·72
13	15	6	Germany	(−) 160·4	(−) 2·42	(−) 633·0	(−) 10·01	(+) 11·3	(+) 0·18
5	10	7	Sweden	(−) 7·9	(−) 1·41	(−) 38·4	(−) 6·31	(+) 9·0	(+) 1·47
11	7	8	British South Africa	(−) 62·6	(−) 9·00	(−) 3·4	(−) 0·35	(−) 3·4	(−) 0·37
8	9	9	Denmark	(−) 37·5	(−) 13·51	(−) 21·8	(−) 6·27	(−) 22·9	(−) 6·56
10	13	10	Japan	(−) 49·8	(−) 0·95	(−) 103·0	(−) 1·63	(−) 30·1	(−) 0·47
9	12	11	Norway	(−) 45·9	(−) 18·60	(−) 88·3	(−) 31·58	(−) 84·5	(−) 30·06
15	3	12	Canada	(−) 222·9	(−) 29·61	(+) 151·8	(+) 15·72	(−) 90·7	(−) 9·13
14	11	13	Belgium	(−) 193·4	(−) 25·50	(−) 39·5	(−) 4·98	(−) 91·1	(−) 11·39
7	8	14	Australia	(−) 16·6	(−) 3·51	(−) 17·0	(−) 2·71	(−) 107·7	(−) 16·91
12	14	15	Switzerland	(−) 105·1	(−) 27·80	(−) 117·6	(−) 29·50	(−) 131·9	(−) 32·84

Commercial Intelligence Service

The Director of the Commercial Intelligence Service writes as follows:—

On March 15, 85 candidates, each a graduate of a Canadian university, presented themselves for the written examinations in connection with appointments to the Commercial Intelligence Service. Of these 60 passed the test, and from that number eight will be selected to begin training in the Department in June as Junior Trade Commissioners. No more gratifying illustration could be afforded in support of the department's endeavour to have the Commercial Intelligence Service regarded as a career. One year ago the total number of candidates who wrote was 42, of whom 30 passed, and two years ago five only were successful out of 14.

It is equally gratifying to find that the interest was so widespread. The distribution of candidates, according to examination centres, was as follows: Vancouver, 5; Calgary, 2; Edmonton, 1; Regina, 1; Saskatoon, 5; Moose Jaw, 1; Brandon, 2; Winnipeg, 5; Windsor, 5; London, 3; Hamilton, 2; Toronto, 22; Kingston, 3; Ottawa, 8; Montreal, 12; Quebec, 1; Sherbrooke, 2; Three Rivers, 1; Summerside, 1; Moncton, 1; Halifax, 2.

SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION

Examination consists of a written test of the candidate's general knowledge of Canadian resources, the principles of export trade, etc., which counts for 40 per cent; and an oral examination, conducted by an officer of the department and an officer of the Civil Service Commission, to determine the value of the candidate's education, personal and physical fitness, which counts for 60 per cent. The written examination is held at various centres throughout Canada and a board, consisting of an officer of the department and an officer of the Civil Service Commission conducts the oral examination of successful candidates at these centres.

Aside from good appearance and address, which are most essential, the principal requirements for a Junior Trade Commissioner include physical fitness, age between 21 and 31, unmarried, a knowledge of the principles of foreign trade and of the resources of Canada. The education required is equivalent to graduation from a university of recognized standing or from the Royal Military College. Preference is given to candidates with a degree of B.Com., and there are also bonus marks for languages.

On appointment, successful candidates report at the department for eight to twelve months' training, and if found to be suitable are posted as Assistant Trade Commissioners to offices abroad for further training under Trade Commissioners. Promotion to the rank of Trade Commissioner is made as new offices open or vacancies occur.

EDUCATIONAL STANDING OF PERSONNEL

Of the 50 members of the service on March 31, 1929, three were non-university men, seven had attended universities abroad, and Canadian universities had contributed to the personnel as follows: Toronto, 6; McGill, 9; Queen's, 9; Saskatchewan, 5; Laval, 3; British Columbia, 2; Mt. Allison, Royal Military College, Dalhousie, Ottawa, Manitoba and Acadia, 1 each.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY TRADE COMMISSIONERS

It is impossible, by any system of statistics, to represent adequately not only the activities of Canadian Trade Commissioners abroad, but more particularly, the extent to which they have influenced new business for Canadian firms. However, an examination of the annual and quarterly progress reports, received from each office during the year, shows the following:—

New business reported	**$ 6,180,218**
Number of agents appointed	**604**
Number of special reports upon foreign markets for Canadian firms	**4,245**

A mere statement of the number of Canadian firms who have been introduced by Trade Commissioners to foreign buyers or the number of agents who have been appointed on the recommendation of Trade Commissioners is simply an indication that certain business has been initiated. In the great majority of cases, direct evidence is unobtainable as to the value of business which has resulted. The part which the Trade Commissioner plays in such negotiations ends when the arrangement is completed, and thereafter it is no part of his duty to canvass firms so aided with a view to learning developments. Such attempts would be misunderstood by foreign firms and sometimes by Canadian firms. Canadian exporters, familiar with the work of the Commercial Intelligence Service, are, however, increasingly disposed to report to what extent business has been developed through the assistance of the Trade Commissioners. In the course of a year hundreds of letters of appreciation are received. A few illustrations will suffice to show the nature of the assistance afforded and the results:—

(*a*) A representation by a Trade Commissioner resulting in revised specifications for railway sleepers enabled a Canadian firm to obtain an order valued at $200,000.

(*b*) A large indent firm in the United States makes a practice of referring to the Trade Commissioner for Canadian sources of supply and have gone on record as having purchased in Canada last year for shipment abroad goods to the value of $350,000.

(*c*) A representation by a Trade Commissioner for a more favourable ruling on the admission of a certain product into a certain country has effected a saving, according to the estimate of the Canadian firm, of $50,000 per annum.

(*d*) A Trade Commissioner undertook to find out, if possible, to what extent initial orders which he had assisted in the preceding year had developed, and learned that $200,000 worth of business had resulted from these contacts.

NEW OFFICES

As a result of surveys looking to possibilities for trade expansion in certain territories, seven new offices were established. With the appointment of Mr. J. A. Langley, Trade Commissioner at Kobe, to Commercial Secretary to the Canadian Legation at Tokyo, the increase was eight. The dates upon which these were opened were as follows:—

Oslo, April 1.
Chicago, April 15.
Hong Kong, May 6.
Lima, June 4.
Athens, June 15.
Panama, June 26.
Tokyo, June 16.
San Francisco, March 1.

VISITS OF TRADE COMMISSIONERS TO CANADA

Trade Commissioners return to Canada every two years from tropical or unhealthy posts, every three years from semi-tropical posts, and every four years from other posts, for the purpose of renewing their knowledge of Canadian conditions and conferring with Canadian exporters. During the course of their tour they call upon every firm whom they wish to see or who have expressed a desire to see them.

The following Trade Commissioners were on tour during the fiscal year 1929-30:—

E. L. McColl, Buenos Aires.
R. T. Young, Port of Spain.
L. D. Wilgress, Hamburg.
H. R. Poussette, Calcutta.
A. B. Muddiman, Milan.
J. C. Macgillivray, Rotterdam.
D. H. Ross, Melbourne.

The following Trade Commissioners will be on tour in Canada during the fiscal year 1930-31:—

D. S. Cole, Bristol.
James Cormack, Havana.
G. R. Heasman, Batavia.
C. N. Wilde, Mexico City.
G. B. Johnson, Glasgow.
F. W. Fraser, Kingston.
Paul Sykes, Hong Kong.
A. S. Bleakney, Rio de Janeiro.
C. S. Bissett, Cape Town.
J. Forsyth Smith, London (Fruit).

CONFERENCES OF TRADE COMMISSIONERS

On October 8 and 9, a conference of Trade Commissioners in the United States, namely, Messrs. Hudd, O'Meara and Poussette, was held in New York City and presided over by the director. As a result of the deliberations, a definite basis for co-operation between the offices in the United States was established, as also co-ordination of office administration and methods.

On March 15 to 21, the Trade Commissioners in the Far and Middle East—Messrs. Cosgrave, Langley, Sykes, and Heasman—met in conference at Shanghai. Hon. H. H. Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, was present at the sittings. Several important decisions were reached relating to the delimitation of territories and arrangements concluded for interchange of commercial information.

CONFERENCE OF BUSINESS PRESS

On January 30, in Toronto, the minister and the director met in conference with the leading publishers, editors and executives of the Canadian National Newspapers and Trade Periodicals Association. The meeting was informal and for the purpose of arranging better and more practical co-operation in the way of utilizing their columns for trade publicity, and thereby making available to the department a very valuable means of creating throughout the Dominion an atmosphere friendly to the extension of export trade.

ALLOCATION OF TERRITORY

Bermuda, which for many years formed a portion of the territory assigned to the Port of Spain office, was transferred on October 1, to the New York office. Originally this Colony was allocated to the Barbados office, as one of the chain of Islands served by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Later on the Canadian National Steamships commenced to operate their Western Service, when it came under the Jamaican office. It was found, however, that the office in New York was in a much better position to deal promptly with any inquiries from this colony.

Southern Manchuria was transferred, on October 1, from the territory of the Shanghai office to that of Kobe. The boundary between the Chinese and Japanese territories for trade purposes is regarded as the boundary between Korea and Manchuria.

The territory of British North Borneo has now been assigned to the Hongkong office.

APPOINTMENT OF LIASON OFFICER

Mr. E. E. Freeland on July 22, 1929, was appointed Chief of the Commercial Division of the Canadian Exhibition Commission. He is a member of the staff of the Exhibition Commissioner in London, but will act as liaison officer between the Exhibition Commissioner and the Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. In so far as the Commercial Intelligence Service is concerned, his main duty will be to take charge of the Information Bureau which it is customary to install at every exhibition for the purpose of dealing with trade inquiries and to prepare reports on these exhibitions for publication in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal.*

CHANGES AFFECTING PERSONNEL

During the year the following changes affecting personnel in the way of appointments, promotions and transfers were made:—

Maurice Belanger, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Paris, November 15, 1929.

H. W. Brighton, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, December 24, 1929.

F. W. Bull, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at New York, November 4, 1929.

B. C. Butler, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Batavia, January 13, 1930.

E. E. Gauvreau, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Lima, June 4, 1929.

G. R. Heasman, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Batavia, promoted to be Trade Commissioner, January 1, 1930.

J. A. Langley, Trade Commissioner at Kobe, appointed Commercial Secretary to Canadian Legation, Tokyo, May 21, 1929.

B. A. Macdonald, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, December 26, 1929.

P. V. McLane, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Kobe, April 12, 1929.

J. L. Mutter, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, June 3, 1929.

G. A. Newman, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, November 17, 1929.

R. S. O'Meara, Trade Commissioner at Batavia, opened new office at Chicago, April 15, 1929.

F. H. Palmer, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Oslo in March, promoted to be Trade Commissioner, April 22, 1929.

H. R. Poussette, formerly Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, opened new office at San Francisco, June 1, 1929.

H. L. E. Priestman, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Auckland, December 25, 1929.

W. J. Riddiford, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, April 15, 1929, and transferred to Hongkong, December 29, 1929.

R. U. Slayter, Assistant Trade Commissioner at New York, resigned December 19, 1929, owing to ill health.

G. R. Stevens, formerly Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, opened new office at Lima, June 4, 1929.

J. A. Strong, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, promoted to be Trade Commissioner and transferred to Panama, June 26, 1929.

Paul Sykes, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Auckland, promoted to Trade Commissioner and transferred to Hongkong, May 5, 1929.

A. J. Tingley, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, December 9, 1929.

Henri Turcot, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Paris, promoted to be Trade Commissioner and transferred to new office at Athens. June 15, 1929.

Jack Vechsler, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner at Chicago, April 28, 1929.

THE WORLD'S CUSTOMS TARIFFS

Customs duties applicable to Canadian goods exported to the various markets of the world, as well as related laws and regulations, were the subject of many inquiries received daily by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Firms contemplating larger activities in the export field or needing advice on the tariffs and customs laws under which they are already trading look more and more each year to the Department of Trade and Commerce for this class of information. There was a preponderance of requests for data concerning Empire tariff preferences applicable to Canadian products. A booklet on this subject, issued by the department, had a wide circulation. Special compilations for individual firms, however, are usually necessary in order to disseminate this information in a form precise enough to be of practical value to exporters, each being interested in his own particular product. The volume of inquiries was to some extent increased by new tariff legislation in British and foreign countries and the adoption of new trade regulations that have to be observed by Canadian exporters. While tariff revision throughout the world is too large a subject to be dealt with in detail, it is usual under this heading to refer to tariff conditions of some outstanding interest.

TARIFFS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

United Kingdom.—The limited tariff of Great Britain was maintained with little change. Tea duty of 4 pence per pound (3⅓ pence for Empire tea) lapsed as from April 22, 1929, and an amended hop oil duty became effective from August 16, 1929. The 1930 Budget (April 14) made no immediate tariff change other than adding 1 penny per gallon to the customs and excise tax on beer.

It was announced in the 1930 Budget that safeguarding duties on lace, cutlery, gloves, and gas mantles, would be allowed to expire at the end of the five year period for which these duties were enacted, namely, on June 30, 1930, for lace, and on December 21, 1930, for the other goods. These articles have been subject to 33⅓ per cent ad valorem when of foreign origin and a rate one-third lower when produced within the Empire.

Expansion of intra-imperial trade by means of preferential tariffs was much discussed in England, and formal motions pertaining to certain aspects of this large question were the subject of debate in the British House of Lords on December 9, 1929, and the House of Commons on January 29, 1930.

Irish Free State.—The Irish Free State as from November 8, 1929, extended its comparatively short dutiable list by imposing a 20 per cent rate on unfilled quilt covers of silk or artificial silk, and also on such covers when containing down or feathers. A preferential rate one-third lower was granted on Empire goods of this class.

Australia.—Resolutions providing for upward revision of the Australian tariff were introduced in parliament on August 23, 1929 (affecting 16 items), on November 21, 1929 (affecting 114 items), and on December 12, 1929 (affecting 18 items). In each case the new duties became effective forthwith. On April 4, 1930, further resolutions increased rates by 50 per cent on 51 items of the tariff and prohibited, except under licence, importation of 69 articles or groups of articles, while the imports under 11 headings were restricted to 50 per cent of importations during the previous twelve months. The Prime Minister stated that the objective was to reduce the Australian adverse balance of trade and to encourage domestic manufactures.

New Zealand.—A New Zealand primage duty of one per cent ad valorem which originated in 1915 was advanced on August 1, 1929, to 2 per cent ad valorem. The tax reverted to 1 per cent as from March 31, 1930, on many foodstuffs and a few other articles. Otherwise the New Zealand tariff was almost stationary.

South Africa.—The Union of South Africa, on January 21, 1930, increased its maximum tariff on wheat from 19 pence per 100 pounds to 26 pence and on March 19, 1930, further to 32 pence. The latter 6 pence increase is to be operative only to July 1, 1930, and thereafter is to be a suspended duty which may be imposed by proclamation. Canada is accorded the minimum tariff on wheat which is 2 pence per 100 pounds lower than the rates quoted in each case. Wheat flour duty was advanced on January 21, 1930, from 44 pence to 52 pence per 100 pounds and on March 29, 1930, to 68 pence to become 60 pence as from July 1, 1930, with a suspended duty of 8 pence. Canada is accorded a minimum tariff on wheat flour which is 4 pence per 100 pounds lower than the rates quoted. Some other tariff changes were made effective from July 26, 1929; August 1, 1929; and March 26, 1930.

India.—The Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Bill of India which went into operation on April 4, 1930, granted a preference of 5 per cent ad valorem on certain piece goods when produced in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. An Indian preference on some steel products from Great Britain and Northern Ireland had been established by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act of 1927. These two measures constitute the extent to which tariff preference is granted in India on any imports.

Canada.—A Canadian Order in Council of April 16, 1929, effective from May 2, 1929, put into operation a preference on bananas for the purpose of implementing a provision in the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement. Bananas had been duty free under all schedules of the Canadian tariff. They remain duty free under the British Preferential schedule "when imported from the place of growth by ship direct to a Canadian port." When imported otherwise from a country under the British Preferential tariff or when arriving from countries subject to the Intermediate or the General tariff, the rate is 50 cents per bunch.

Jamaica.—The Government of Jamaica gave notice on March 20, 1930, that after September 30, 1930, the preferential tariff on Canadian goods would apply only if the goods enter the colony by direct shipment. This was the first instance of action taken in the West Indian colonies under Article VII of the Trade Agreement with Canada which empowers each colony, on giving six months' notice, to require that Canadian products be conveyed without transhipment by ship direct from a Canadian port or by way of one of the other colonies in order to be entitled to the tariff concessions granted in the agreement. Already Canadian preferences on West Indian products are conditional on conveyance direct to a Canadian sea or river port, transhipment being permitted only at any of the colonies.

UNITED STATES TARIFF REVISION

Revision of the United States Tariff Act of 1922 was a subject of interest during the whole period under review and for some time afterwards. Following tariff hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives the President, at a special session of Congress assembled on April 15, 1929, recommended an " effective tariff upon agricultural products " and " some limited changes " in schedules relating to other industries. A Tariff Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on May 7, 1929, passed that body on May 28, 1929, and at another session of Congress after hearings before the Senate Finance Committee passed the Senate on March 24, 1930. Numerous amendments had been made as the Bill progressed from stage to stage and in order to reach an agreement on these, conferences were held between representatives of the two branches of Congress. The measure as finally reported by the conference was approved by the President and went into operation on June 18, 1930.

The rate of 42 cents per bushel on wheat and $1.04 per 100 pounds on wheat flour, established April 6, 1924, under the flexible provision of the 1922 Tariff Act, was incorporated in the new law. The duties on milk and cream increased 50 per cent on June 13, 1929, under the flexible provision, were advanced still more in the new tariff, namely, to 6½ cents and 56·6 cents per gallon respectively. The tariff on potatoes was increased from 50 cents to 75 cents per 100 pounds; cattle, weighing 1,050 pounds or more from 2 cents per pound to 3 cents; lighter cattle from 1½ cents to 2 cents or 3 cents; beef from 3 cents to 6 cents; pork from 1 cent to 2½ cents; bacon and hams from 2 cents to 3¼ cents. To an appreciable extent the duties on fish were unchanged. Fresh lobsters as before are duty free. Another item remaining duty free is standard newsprint paper, of which Canada's export to United States during 1929 was 129 million dollars.

While the importance and scope of tariff items vary greatly, the extent of the complete revision is indicated in some degree by an official statement to the effect that on about 3,300 items in the new tariff, rates on 2,170 are unaffected, 890 are increased, and 235 are decreased.

Special and administrative provisions of the tariff law were extensively revised. Among these is the flexible provision first incorporated into the United States Tariff in 1922. It is retained with modifications but, as before, the President is empowered on recommendation of the Tariff Commission to increase or reduce duties up to 50 per cent or change the basis of valuation for duty purposes from foreign or export value to the United States selling price.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Cuba.—A Canadian Order in Council and a Cuban Presidential Decree of December 3, 1929, renewed until November 22, 1931, a trade agreement under which Canada exchanges her Intermediate tariff for the Cuban General tariff. A Cuban Maximum tariff, established first in 1927, is double the General tariff but apparently is so far inoperative. The Maximum tariff may be applied wholly or in part, to goods from non-treaty countries or from countries which do not accord Cuba most-favoured-nation treatment. A Canadian-Cuban arrangement like the present one has been in force since the inception of the Maximum tariff. In so far as dutiable goods are concerned, United States products (tobacco excepted) are still accorded a Cuban preference of 20 per cent, 25 per cent, 30 per cent, or 40 per cent, over those of any other country in consequence of a Reciprocity Treaty of 1902. Any other instances of unequal tariff treatment of Canadian goods entering Cuba are of a minor nature and arise out of a Cuban-Spanish Treaty, effective from November 5, 1927. These reductions are also granted to a few favoured nations, including France and Italy. Notable among recent Cuban tariff changes is a new rate on potatoes, the leading import from Canada. The General tariff on potatoes other than seed was increased on July 4, 1929, from $2 per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) to $5 during the months of November to June inclusive, the high duty season being at the same time extended by two months. The rates for the rest of the year were advanced from $1 to $1.50 per 100 kilograms. Cut seed potatoes and others with some restriction as to variety and season still enter duty free.

Peru.—Peruvian laws effective March 30, 1929, June 8, 1929, and January 1, 1930, affected about 130 of the 2,600 items of the tariff. Under the last mentioned law the duty on motor trucks, an important Canadian export to Peru ($383,892 in 1929) was increased from 1 sol (40 cents) per 220 pounds to 2 soles (80 cents). In addition to the duties there are surtaxes which, although varying slightly at different ports, amount to a little more than one-fifth of the duty. Among the commodities entering largely into Canada's export trade with Peru not affected by the foregoing laws were passenger motor cars ($299,397 in 1929), condensed and evaporated milk ($279,865), wheat ($238,350), and pneumatic tire casings ($121,414).

New tariffs were introduced in Guatemala, July 1, 1929, and in Mexico, January 1, 1930. Minor alterations were made in the tariffs of most of the other Latin American countries, Argentina being an exception although the Argentine tariff has not been amended much since 1923.

EUROPEAN TARIFFS

The Roumanian customs tariff of April 14, 1927, which was in operation when the Canadian Trade Agreements Act of 1928, effected a most-favoured-nation arrangement with Roumania and six other countries was replaced on August 1, 1929, by a new tariff law. The 1927 tariff enactment consisted of two schedules, minimum rates, and corresponding general rates, 50 per cent higher. In the new Roumanian tariff there are irreducible minimum rates on some goods and the law affords the means of lowering the general tariff in trade conventions with other countries. The 1929 tariff law provided for terminating existing treaties as from March 1, 1930, but a further six months could be allowed for negotiations. The Roumanian tariff arrangement with Canada was based on acceptance by Canada of a most-favoured-nation clause in an Anglo-Roumanian Provisional Commercial Agreement of May 24, 1923. Roumania gave notice on November 26, 1929 to terminate the Canadian agreement. At first the termination was to become effective after six months but the time was afterwards extended.

Other new European tariffs were adopted in: Lithuania, June 2, 1929; Sweden, January 1, 1930; Portugal, January 6, 1930; Russia, February 15, 1930. Some European tariffs were also amended extensively and particularly as regards grain duties. It will be of interest to trace in some detail the extent of such revision in Germany to which Canada exported in 1929, according to Canadian returns, 20 million dollars worth of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and wheat flour.

The German tariff on wheat was increased on July 10, 1929, from 5 to 7·5 reichsmarks per 100 kilograms; on January 20, 1930, to 9·5 reichsmarks; and on March 27, 1930 to 12 reichsmarks. During the same period flour duty rose from 12·5 to 23·25 reichsmarks per 100 kilograms. The General tariff on oats was advanced on July 10 1929, from 5 to 7 reichsmarks per 100 kilograms; on December 31, 1929, to 8 reichsmarks; on March 27, 1930, to 12 reichsmarks. The rates of 2 reichsmarks for feeding barley and 7 reichsmarks for industrial barley were both raised to 10 reichsmarks per 100 kilograms, and on rye from 5 to 9 reichsmarks. These duties were to some extent determined by a law of December 22, 1929, which established a sliding scale of duties for wheat and rye dependent on prices, and also fixed wheat flour duties at 1½ times the wheat duty plus 4¼ reichsmarks—5¼ from March 26, 1930. On this latter date oats and barley were made subject to variable duties dependent on the economic situation. While the foregoing are all General tariff rates applicable to non-treaty countries, like Canada, they became also applicable to all countries in consequence of the termination of certain treaty rates. On July 10, 1929, a French treaty rate (1927) of 11½ reichsmarks on flour terminated and on February 11, 1930, a Swedish treaty rate (1926) of 6·5 reichsmarks on wheat lapsed. On February 11, 1930, Swedish treaty rates of 6 reichsmarks per 100 kilograms on rye and oats and 5 reichsmarks on barley expired. The final rates expressed in Canadian currency were: wheat, $2.85; wheat flour, $5.54; rye, $2.14; barley, $2.38; oats, $2.85—all per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) and applicable to imports from all countries.

TURKEY AND EGYPT

A new customs tariff went into force in Turkey on October 1, 1929, and in Egypt on February 17, 1930. The new tariffs compared with the customs schedules replaced contain much more detailed classification of goods and a corresponding variety of rates. The new tariffs also afford the means for imposing discriminatory duties on goods arriving from non treaty states or those which do not reciprocate in granting their lowest tariffs.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

On the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, administered by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, a detailed report is made annually (Statistics Act, 1918, Section 4*a*) by the Dominion Statistician, the officer in responsible charge. The Bureau operates in several branches and sections, a very brief reference to which is as follows:—

POPULATION (CENSUS, VITAL STATISTICS, IMMIGRATION)

A good deal of the preparatory work looking to the 1931 Census of Population and Agriculture was completed, the scope of the approaching census having been thoroughly canvassed and the schedules and instruction drawn up in tentative form. The plotting of the enumeration areas was completed. The permanent staff in this connection was strengthened, for completion of preparatory analyses, more particularly in connection with the statistics of Occupations and Agriculture. Special studies on Women in Industry and on occupations by racial origins, based on the census of 1921, were carried out.

In vital statistics the usual monthly and annual reports, compiled in collaboration with the provincial Registrars General, were issued, whilst the usual monthly compilations with regard to migration statistics from data supplied by the Immigration Department were also made.

AGRICULTURE

The crop-reporting system was further strengthened and some improvements made in the existing arrangements for annual agricultural statistics with the several provincial Departments of Agriculture with whom the Agricultural Branch of the Bureau collaborates. A considerably enlarged scheme was put in effect in Ontario, and an entirely new system was planned for covering the province of Quebec. Mr. F. J. Horning, Chief of the Branch, resigned during the year, and was succeeded by T. W. Grindley, Ph.D., a graduate of Alberta and Minnesota Universities.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS

All forms of production outside of agriculture (namely, fisheries, furs, forestry, mines, central power stations, and general manufactures) are covered annually in the Bureau in a series of branches under the above general heading. The organization includes (1) The branch on Fisheries, Furs, Animal Products and Dairying, and (2) the manufactures of Forest Products; (3) the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Industries; and (4) General Manufactures, with central filing, compiling and indexing systems. These were maintained at full strength, and issued the usual series of annual and monthly reports. The more important of the latter are the Annual Report on the Fisheries of Canada; Fur Production; Fur Farms; the Dairying Industry; Lumbering; the Pulp and Paper Industry; Wood-Using Industries; Paper-Using Industries; the Mineral Production of Canada; Coal Statistics; Iron and Steel and their Products; Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals; Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals; Chemicals and Allied Products; Textiles and Allied Industries; Food Products, Beverages, Rubber, Tobacco and Miscellaneous Manufactures based on Vegetable Products; and General Manufactures. Some fifty or sixty annual reports on specific industries should be added to this list. In addition, monthly records are maintained relating to coal and coke, pulp and paper, automobiles, boots and shoes, and power. From January 1, 1930, a monthly statement of the production of the more important metals and minerals has been issued.

Mr. S. J. Cook, Chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch, resigned during the year, the position being filled by the promotion of Mr. W. H. Losee, formerly statistician in the branch.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The work in this branch has increased continuously. It now embraces the final and definitive Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, an annual Condensed Preliminary Report on the same subject, a Quarterly Trade Report, as well as a special trade report compiled for the calendar year. The monthly statements brought out include a general review of Canadian trade, an analysis of the trade with the United States and Great Britain, together with some twenty-five bulletins on the import and export trade in special commodities or groups of commodities, which are distributed to a large number of interested concerns. The number of special trade compilations made was larger than in any previous year.

INTERNAL TRADE

In the field of price statistics (which covers wholesale and retail prices, prices of securities, prices of various " services ", etc.,) the main development of the year was the thorough revision of the different index numbers on the new base year 1926, 1913 being the basis previously employed. Improved bulletins on the movement of capital into and out of Canada and the trade balance were issued. A good deal of preparatory work in connection with the proposed census of retail distribution to be taken in 1931, the compilation of which will be carried out in this branch, was completed. A study of the chain store movement obtained considerable publicity. The preparatory work for a monthly barometer of retail and wholesale sales was completed.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

In railway statistics a special annual report on traffic by provinces was instituted. In other directions the annual statistics of railways were maintained with little change, as were also the monthly reports on railway operating revenues and expenditures, weekly carloadings, etc. Annual reports on the statistics of telegraphs, telephones, express companies, and central electric stations were issued. The canal statistics were maintained on the usual monthly and annual basis. The Bureau took over during the year the Annual Report on Highways and Motor Vehicle Traffic previously maintained in the Highways Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals. An index of freight rates, on which the branch has been working for some time, was brought some stages nearer conclusion.

EDUCATION

The Annual Survey of Education contained as special features (1) a study of teachers' pensions plans in the different provinces, and (2) additional statistics with regard to higher and university education. Additional compilations of teachers' returns were made for certain of the provinces. The annual report on libraries, which is brought out under the direction of this branch, was also enlarged. The chief of the branch gave a considerable portion of his time to preliminary analysis in connection with the 1931 census, and also completed an extensive investigation into methods of intercensal population estimation in Canada. Special investigations on the statistics of the liquor trade in Canada and of the trend of the salaries of professional and technical officers of the Civil Service (the latter for the Royal Commission of which Mr. E. W. Beatty was chairman) were also completed in the branch.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

A reconstruction on a considerable scale of the tabular matter issued in the Annual Report on the Statistics of Criminal and other Offences in Canada was worked out during the year and will take effect in the forthcoming issue, the revision adding to the compactness and availability of the data. The work of this branch was the subject of numerous inquiries during the year from authorities in various States of the United States, in view of the interest in that country in the setting on foot of similar records.

GENERAL STATISTICS

The issuing of the Canada Year Book and of the Monthly Review of Business Statistics constituted as in past years the main work of this branch, which also brings out certain statistics at first hand on various subjects that do not fall under the other branches of the Bureau, such as employment, divorce, bankruptcies, etc. A departure of the year that met with pronounced success was the issuing of a handbook in the opening week of 1929, entitled "Canada 1930." The handbook, which was illustrated with numerous rotogravures and charts, was intended to present in succinct yet comprehensive form the outstanding facts of recent progress in Canada as well as of the current economic and social situation. It will probably be repeated from year to year.

LIBRARY

Following the removal to the present Statistics building, a consolidation of the library was effected and its contents were more conveniently shelved. The total number of statistical publications catalogued is now nearing 60,000. There was a considerable growth in receipts and loans during the year, increasing general use being made of the library for purposes of reference and investigation. An increase of one in the Library staff enabled this work to be handled with increased efficiency.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

There has been a steady increase in the volume of correspondence with the public, the number of applications for information daily averaging around 100. The number of reports and bulletins issued by the Bureau daily is now between two and three. The annual revision of the Bureau's mailing lists in this connection shows a growing demand—particularly from the business public—an index of the practical uses being made of the Bureau's various activities. The staff of the Bureau averaged around 250 throughout the past year.

Exhibition Commission

During the first month of the fiscal year the transfer of all exhibition material from the temporary quarters at Gun Wharves, Wapping, to the commission's new warehouse and workshops on Blackburn road, West Hampstead, was completed.

In June the former warehouse of the Immigration Department in Liverpool was closed and all material transferred to West Hampstead.

Due to the increasing activities of the Exhibition Commission the need of additional staff called for the appointment of E. E. Freeland, in July, as Chief of the Commercial Division, and of A. T. Seaman, in October, as Assistant Exhibition Commissioner.

EXHIBITIONS

In close collaboration with the Trade Commissioners in the British Isles, and co-operating to the fullest extent with the Empire Marketing Board of the British Government, the Commission took part in the following exhibitions:—

April 2-13	Ideal Homes and Central Trades Exhibition	Bradford	Food products.
April 9-20	Belfast Grocers and Allied Trades Exhibition	Belfast	Food products.
May 1-11	Scottish Grocers Exhibition	Edinburgh	Food products.
May 8-11	Royal Dublin Society Show	Dublin	Food products; natural resources and mfg. goods.
July 3-6	Aldershot Command and District Horse Show	Aldershot	Food products and natural resources.
July 15-20	Empire Exhibition	Plymouth	Food products.
August 13-14	Boscombe Carnival	Boscombe	Advertising propaganda.
Aug. 29-Sept. 11	Bristol's Annual Trade Exhibition	Bristol	Food products and natural resources.
Sept. 2-28	North East Coast Exhibition	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Food products and natural resources.
Sept. 21-27	International Grocers Exhibition	London	Food products.
Oct. 1-12	Food and Cookery Exhibition	Hanley	Food products.
Oct. 2-10	Bristol Grocer Exhibition	Bristol	Food products.
Oct. 9-19	Aberdeen Home Life Exhibition	Aberdeen	Food products and natural resources.
Oct. 9-19	Norwich and Eastern Counties Grocers and Allied Trades Exhibition	Norwich	Food products.

Oct. 10-16	Hull Civic Week and Empire Exhibition	Hull	Food products.
Oct. 15-24	Sheffield Grocers', Bakers', Confectioners and Allied Trades Exhibition	Sheffield	Food products.
Oct. 22-25	51st. Annual Dairy Show	London	Dairy produce.
Oct. 25-Nov. 2	Imperial Fruit Show	Birmingham	Fresh fruit and food products.
Nov. 2-8	Brewers' Exhibition	London	Barley and hops.
Jan. 14-25	Birmingham Grocers', Bakers' and Caterers' Exhibition	Birmingham	Sample selling; food products.
Feb. 17-28	British Industries Fair	London	Sample selling; exhibit of food products and manufactured goods.
Feb. 17-28	British Industries Fair	Birmingham	Heavy manufactured goods and building material.
March 3-8	Canada Week (In collaboration with the Publicity Branch),	Bristol	Food products and sample selling.
March 4-15	Scottish Grocers' and Allied Trades Exhibition	Glasgow	Food products.
March 24-April 17	Daily Mail Ideal Homes Exhibition	London	Food products and sample selling.

Decorative material, grain, etc., was prepared and shipped, on loan, to the following:—

Migration Committee	Hull and District
Rev. Father Pander	Polish Exhibition
Crosse & Blackwell Ltd	Tropical School of Medicine
Colonial Church Society	Southsea
International Boy Scouts Jamboree	Birkenhead
Teachers' Exhibition	Southampton
Trade Exhibition	Scarborough
Empire Overseas Exhibition	Darlington
Empire Overseas Exhibition	York
Messrs. T. Mottershead & Son	Longton Agricultural Show
Educational Exhibition	Gainsborough

Material was prepared and shipped and exhibits set up in the following departmental stores:—

John Barker, Ltd	London
Army and Navy Stores, Ltd	London
Civil Service Supply Association	London
Jas. Shoolbred	London
Wm. Whiteley, Ltd	London
Harrods	London
Fortnum & Mason Ltd	London
Cooper & Co	London
R. A. Lister	Dursley
Spooner & Co	Plymouth

Material was prepared and shipped and a display made in the windows of the following stores throughout the country:—

Jas. Shoolbred	London
Jas. Howell & Co. Ltd	Cardiff
M. Oak	Bolton
Anglo-Empire Fruit Co., London	London
Miller & Steel, Ltd	Ipswich
John Edwards	Blackburn
D. A. Costa	London
Joseph Beckett, Ltd	London
Staniforth & Wibley	London
J. W. Clay	Bournemouth
Co-Operative Society	Bradford
Wm. Boniface	Plymouth
Lloyds Stores	Colchester
Sainsburys Ltd	London
Imperial Institute	London
North-East Coast Exhibition	Newcastle
Trades Exhibition	Edinburgh

Decorative and advertising material was sent to ninety-four bazaars and pageants.

ADVERTISING

Advertising material prepared by the Director of Trade Publicity was warehoused, and 138 shipments of this material were made to different points throughout the country. In addition to these shipments, distribution of Trade and Publicity advertising material was made by members of our staff during the Bristol Shopping Week at 400 shops in Bristol.

TRADE INQUIRIES

Since the Chief of the Commercial Division began his duties as liaison officer between the Exhibition Commission and the Trade Commissioners, about 350 trade inquiries have been received at the different exhibitions, and of these upwards of 200 could be answered directly, being simply the question of where such a product could be purchased, when the name of the importer was given from whom the exhibit had been received. The remainder were immediately passed on to the Trade Commissioner of the district. In addition to these, upwards of 5,000 inquiries were received from consumers. These were handled directly by the officer on the stand by giving the name, or names, of the retailers where the articles could be obtained.

SALE OF SAMPLES

On the recommendation of the Trade Commissioners, and after the support of the importers had been assured, the sale of samples was instituted at the exhibitions. This was organized by the Commercial Division in co-operation with the Director of Trade Publicity, who supplied the labels. It is operated on a self-supporting basis, the small margin of profit being sufficient to pay the wages and expenses of the salesladies required at the different stands.

All samples are marked " Samples only ", with the word " Canada " prominently shown and not more than sixpence is charged for any one article.

At the five exhibitions where samples have been sold, about 20,000 have been disposed of, and the importers are well pleased with the results.

IMMIGRATION

The Immigration Shows are divided into three classes, according to the type of exhibit, first, those in which a marquee is erected and an exhibit set up therein, of this type, there are four, namely:—

May 22-25—Bath and West Agricultural Show, Swindon.
May 29—Royal Counties Agricultural Show, Southampton.
July 9-13—Royal Agricultural Show, Harrogate.
August 7-9—Royal Welsh Agricultural Show, Cardiff.

Secondly, those in which a 40-foot stand was erected, namely:—

May 29-31—Royal Ulster Agricultural Show, Balmoral.
July 23-26—Highland and Agricultural Society's Show, Alloa.
July 31-August 1—Royal Lancashire Agricultural Show, Blackburn.
August 28-30—Southport Agricultural Show, Southport.

Thirdly, those in which a 20-foot stand was erected, 98 in number, in localities best suited to cover the British Isles.

The commission was responsible for preparing and shipping all material for these shows. Officers from this department attended 34 shows, lasting for two or more days. The commission was responsible for erecting, maintaining and dismantling the exhibits at these shows.

Decorative and advertising material was sent to 88 schools and training centres.

Propaganda displays were made in 50 windows on account of immigration. These windows were placed at the disposal of the commission by the Ministry of Labour and different shipping companies throughout the country.

During the year, 879 cases were received in the warehouse and distributed. The average weight of each case is two hundredweight and the number of pieces of literature in each runs from 300 to 5,000, according to the size of the pamphlet.

SCOPE OF COMMISSION'S WORK

The activities of the Exhibition Commission fall naturally under two distinct headings, Trade and Commerce, and Immigration.

Under the latter heading, the commission's work is restricted to the preparation, setting and dismantling of the larger stands and exhibits, and to the preparation and shipping the smaller stands to the Immigration Agent of the locality. The selection of all fairs is entirely in the hands of the Immigration Department.

Under the former heading, the Exhibition Commissioner, in collaboration with the Trade Commissioners in the British Isles, select those exhibitions which promise the greatest returns for the outlay as well as the fairs and exhibitions in which the Empire Marketing Board is participating. In these latter, space and stand are supplied free of charge to the different dominions and Colonies who wish to take advantage of the opportunity.

The erection of the pavilion, and all preparatory work for the International Exhibition at Antwerp, which opened on April 26, 1930, was practically completed by March 31, despite the fact that it was not until late in the year that official sanction was finally given for Canada's participation. Another exhibition in this category is the British Empire Trade Fair, which is to open in March, 1931, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The plans have been drawn up and the contract placed for the erection of Canada's pavilion. Canadian manufacturers and producers had taken about 60 per cent of the exhibit space by the close of the fiscal year.

The British Industries Fair—held in two sections, one at Olympia, London, the other at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham—is an exhibition which calls for special mention being, next to the Leipzig Fair, perhaps the most important and productive annual exhibition in the world. It is local to the extent that only products and manufactures of the British Empire can be shown, but it is international in that buyers from practically every country of the world attend. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the opportunities here offered be taken advantage of to the fullest possible degree. Without exception, every Canadian firm which exhibited at the British Industries Fair was satisfied with the results obtained. It is only regretted that a greater number of Canadian firms did not exhibit.

The explanation is simply that the Canadian producer does not appreciate, in many cases does not know of, the vast opportunities which this Fair offers for extending his market. All parts of the world are reached, and orders having been taken by Canadian firms from countries as widely separated as Germany, Australia and the Argentine Republic.

Motion Picture Bureau

The Director of the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau reports that the last fiscal year was one of the most successful in its history. In practically every branch and phase of their work there was a substantial and encouraging increase in the volume of production and distribution, and the Bureau's activities were further extended into many new fields.

In the Motion Picture Division the volume of film prepared and processed exceeded that for the previous fiscal year by approximately 20 per cent, while the total number of copies of films in active circulation on March 31, 1930, was approximately 35 per cent greater than on March 31, 1929. There was a correspondingly large increase in the volume of production of photographs, lantern slides, enlargements, transparencies and similar material by the Still Photographic Division, while the number of photographs, etc., issued for publication and other such purposes, and consequently the amount of publicity and advertising thereby achieved, was considerably greater.

Of especial note is the increasingly greater extent to which the Bureau's facilities for the production and distribution of motion and still photographic materials were taken advantage of by other Government Departments and organizations. Not only was the total production of such special departmental material increased substantially, but the saving to the Government organizations making use of the service was increasingly large owing to the Bureau's ability to produce such material at lower cost than heretofore, owing to the installation of more up-to-date processing equipment and the introduction of more modern methods.

While the annual appropriation for the Bureau was increased by $25,000, to make a total of $75,000 for the fiscal year under review, as compared to $50,000 for the previous year, the total contingency expenditure was greater only by virtue of increased volume of production, materials used and the natural extension of the Bureau's activities in all fields. The total expenditure of the Bureau for 1929-30 amounted to $74,128.60, but of this amount fully 30 per cent was expended for the purchase and installation of new equipment and the provision of additional facilities to meet the requirements of the increased volume of production.

Due to the rapid and widespread development of the sound film to such an extent that this type almost completely displaced the silent film in so far as the theatrical field was concerned, and the fact that the Bureau lacked the means to produce sound films, there was a decided decrease both in the number of theatrical bookings and the revenue derived therefrom during the fiscal year under review. Since the revenue derived from theatrical bookings is probably our largest individual source of income, there was, as a consequence, a slight decrease in the total revenue of the Bureau as compared with that of the previous fiscal year. That the loss in revenue may be fully attributed to this condition is borne out by the fact that the revenue derived from other sources was substantially greater than for the previous year, but was not sufficient to offset the loss in revenue from theatrical distribution.

The total revenue figures for the past four fiscal years are as follows:—1926-27, $15,128.88; 1927-28, $17,912.06; 1928-29, $25,833.29; 1929-30, $23,416.18.

DISTRIBUTION OF FILMS

The total number of films in active circulation throughout the world on March 31, 1930, was 3,589, representing a total footage of approximately 2,900,000, as compared with 2,779 films representing a total footage of approximately 2,223,200 in active circulation on March 31, 1929. From exhibition reports submitted by our distribution agencies, there is ample evidence that, during the fiscal year under review, there was a much greater "coverage" in each territory in which films were being circulated and exhibited the previous year, while in many new territories, particularly in the Scandinavian countries, central Europe and the West Indies, where heretofore little or no circulation had been secured, wide exhibition of the Bureau's films was achieved during 1929-30.

The schedule below indicates the distribution of the films in active circulation as of March 31, 1930:—

Territory	In Theatrical circulation and revenue-producing	In Theatrical and Non-theatrical circulation, but not revenue-producing
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, etc.	220 (x)	
Austria, Czechoslovakia and other Central European Countries		43 (xx)
Belgium		41 (xx)
Canada	150	400
China		12 (xx)
Cuba		22 (xx)
Czechoslovakia		15 (xx)
France, Switzerland	25	56 (approx.)
Germany		63 (xx)
Great Britain, Irish Free State, etc.	99	191
Hawaii		24 (xx)
Holland		32 (xx)
India		4
Italy		121 (xxx)
Japan		14 (xx)
Norway, Sweden, Denmark		51 (xx)
South Africa		55 (xx)
South America	60	28
Straits Settlements, Netherlands East Indies, etc.		20 (xx)
United States	80	1,594
West Indies, Caribbeans, etc.	5	70
Total	639	2,856

(x) Revenue-producing films in theatrical circulation also used for non-theatrical showings.

(xx) Films in non-theatrical circulation also used for non-revenue-producing theatrical showings.

(xxx) Includes 6 duplicate negatives furnished Italian Government from which 15 positive prints are made at their expense and circulated through the Government film organization L.U.C.E.

Note.—The above schedule does not include films or parts of films furnished during the past year to replace films which had become worn, destroyed, damaged or out-of-date.

It is conservatively estimated that approximately 75,000 feet of replacement film was produced and furnished distributors during the past fiscal year.

The above schedule does not include, either, a large number of films purchased by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies or loaned to them for publicity and advertising purposes; nor does it include a large number of films loaned for short periods to Canadian Pacific, White Star, Cunard, Hamburg-Amerika, North German Lloyd, Canadian-Australian and other steamship lines, for screening on their passenger vessels at sea; nor does it include a large number of films made from our negatives by organizations such as the above, the Ontario Government, etc., for their own purposes.

FILM DISTRIBUTION—GENERAL CONDITIONS, ETC.

Conditions in the motion picture industry during the past fiscal year throughout the world were not nearly so favourable in so far as the Bureau was concerned as during the previous fiscal year. In the theatrical field, the almost complete "turn-over" to sound films and the tremendous growth of the number of theatres and other places of film exhibition making use of sound films very greatly curtailed the outlets for silent product and this caused a very considerable drop both in the amount and extent of theatrical circulation secured for Bureau films as well as a distinct diminution of the revenue derived from this source.

On the other hand, in the educational and other non-theatrical fields where the use of sound films has not grown to any extent and where the use of films is daily becoming more widespread, our distribution both in volume and extent has shown an increase of nearly fifty per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF FILMS IN CANADA

Theatrical.—Owing to the extremely rapid growth in the use of sound films and the fact that the great majority of the theatres to whom we had formerly booked our product were, during the past fiscal year, equipped for the exhibition of sound films, the theatrical distribution of our films in the Dominion has been somewhat less than in the previous year but this is a condition beyond our control and cannot be eradicated until the Bureau is able to meet market requirements and competition in this field by supplying sound films.

Non-theatrical.—Due chiefly to the growing use of motion pictures for educational and other non-theatrical purposes, the domestic distribution of our films in this field increased very considerably during the past fiscal year. This distribution has been largely handled directly by the Bureau through the maintenance of a loan library of our films available at a nominal charge to organizations, institutions and individuals who are able to make use of them. The Bureau has also co-operated fully with the various Provincial Governments, the railway companies, educational institutions and others in making groups of our films available through them in the non-theatrical field in this country and the number of films circulated in this manner continues to grow daily.

DISTRIBUTION ELSEWHERE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

United Kingdom and Irish Free State.—During the fiscal year under review, the distribution in both the theatrical and non-theatrical fields remained about the same in volume and extent as during the previous fiscal year. The introduction and wide use of sound films in this territory curtailed the outlet for films in the theatrical and commercial fields and minimized what appeared to be excellent prospects for much increased circulation at the commencement of the past year. However, the distribution held its own with the previous year and, as soon as the Bureau is in a position to provide sound films, it is fully expected that the theatrical distribution will increase very considerably. In the non-theatrical field, through co-operative arrangements with the Federation of British Industries, the Empire Marketing Board, the British Empire Institute, and other organizations, the circulation of our films has shown a satisfactory increase.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, etc.—Due to new legislation favouring the use of films of British origin, the circulation in the Antipodes has increased very considerably and the revenue derived therefrom has shown a very substantial increase. Circulation in the non-theatrical field has also shown progress due to the growing use of films for education and welfare purposes. The latter circulation has been increased largely through the efforts of the Trade Commissioners in this territory.

South Africa.—Distribution in this country continues to show a satisfactory increase, particularly in the educational and other non-theatrical fields. The theatrical distribution is handled through the largest commercial film distribution and theatre-operating concern in this territory and has been most satisfactory.

British West Indies.—The circulation of the Bureau's films in both the theatrical and non-theatrical fields has increased very largely in the various parts of the British West Indies and in the Caribbean countries which have been grouped as one territory for distribution purposes. During the past year, arangements were made with several commercial film companies to handle selections of the Bureau's films and they have been widely exhibited in increasingly large numbers. In the non-theatrical field, through the efforts of the Trade Commissioners, many special film showings have been arranged, while many films have been made available to various organizations for the same purpose. The number of films in active circulation in the West Indies has, during the past fiscal year, been increased by more than 1,000 per cent.

Straits Settlement.—In this territory, in which the Netherlands East Indies are also grouped, more than twice the number of films as during the previous year have been widely circulated in the theatres through arrangements made with commercial firms operating here by the Trade Commissioner in Java. Practically every theatre in this territory has been exhibiting periodically.

DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Theatrical.—Theatrical circulation in the United States has not been as great as it was hoped during the past year. The growth of sound films and the extreme competition of the more widely known domestic product have been the chief obstacles but, despite conditions in this field, theatrical distribution has shown a quite substantial increase.

Non-theatrical.—Non-theatrical distribution in the United States is perhaps the Bureau's most prolific and valuable field and has shown a marked increase each year. During the past fiscal year, the number of agencies with whom arrangements have been made for circulation either nationally or territorially has increased by five, making a total of 50. The number of films placed in circuiation through these agencies throughout the United States has increased by about 35 per cent and the number of showings secured, while not definitely estimable, is unquestionably much greater.

DISTRIBUTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Norway, Sweden and Denmark.—Heretofore, what circulation was secured in these countries was limited and sporadic and chiefly in the non-theatrical field. During the past fiscal year arrangements have been concluded with the Government-controlled film agencies in these countries to circulate regularly to the chief theatres in these countries a minimum of ten films per pear, and a plan whereby the films for each country shall be interchanged periodically has been developed. The Bureau is now receiving wide circulation in the larger theatres throughout these countries under the above auspices, while a certain amount of non-theatrical circulation is being secured through the efforts of the Trade Commissioner at Oslo.

Belgium.—Considerable theatrical circulation is being secured in both the theatrical and the non-theatrical fields, through a co-operative arrangement with the " Université Cinegraphique Belge," to whom a large number of films have been supplied. Extensive and valuable circulation is being secured not only in Belgium but in France, Holland and Denmark, among educational, welfare and similar organizations and institutions.

Holland.—Extensive theatrical and non-theatrical circulation is being secured in this country by a large commercial agency who purchase groups outright, and their distribution includes certain portions of Denmark and Belgium. In the non-theatrical field, considerable circulation is being obtained through the efforts of the Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam, who has a supply of films on hand available for this purpose.

France and Switzerland.—Due to restrictive legislation against foreign films, the wide circulation enjoyed some years ago in this territory has gradually become negligible, but during the year under review arrangements have been concluded with the largest domestic film concern—" Aubert-Franco Films "—to distribute a series of pictures and, while it is too early to predict what progress will be achieved, circulation in France and Switzerland has already shown a very favourable increase. In the non-theatrical field, considerable circulation has been achieved in this territory through the efforts of the Legation and of the Trade Commissioner's office, and through the supply of special films to a number of well-known lecturers.

Germany.—Circulation in Germany has shown a greater increase than probably any other foreign country during the past year. Extensive theatrical and non-theatrical circulation has been obtained through co-operative arrangements with the North German Lloyd Company, which controls Germany's largest film concern "UFA," and with the Hamburg-Amerika Steamship Company. Through these concerns wide distribution has been secured in German theatres as well as a large number of non-theatrical bookings, and their own officials and lecturers have been supplied with copies of special films to be shown in conjunction with travel promotional efforts. In addition, considerable non-theatrical circulation has been arranged by the Trade Commissioner in Germany, with whom a supply of films is kept available for this purpose. During the past fiscal year some five or six well-known German lecturers were supplied with films to illustrate talks on Canada.

Italy.—In Italy, where the Government exercises rigid control of the exhibition of films and there are regulations requiring that at every film performance an educational film must be shown, the Bureau continued to benefit by a co-operative arrangement with the Government's film organization—L.U.C.E.—to whom duplicate negatives of selected groups of the Bureau's films were supplied. From these negatives, the L.U.C.E. reproduce at least fifteen positive copies from which the widest circulation in both the theatres and in non-theatrical fields under the auspices of the Italian Government is secured.

South America.—The growth in the use of sound films in the chief countries of South America has, to some considerable extent, affected the extent of circulation of the Bureau's product but, despite these adverse conditions, the volume of circulation has not decreased greatly and has been more than offset by increased non-theatrical exhibitions and special showings arranged or made possible by the Trade Commissioners on this continent. To increase the latter type of circulation, groups of films have been placed at the disposal of each of the Trade Commissioners, and arrangements are being made for interchange between offices.

China and Japan.—The Far East does not provide an exceptionally good field, but notwithstanding quite substantial distribution in China and Japan has been secured through the efforts of the Trade Commissioners in these countries, who have been able to make arrangements with film circuits, theatres and other organizations to show the Bureau's films from time to time. Some non-theatrical distribution has also been secured through the International Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau, and through the purchase from time to time by native educational organizations of prints of our films.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF STILL PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

During the past fiscal year, the activities of the Still Photographic Division have probably expanded to a greater extent than during any year of its existence: the volume of production has increased fully 25 per cent.

During the past fiscal year the production of still photographic materials for the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission has been taken over—work which was formerly done either by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service or secured from outside sources. In addition, a great increase in the volume and extent of photographic work for the National Parks of Canada Branch, the Department of Immigration and Colonization, and the Agricultural Department is to be noted. In the latter case, the work has been largely of a technical and scientific nature.

Other developments have been the undertaking of special photographic work for the National Research Council and the Experimental Farm, and greater activities in supplying photographs to news agencies and publications.

CO-OPERATIVE WORK WITH GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS AND ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

The production of motion picture and still photographic material for various governmental departments and associated organizations, has shown a considerable increase.

Among the features of the development of this branch of our work during the past fiscal year has been the taking over of the motion picture equipment of the Photographic Section of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the undertaking of all motion picture production work for this organization; the increased number of technical and scientific films produced for various government departments; and the taking over of practically all motion picture production work for the National Parks of Canada Branch heretofore done by outside commercial concerns.

The governmental departments and branches thereof, and other organizations in some way associated with the Government Service, for whom the Motion Picture Bureau has produced motion pictures and still photographic material, on a co-operative basis, during the past fiscal year, include:

Air Services, R.C.A.F.
Canadian Legation, Washington, D.C.
Canadian Legation, Paris, France.
Canadian War Graves Commission.
Canadian National Railways.
Canadian Pacific Railway.
Canadian Government Trade Commissioners.
Canadian Geographical Society.
Canadian Forestry Association.
Canadian Clubs, Association of.
Central Experimental Farm (12 Divisions).
Chamber of Commerce, British West Indies.
Civil Service Commission.
Department of Agriculture:
    Dairy and Cold Storage Branch
    Entomological Branch
    Fruit Branch
    Health of Animals Branch
    Live Stock Branch (7 Divisions)
    Publications Branch
    Seed Branch.
Department of Immigration and Colonization.
Department of Insurance.
Department of the Interior:
    Secretary's Branch
    National Parks of Canada Branch
    Forestry Branch
    Natural Resources Intelligence Service
    North West Territories and Yukon Branch.
Department of Labour.
Department of Marine and Fisheries:
    Fisheries Branch
    Fish Culture Service
    Deputy Minister's Office
    Hudson Straits Expedition.
Department of Mines:
    Administrative Branch
    Geological Survey Branch
    Mines Branch
    National Museum.
Department of National Defence:
    Minister's Office
    Deputy Minister's Branch
    Historical Section
    Imperial War Graves Commission
    Supply and Transport Services
    Canadian Small Arms School
    Signal Services.

Department of Pensions and National Health.
Department of Public Works.
Department of Railways and Canals.
Department of the Secretary of State.
Department of Trade and Commerce:
  Deputy Minister's Office
  Commercial Intelligence Service
  Electricity and Gas Inspection Service
  Exhibition Commission
  Weights and Measures Branch
  Bureau of Statistics.
Dominion Archives.
House of Commons (Speaker, Sergeant-at-Arms, etc.).
High Commissioner's Office, London, England.
National Council of Women.
National Research Council.
Parliamentary Press Gallery and correspondents.
Prime Minister's Office.
Provincial Government of British Columbia.
Provincial Government of Manitoba.
Provincial Government of New Brunswick.
Provincial Government of Nova Scotia.
Provincial Government of Ontario.
Provincial Government of Quebec.
Provincial Government of Saskatchewan.
Poppy Day Committee.
Post Office Department:
  Postmaster-General's Office
  Secretary's Branch
  Staff and Publicity Branch.
Patent and Copyright Office.
Railway Commission.
United States Legation, Ottawa, Ont.

PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION

Just at the close of the fiscal year under review, the Bureau began the transference of its operations to larger and more modern quarters in one of the buildings of the National Research Council. The plant, specially reconstructed for the purpose, will, with more modern equipment either installed or to be installed, provide for the production of all types of film and photographic material by much more efficient and economical methods and will have much greater capacity than the old plant. It will also provide for the entry of the Bureau into new fields of activities such as the production of sound and 16-mm. films and special types of technical films and photographs such as microscopic pictures, animated drawings, film slides, etc.

The 16-mm. film—a new type of motion picture that has become recognized as the universal sub-standard size throughout the world—has not only been the means of greatly extending the use of films in the non-theatrical fields, particularly for educational, lecturing and advertising purposes, but is now rapidly displacing the use of standard film for such purposes owing to its greater safety and ease in handling and less cost. The Bureau has installed complete semi-automatic mechanical equipment of the latest type for production of this type of film and will enter this field on a large scale during the current fiscal year.

It is expected in the near future to actively enter the production of sound films for theatrical use. Already some preliminary work in this connection has been done, using the facilities of commercial studios, and the results have not only proven satisfactory but the reaction to the films themselves has indicated that there would be a large and profitable field for them.

Publicity

The branch of the Director of Publicity of the Department of Trade and Commerce has during the year continued to carry on various advertising campaigns designed primarily to expand Canadian export trade. In addition, however, to these activities the branch, by reason of an increase in staff, has been able to prepare for use in various newspapers and periodicals throughout the Dominion and elsewhere informative articles and news material.

With respect to advertising conducted during the year, the following statement gives some idea of the number of messages carried, as based upon the circulation of publications in which various advertisements appeared:—

August 24, 1929, one-page advertisement appearing in 125 daily newspapers, financial papers, magazines and general media: total circulation, 2,856,448.

Week of December 9, 1929, advertisement in 604 weekly newspapers, 10 by 5 columns: total circulation, 960,456.

Week of January 9, 1930, advertisement 280 lines by 6 columns in 126 daily newspapers, financial papers, magazines and general media: total circulation, 3,141,944.

From August, 1929, to March, 1930, one- and two-page advertisements appeared in a selected list of trade papers. Ten pages were given to 42 media, and four pages to 2 media: total circulation, 1,435,328.

Total messages distributed in 1929-30 through the above media, 8,394,176. This compares with a total number of messages distributed in 1928-29, amounting to 7,630,931.

In addition to the above advertising placed exclusively in Canada, the branch undertook through an advertising agency to place a succession of three part-page advertisements in three of the most prominent daily publications in Buenos Aires, the object of this advertisement being to do certain spade work in connection with the forthcoming Empire Exhibition to be held in that city in February of 1931. These advertisements were well displayed and secured a certain amount of editorial comment. Further advertising was placed in certain Canadian and foreign annual publications, which were regarded as highly useful for reference purposes.

It may again be stated by this branch that in connection with the year's advertising placed in various publications there has been gratifying editorial reaction, generally indicative of a desire on the part of the publications in question to co-operate in the efforts of the branch to create and expand the export consciousness of the Canadian people. This has been particularly true in connection with the trade journals, whose demand for reading matter to supplement the advertisements placed is constantly growing. An endeavour has been made to select a group of trade journals throughout the Dominion, as representative as possible of the various industries of Canada engaged in or interested in export trade. These journals, with few exceptions, have co-operated in a very satisfactory manner with the branch in furthering the efforts of the Trade Commissioners of Canada to secure new markets for their various clients. Their numbers are constantly increasing, but it has been the policy of this branch to secure from any applicants for advertising all the information possible regarding the industries which they represent, and to have them justify their claims as proper media for the advertising of export trade. The researches conducted by many of them in this direction have been highly valuable.

During the year there has been a considerable demand from various United States publications for advertising from this branch. So far, however, no expenditures have been made in this direction.

The contract entered into between the Department of Trade and Commerce and Reuters Ottawa Bureau on May 1, 1928, for the preparation of a weekly mail service to at least 100 of the principal papers of Central and South America Mexico and Cuba, aggregating at least 50,000 words annually at a cost of $6,000 per annum, has in the opinion of this branch been carried out in a highly satisfactory manner. As a matter of fact, the number of papers to which this service in Spanish has been sent by Reuters now numbers over 200 instead of 100, and the aggregate wordage is approximately 65,000 instead of 50,000. In addition, the company is now undertaking to send selected Canadian photographs to a number of the papers which are now taking the news service. The company also undertakes to keep in close touch with the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the various countries concerned, and to secure from them suggestions as to any improvement which can be made in this service which has as its purpose the promotion in Latin American countries of interest in Canada and Canadian activities, commercial, financial and industrial. All items sent by this service have been mailed also to the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the countries referred to.

This branch has had in mind for some time past the supplementation of this news service by a certain amount of advertising in a selected list of the publications of Latin American countries.

Throughout the year a daily radio news service has been compiled by the Canadian Press and broadcasted free through the auspices of the Department of Marine and Fisheries to Pacific liners. Prior to the inauguration of this service, which is paid for by this branch at the rate of $100 a month, complaints had been received from persons returning from or going to the Orient or elsewhere, that the bulk of news transmitted was of almost purely United States origin. The service now being broadcasted is almost entirely of British and Canadian origin. The suggestion has been made that a similar service be provided for Atlantic liners.

This branch has during the fiscal year prepared and distributed a weekly review of Government statistics and a number of brief articles based on the reports of the Canadian Trade Commissioners abroad. These have been given wide publicity throughout Canada, and have greatly helped to make known the value of the service performed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Commercial Intelligence Service. Special publicity campaigns have been carried out to arouse interest in the International Exhibition at Antwerp and in the British Empire Trade Fair at Buenos Aires. Special news articles have been issued from this branch in connection with appointments or changes in the Commercial Intelligence Service and the arrival in Canada of various Trade Commissioners, and in connection with the changes in personnel of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada. In co-operation with Mr. D. G. Gerahty, Director of Canadian Publicity in the United Kingdom, the branch has secured publication of numerous photographs and news items supplied by Mr. Gerahty, and was able to give wide publicity to the successful campaign in Bristol known as Bristol Canada Week.

Special lengthy articles have been prepared for many important magazines, and special editions of newspapers throughout the world. In addition, special articles and year-end reviews have been prepared and generally circulated throughout the daily and financial press of Canada, and in various trade publications.

During the year the Department has worked in satisfactory co-operation with the Canadian Press and Reuters in the dissemination of news.

TRADE PUBLICITY IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Director of Trade Publicity in Great Britain reports as follows:

The conclusion of the second year of this Branch's existence shows a very great extension in its activities. Probably the most important work accomplished has been arranging window and counter displays in fruit shops and groceries throughout the British Isles. It will readily be seen that the creation of a window display by a retailer of Canadian goods which he is stocking, completes the last link in the chain of distribution between the importer and the consuming public. Manifestly window displays purely for display purposes and not of goods which are actually in stock, have little value.

It has been for many years the practice in this country for retailers to place a high valuation upon space in their windows allocated for the display of proprietary articles; such space is easily rented. It has been the object of this branch to provide the retailer with attractive display matter, which costs a considerable sum in the mass, but when worked out on a basis of so much per retailer, is trifling.

During the year the number of grocers making a display of Canadian products, in practically all cases for a period lasting one week, totalled approximately 9,200. This figure does not take into account what has in a large number of cases occurred, that the same display matter has been used a second and a third time.

In addition to displays secured in the windows of grocers, a number in excess of 11,000 fruit shops, during the Canadian apple season from November to April, displayed sets of apple advertising material. The preponderance of displays of apple material secured is accounted for by the fact that this branch had the services of the Fruit Trades Federation, with ready-made machinery for distribution, which greatly facilitated the work. The latter was also facilitated by the operation of the Merchandise Marks Act, which is intended to make the people of this country conscious, where they were not conscious before, of the origins of the commodities they purchase.

Canada weeks were organized in two cities during the year, Glasgow and Bristol.

SPECIAL DISPLAYS BY THE LEADING DEPARTMENT STORES

During the year under review arrangements have been made with the following important stores in London to organize special displays of Canadian produce: William Whiteley's; Shoolbred's; Army and Navy Stores; Civil Service Supply Association; Haymarket Stores; and John Barkers. The above firms, who have excellent facilities for display, devoted important windows and valuable space in the interior of the stores, to an exhibition of Canadian products, which was not only a commercial display, but assisted to a very appreciable extent with grain, processed fruits, plaques and other matter loaned by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission.

UNPAID PRESS PUBLICITY

The most important function of the branch from its inception has been the securing of unpaid space for publicity matter in the British daily press, trade press, and magazines. During the year this work has been carried on with great success. In addition a certain amount of matter largely focussed on exhibitions has been disseminated. A number in excess of 15,000 press cuttings has by this joint means been secured, giving to Canada prominence in the news of the day more than that given to any other portion of the British Empire, if sporting news be excepted.

Expressed in monetary terms, on the most conservative basis of calculation, bearing in mind the ordinary advertising rates of publications in this country, the publicity secured by this branch has greatly exceeded the total appropriation expended by the branch.

APPRENTICE GROCERS' SCHOLARSHIP TOUR OF CANADA

Mr. C. L. T. Beeching, O.B.E., Secretary of the Institute of Certified Grocers, at the head of a party of five students of the Institute, sailed in the ss. *Laurentic* on Friday, August 16, 1929, for Canada, where they made a tour of the food producing centres in Eastern and Central Canada. The tour was arranged by the Publicity Branch in co-operation with the Institute, and very valuable assistance was rendered by the Canadian National Railways.

LISTS OF STOCKISTS OF CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS

An innovation which has been well received, has been the printing of lists of stockists of Canadian food products in the areas where exhibitions are being held. This provides a simple method of informing the public where they may buy any particular Canadian product in which they are interested. Lists of stockists have been prepared in the following districts: Hull, York and district; Bristol and Bath; Glasgow; and the North-East Coast Area.

EXHIBITIONS

During the year the Publicity Branch actively co-operated with the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission by making all publicity arrangements at twenty-four exhibitions. The assistance rendered consisted of preparing advertisements in catalogues and other special publications devoted to the exhibitions, and in certain cases where there was sufficient justification, in preparing advertisements in the daily press and trade press. Publicity matter designed for free insertion was distributed to the press in all cases, with varying results.

EXHIBITS AT SCHOOLS

Much of the printed matter prepared by this branch, both letterpress and illustrated, has been found, although not designed to that end, to have a considerable educational interest. It has been thought advisable in all cases to meet the request of schools for printed matter. A number of schools have spontaneously offered prizes to their pupils for the best coloured copies of our posters.

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES

The Director of the branch has received a number of applications from time to time for lecturers and speakers on Canadian subjects. In certain cases he has complied himself, and in others arranged for speakers. These have included certain paid lecturers fully qualified to speak on their subjects, and prominent Canadians in London such as Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent General for Ontario, Mr. C. J. Hanratty, Chief of the Press Bureau of the Canadian National Railways, and others.

EMPIRE WEEKS

During the course of the year Empire Weeks have been organized by the Empire Marketing Board in the following towns and cities in Great Britain:

London, Plymouth, Walton-on-Thames, Clapham, Staines, Chingford, Belfast, Southampton, Bromley, Abertillery, Hull, Aldershot, Fort Talbot, and Mexborough.

In conjunction with these Empire Weeks, the Publicity Branch has co-operated with the Exhibition Commission and with the Empire Marketing Board.

Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada

MOVEMENT AND HANDLING OF 1929 WESTERN CANADIAN GRAIN CROPS

The outturn of the 1929 grain harvest in the Prairie provinces was a great disappointment, not only to farmers but to transportation and industrial interests and the grain trade generally. And to make matters worse, the prospect of marketing the surplus abroad at a price ensuring a good return to farmers appeared more difficult as the season progressed. The wheat crop of 1928 had proved to be some 543 million bushels, far exceeding that of any previous season; whilst Argentina also reaped the largest crop in its history and the United States had a substantial surplus to market. The result of this was a volume of export grain far in excess of the requirements of importing countries, and the carry-over at the end of the season was the largest ever known.

The 1929 crops in Europe, both of wheat and coarse grains, turned out to be of much larger volume than usual. This was a particularly fortunate circumstance for those countries usually importing considerable grain to augment native production, as owing to financial stringency it was essential that every effort be made to utilize their own grain and avoid the necessity of importing further supplies as far as possible. To ensure this, and to encourage an increased home production, Germany, France and Italy placed heavy duties upon imported grain and flour. France also ordered millers to use 97 per cent home grown wheat in milling, and Germany ordered that at least 50 per cent of the amount milled be home-grown wheat.

In spite of these conditions, Argentina continued shipping its surplus to Europe throughout the fall season; the storage facilities in that country being limited, thus making essential the movement of the crop to make room for the crop to be harvested in the winter. A great deal of this grain arrived in European ports unsold to be offered for what it would fetch, and as the storage facilities were already fully taken up, it became necessary for purchasers of the grain to charter the vessels in which it arrived as storage boats for periods of from one to three months. This flood of Argentine wheat not only depressed price levels, but effectually cut off the usual demand for North American wheat, so that the possibility of marketing the carry-over of 1928 grain, plus the surplus from the 1929 crop, without leaving another large carry-over appeared extremely remote.

In order to maintain favourable financial and business conditions throughout the country, and to provide capital for the development of natural resources, Canadian exports must exceed the value of imports and thus provide new capital to the extent of the difference. The effect of the substantial reduction in the volume of grain exported during the season of 1929-30 to date has already been quite pronounced in all parts of the country.

The grading of the wheat crop is remarkably high, as will be seen from Table B appended. The quality of the Argentine crop, on the other hand, is very poor and the amount of exportable surplus far below the average. A larger proportion of the European import requirements during the balance of the crop year will be purchased in North America, and the superior quality of Canadian wheat will undoubtedly ensure Canadian exporters receiving a large share of the business.

The following tables indicate (*a*) the total quantities of wheat and other grains received at principal terminal points during the first eight months of the crop year 1929-30 (ending March 31, 1930); and (*b*) the number of cars of new wheat, and percentage, grading into each of the principal grades during the first eight months of the crop year 1929-30, as compared with the same period of the year previous.

(a) TOTAL RECEIPTS AT TERMINAL POINTS IN THE WESTERN GRAIN INSPECTION DIVISION, AUGUST 1, 1929, TO MARCH 31, 1930

—	Wheat	Other grains	Total
	net bus.	net bus.	net bus.
Fort William-Port Arthur	88,435,516	22,094,215	110,529,731
Vancouver	39,387,108	960,434	40,347,542
Victoria	....	....	....
Prince Rupert	1,118,591	395	1,118,986
Canadian Government Interior Terminal elevators—			
Calgary	2,790,970	154,141	2,945,111
Edmonton	1,877,507	703,224	2,580,731
Moose Jaw	2,675,272	343,571	3,018,843
Saskatoon	2,590,988	159,194	2,750,182

(b) GRADING OF NEW CROP WHEAT, BY PRINCIPAL GRADES, INSPECTED TO THE END OF MARCH, 1930, AS COMPARED WITH THE GRADING OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S CROP FOR THE SAME PERIOD

—	1929		1928	
		%		%
1 Manitoba Hard	2,733cars or	2·62	...... cars or	.....
1 Manitoba Northern	37,375 “	35·86	3,886 “	1·44
2 Manitoba Northern	40,611 “	38·96	34,407 “	12·74
3 Manitoba Northern	14,870 “	14·26	56,032 “	20·75
Number 4	2,383 “	2·29	55,911 “	20·7
Total contract grades	97,972 cars or	93·99	150,236 cars or	55·63
Number 5	607 “	0·58	49,079 “	18·17
Number 6	232 “	0·22	45,401 “	16·81
Feed	152 “	0·15	17,600 “	6·52
No Grade	2,209 “	2·12	4,658 “	1·73
Others	3,062 “	2·94	3,083 “	1·14
Total, other than Durum	104,234 “	100·00	270,057 “	100·00
1 C.W. Amber Durum	995 cars or	16·66	158 cars or	0·95
2 C.W. Amber Durum	2,088 “	34·96	3,166 “	18·93
3 C.W. Amber Durum	1,142 “	19·12	7,070 “	42·27
4 C.W. Amber Durum	96 “	1·61	2,907 “	17·38
Others Durum	1,651 “	27·65	3,424 “	20·47
Total, Durum	5,972 “	100·00	16,725 “	100·00

Weights and Measures Inspection

The Director of the Weights and Measures Service reports that, although the financial returns for the year ending March 31, 1930, show a drop of very nearly $10,000 in the surplus, compared with 1929, the fact is more creditable than otherwise to the service.

Figures and totals do not mirror weights and measures work in its true perspective or usefulness. Efficiency embodies economy and economy reacts on monetary totals. To those who pay inspection fees a large surplus is a challenge, so that, within the principle of self-support, improved finances, through increasing inspection work, should ease inspection charges collectable from trade and industry.

Because of the surplus of $72,534.88 for 1928-29, instructions were issued to the service to reduce the cartage levy by about 10 per cent (the cartage levy is a charge that is made at each inspection, in addition to the statutory inspection fee, on a pro rata basis, to cover the cost of transporting and carting test weights and standards), and the records show this reduction amounted to $7,185.45 for 1929-30.

Increasing work, however, offset this reduction and closed the year with an increase in revenue of $8,050.64. The figures are as follows:—

—	1928-29	1929-30	Increase
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue	399,308 06	407,358 70	8,050 64
Expenditure	326,773 18	344,566 35	17,793 17
Surplus	72,534 88	62,792 35	

If no unforeseen and radical changes take place in trade practices, such as might dispense with a whole class of inspectable equipment, as the chain stores and package goods have greatly reduced the number of retail shop scales, the time may not be far distant when the statutory inspection fees alone will carry the Service and permit of the elimination of the cartage levy altogether, except in special cases, and so free the service from an unpopular charge.

INSPECTION STATISTICS

The following table gives a summary of the weights and measures equipment inspected during the year:—

Articles	Submitted	Verefied	Rejected	Percent. of Rejection
Weights (Dom.)	85,631	81,675	3,956	4·6
Weights (metric)	1,214	1,195	19	1·5
Measures of capacity (Dom.)	90,302	89,581	721	0·8
Measures of length	11,696	11,561	135	1·1
Milk cans	71,166	71,084	82	0·1
Ice cream containers	47,408	47,407	1	....
Measuring devices	45,945	41,294	4,651	10·1
Tank wagons	1,273	1,265	8	0·6
Babcock glassware	34,354	34,008	346	1·0
Weighing machines	185,720	165,090	20,630	11·1
Weighing machines (metric)	504	482	22	4·3
	575,213	544,642	30,571	....

SEIZURES AND PROSECUTIONS

During the year thirty-six weighing machines were seized as unfit or unlawful for use, and fourteen miscellaneous articles, mostly inaccurate measures.

There were sixteen prosecutions, convictions being secured in all cases, the fines totalling $110.

Of these, six proceedings were for the sale of short weight, a source of trouble that unfortunately seems to be on the increase and to which the Weights and Measures Service is giving closer attention, as it not only involves fraud upon the public, but embodies a most destructive element of unfair competition.

The comparative fewness of rejections, seizures and prosecutions is mainly due to the Canadian system of inspection of all equipment before it is sold or taken into use for trade, and to the holding of all importations by the Customs officials until approved or refused entry by the nearest Inspector of Weights and Measures. This keeps the country almost free from fraudulent, defective, unlawful and cheap devices.

More particular information concerning the Weights and Measures Service, with detailed statistics, can be found in the separate Weights and Measures Annual Report.

Electricity and Gas Inspection Services

The following is a comparative statement concerning the activities of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch for the two years ending March 31, 1930, furnished by the director:—

—	1928-29	1929-30
Electricity and Gas Inspection Acts—		
Electricity meters tested	324,998	345,052
Gas meters tested	134,161	144,517
Total number of meters tested	459,159	489,569
Revenue—		
Electricity inspection	$ 212,251 65	$ 228,168 00
Gas inspection	92,447 90	100,838 10
Total revenue	$ 304,699 55	$ 329,006 10

—	1928–29	1929–30
Expenditure—		
Electricity inspection	$ 143,790 81	$ 162,866 61
Gas inspection	60,036 70	61,070 11
Total expenditure	$ 203,827 51	$ 223,936 72
Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act—		
Revenue—		
Export tax	$ 351,108 78	$ 318,042 36
Licence fees	675 00	750 00
Total revenue	$ 351,783 78	$ 318,792 36
Expenditure—		
Travelling expenses	$ 283 81	$ 210 14
Total revenue for branch	$ 656,483 33	$ 647,798 46
Total expenditures for branch	204,111 30	224,146 86
Surplus	$ 452,372 03	$ 423,651 60

As regards the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services, this statement shows a general increase over the previous year. There is an increase in the total number of meters tested of 30,410; in revenue of $24,306.55; and in expenditure of $20,109.21. The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the year amounts to $105,069.38, an increase of $4,197.34 over the previous year.

The amounts required to pay the salaries of the officers at headquarters at Ottawa and the rent, fuel and furniture for the Services as a whole do not enter into the calculations in arriving at the foregoing figures.

GAS INSPECTION SERVICE

The total number of meters tested for the year was 144,517, an increase of 10,356 over the previous year, of which number 39,816 were new meters. The number of meters in use on March 31, 1930, on manufactured gas was 520,788, an increase of 16,288 over the previous year.

The number of cubic feet of manufactured gas sold during the year was 18,418,879,100, an increase of 1,496,855,600 over the previous year. There were 3,646 calorific tests made throughout the Dominion of Canada, and the average heating value was found to be 492·8 B.T.U's per cubic foot. The standard required by regulation is 450 B.T.U's per cubic foot.

The production of natural gas continues to increase very rapidly. During the past year 31,880,844,600 cubic feet were supplied, an increase of 6,389,398,600 cubic feet. The number of meters in service on March 31, 1930, measuring natural gas was 118,390, an increase of 10,796.

During the year one prosecution was instituted for infraction of the Gas Inspection Act, the offence being the illegal use of a gas meter seal. A conviction was obtained and a fine imposed.

ELECTRICTY INSPECTION SERVICE

The work connected with this Service continues to increase. During the past year 345,052 meters were tested, an increase of 20,054 over the previous year. The number of new meters tested was 109,289, and the total number of meters in service on March 31, 1930, was approximately 1,582,000.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS STANDARDS LABORATORIES

The work performed in the laboratories in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver continues to play a very important part in the activities of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services. The periodic calibration and checking of the inspection standards supplied to the outside Inspectors is particularly important and requires more painstaking work each year as the outside companies are more exacting in their demands for greater accuracy.

During the past year 122 rotating standards, 49 wattmeters, 26 voltmeters and 24 ammeters were checked for our own inspection service and for outside companies and other departments of the Government 14 rotating standards, 24 wattmeters, 15 voltmeters and 8 ammeters were checked.

In connection with the approval of meters for use in Canada, 42 electric meters and one gas meter were examined and tested, of which 15 electric meters and one gas meter were approved.

EXPORTATION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY

During the past year the number of kilowatt hours produced for export was 1,497,106,389, a decrease of 107,105,887. This decrease is equivalent to 16,389 horse-power years. The revenue collected by virtue of the export duty and licence fees was $318,792.36, and the expenditure was $210.14.

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions

The expenditure on mail subsidies and steamship Subventions during 1929-30, according to the secretary of the department, totalled $1,083,436.48 as against $1,026,375.14 in the previous year—an increase of $57,061.34.

This amount is divided as follows:—

OCEAN SERVICES

Services on the Atlantic Ocean	$ 224,583 26
Services on the Pacific Ocean	194,600 00
	$ 419,183 26

LOCAL SERVICES

(a) *Interprovincial Services*—	
(1) Between Quebec and New Brunswick	$ 3,000 00
(2) Between Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia	50,000 00
(3) Between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	35,000 00
(4) Between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	49,000 00
	$ 137,000 00

(b) *Provincial Services*—	
(1) British Columbia	$ 94,692 86
(2) New Brunswick	30,500 00
(3) Nova Scotia	184,078 97
(4) Ontario	11,000 00
(5) Prince Edward Island	5,000 00
(6) Quebec	197,687 50
	$ 522,959 33

In addition to these amounts, $4,293.89 was expended in the inspection of subsidized services in Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND AUSTRALIA SERVICE

Towards the close of 1928 a number of requests were received by the department from British Columbia firms for the establishment of a subsidized freight steamship or motorship service, chiefly for the purpose of carrying lumber from British Columbia to Australia, and to develop Canadian business in that market.

These requests came from a number of British Columbia firms, and were strongly supported by British Columbia associations representing the timber trade, including the Associated Timber Exporters of Vancouver, the Timber Industries Council of British Columbia, and the Timber Holders' Association of British Columbia.

On May 14, 1929, a call for tenders was issued, for a service to commence in August 1929.

Six tenders were received, and the tender of the Australian British Columbia Shipping Co., Limited, of Vancouver, was accepted for a period of three years, commencing in August, 1929, at a subsidy of $7,700 per trip, or $92,400 per annum.

Up to the present date the results of this service have been exceedingly good. A sailing has been made each month, and each ship has been fully loaded, carrying from 4 to 4½ million feet of lumber, as well as small quantities of box shooks and other goods.

There is no doubt that if it had not been for this subsidized service the greater part of these cargoes would not have been exported to Australia at all.

OTHER OCEAN SERVICES

The freight services from Eastern Canada to Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine; from Canada to South Africa; and from British Columbia to the British West Indies, continue to show excellent results.

COASTAL SERVICES

Grand Manan and the Mainland.—The new motorship *Grand Manan II,* was placed in service on February 22, 1930, as the result of a call for tenders in 1928, and the acceptance of the tender of the Grand Manan Steamboat Company, who built the *Grand Manan II* especially for the important coastal service between Grand Manan and the Mainland.

The new motorship is very comfortably fitted for passengers, and will carry a large quantity of freight, as well as a number of automobiles. Her speed is considerably in excess of the old *Grand Manan,* which was on this route for many years, and she is giving every satisfaction.

Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence.—The steamer *Aspy,* operated by the North Shore Steamship Company, on the Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence service, has increased her service to Bay St. Lawrence, as a result of new arrangements with the Department, and now makes two trips a week to that point throughout the season of navigation, instead of during the summer months only, as was the case in former years. This additional service was granted at an increased cost to the Government of $7,000 per annum. It has been put into force as the result of strong representations made by the fishermen living in the small fishing villages in the northern part of Victoria county.

It was pointed out that the best fishing season along this coast is in the fall, and that both in the fall and in the spring two trips a week are urgently required for the carriage of fish and fishing supplies, and for the benefit of the residents in the coastal ports, who are entirely dependent upon the steamer for their communications.

These requests were supported by the Department of Fisheries, and the increased service went into force on December 9, 1929, and continued until January 1, 1930, when navigation closed.

A full service of two round trips a week will now be performed to Bay St. Lawrence throughout each season of navigation for a period of five years.

Mulgrave, Arichat and Petit de Grat.—On the Mulgrave, Arichat and Petit de Grat Service, the new motorship *Ile Madame* commenced to run on August 19, 1929. She is a vessel of 163 gross tons, specially constructed for the route, and capable of carrying 50 passengers and 125 tons of freight, and replaces the *Prince Albert,* which was crushed by ice on March 6, 1929.

The other coastal services subsidized by the department, which are 44 in number, continued their usual operations during the year, serving the coastal towns, villages and settlements of British Columbia, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and providing means for passenger, freight and mail communications between the small coastal ports and their sources of supply and markets in the larger centres of population.

Precious Metals Marking Act

Mr. W. J. Ryan, Inspector under the Precious Metals Marking Act, reports that throughout Canada the trade—particularly the jewelry trade—is becoming more familiar with the Precious Metals Marking Act and all its requirements, as is shown by the increased respect that is shown for it each succeeding year.

The few exceptions are those who are newcomers to Canada, whose business is done chiefly by mail order. This line of business is rapidly decreasing owing to the growth of departmental and chain stores throughout the country.

The large departmental stores handling so extensively the lines of merchandise that come within the Precious Metals Marking Act have expert merchandise managers, who have all been provided with copies of the Act and instructed by the general managers to adhere strictly to its requirements, and such instructions have been complied with satisfactorily.

There were but four prosecutions during the year for disregarding the Act. In each case the articles complained of were marked in such a manner as to mislead and deceive, and were all made outside of Canada. The four dealers were convicted and fined.

Since the Canadian manufacturers have shown their appreciation of the Act by respecting its every requirement, the Inspector of the Precious Metals Marking Act again recommends that a national mark be adopted by manufacturers, such mark to be applied to their product.

With such a mark the buying public would be protected by the Act, and could depend on the quality, particularly when they knew that only goods made in Canada could legally bear the National Mark.

Further, the adoption of a national mark for Canadian-made goods, the inspector believes, would increase the number of employed in the production of same.

Bounties

BOUNTY PAID ON COPPER BARS

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928; 12,514,446 lbs. at ½c.	$	62,572 24
July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929; 6, 837,124 lbs. at ½c.		34,185 63
July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930; 7,707,370 lbs. at ½c.		38,536 86

Note.—A claim for bounty on 1,849,298 pounds of copper bars amounting to $9,246.49, which was received in June, 1930, is being held for adjustment and is not included in the above statement.

BOUNTY PAID ON HEMP

Calendar year 1927, 203,087 lbs. at 1⅜c.	$	2,792 43
Calendar year 1928, 826,821 lbs. at 1¼c.		10,335 25
Calendar year 1929, 666,113 lbs. at 1⅛c.		7,493 77

Revenue and Expenditure

Appended will be found the usual statements of revenue and expenditure of the department for the last fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. C. T. O'HARA,
Deputy Minister.

REVENUE—DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

SUMMARY of the Revenue of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the Services indicated during a period of seventeen years, i.e., April 1, 1913 to March 31, 1930.

Fiscal Year	Canada Grain Act	Canadian Government Elevators	Weights and Measures *(a)*	Gas and Electricity	Electricity Exportation Act *(b)*	Culler's Fees *(c)*	Board of Grain Supervisors	War Trade Board	Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau	Patent Fees *(d)*	Miscellaneous Revenue	Totals
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1913-14	402,689 87	107,494 14	–	–	–	1,799 40	–	–	–	–	14 78	511,998 19
1914-15	276,711 45	240,323 18	–	–	–	3,114 54	–	–	–	–	896 76	521,045 93
1915-16	469,049 69	444,566 77	–	–	–	1,737 07	–	–	–	–	22,225 09	937,578 62
1916-17	569,772 65	890,038 75	–	–	–	1,554 78	–	–	–	–	2,033 15	1,463,399 33
1917-18	563,266 92	936,608 96	–	–	–	1,342 18	–	–	–	–	26,608 51	1,527,826 57
1918-19	340,545 75	741,523 88	–	–	–	1,229 49	–	–	–	275,708 85	64,458 40	1,423,466 37
1919-20	394,309 77	698,295 82	149,473 43	175,125 27	–	1,272 82	350,000 00	262,469 34	–	354,496 97	152,556 17	2,537,999 59
1920-21	810,952 57	672,325 00	264,218 95	211,828 60	–	2,070 15	–	–	11,917 06	–	93,413 17	2,066,725 50
1921-22	1,133,121 87	804,201 16	269,805 65	221,550 80	–	–	–	–	2,805 27	–	12,690 95	2,444,175 70
1922-23	1,503,616 09	860,421 39	278,259 04	204,420 31	–	–	–	–	16,141 10	–	1,497 67	2,864,355 60
1923-24	1,661,223 84	658,747 21	290,175 30	220,227 05	–	–	–	–	17,090 98	–	3,062 90	2,850,527 28
1924-25	1,446,199 79	876,566 00	293,764 87	216,413 90	–	–	–	–	27,876 79	–	17,288 33	2,878,109 68
1925-26	1,642,054 30	1,043,481 89	315,703 65	247,221 40	288,992 41	–	–	–	22,163 50	–	2,613 96	3,562,231 11
1926-27	1,582,807 21	1,000,176 94	333,034 24	257,724 35	358,072 39	–	–	–	15,129 08	–	16,885 85	3,563,830 06
1927-28	1,718,803 04	959,074 48	361,690 13	275,277 05	374,351 21	–	–	–	17,912 26	327,231 44	5,621 92	4,039,961 53
1928-29	2,179,435 23	807,435 27	399,308 06	304,699 55	351,783 78	–	–	–	25,883 29	–	43,991 83	4,112 537 01
1929-30	1,140,436 97	906,770 12	407,358 70	329,006 10	318,792 36	–	–	–	23,416 18	–	31,599 02	3,157,379 45
	17,834,997 01	12,648,050 96	3,362,792 02	2,663,494 38	1,691,992 15	14,120 43	350,000 00	262,469 34	180,335 51	957,437 26	497,458 46	40,463,147 52

(a) Prior to September, 1918, the Weights and Measures and Gas and Electricity Services were under the Department of Inland Revenue.
(b) The Electricity and Exportation Act was passed on April 27, 1907, but no export duty was imposed until April 1, 1925.
(c) Cullers Act abolished in 1921.
(d) Patent Office under Trade and Commerce during 1918-19—1919-20; and eight months during 1927-28.

EXPENDITURE—DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1920, TO MARCH 31, 1930

—	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government	406,563 34	289,466 27	387,354 97	412,783 00	465,460 86	444,766 24	465,464 14	481,831 75	633,965 65	543,374 42	585,615 40
Canada Grain Act	617,781 33	654,615 58	868,970 07	953,342 39	1,132,664 10	1,098,288 66	1,149,118 54	1,580,258 40	1,648,562 37	1,856,202 06	1,866,463 60
Commercial Intelligence	191,896 14	237,688 67	229,246 87	304,859 41	315,686 95	315,032 45	320,837 34	357,415 25	413,294 31	495,183 92	663,378 10
Elevators, Operation and Management	307,815 95	404,949 77	366,029 93	432,812 35	417,016 96	333,501 17	409,029 65	470,271 00	443,046 92	430,384 38	404,763 85
Elevators, Construction and Maintenance	895 00	9,749 51	2,531 18	74,356 95	110,744 96	1,538,052 82	1,775,144 02	379,435 46	370,860 73	16,056 35	–
Bureau of Statistics	82,517 55	237,483 89	134,697 34	103,857 87	99,081 04	76,150 35	82,413 26	105,293 82	101,892 16	114,609 71	127,760 06
Census	–	–	1,664,088 04	259,148 28	158,015 70	40,800 09	–	455,559 24	61,764 34	15,085 04	12,235 54
Research Council	94,507 23	109,577 48	119,563 37	105,210 96	119,810 90	116,213 66	134,996 60	150,000 00	169,998 41	299,745 68	398,256 60
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1,632,905 80	1,094,508 89	1,105,895 91	1,070,684 08	1,105,086 76	1,055,643 23	1,078,038 10	1,008,998 92	844,590 76	1,026,375 14	1,083,436 48
West India Cable	33,723 91	34,066 07	38,917 79	38,933 32	38,933 32	19,466 66	–	–	–	–	–
Weights and Measures Inspection	226,851 82	267,909 35	286,165 55	279,855 25	293,715 94	285,041 46	293,193 65	301,437 72	306,194 55	326,773 18	344,566 35
Electricity and Gas Inspection	119,474 93	138,000 00	145,145 88	156,702 26	169,672 31	163,072 79	167,028 24	174,461 45	192,298 84	203,827 51	223,936 72
Demobilization	1,057,859 25	71,959 63	1,710 46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bounties	352,558 52	149,202 35	100,140 14	95,749 93	79,809 54	72,043 73	31,783 82	164,791 01	82,806 86	79,290 10	40,029 84
British and Foreign News Service	–	–	–	–	21,333 34	32,000 00	32,000 00	32,000 00	32,000 00	32,000 00	32,000 00
Exhibitions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(d)38,012 41	295,038 32	385,646 48
Publicity and Advertising	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80,941 86	149,890 80	219,596 45
Miscellaneous	632,643 82	(b) 55,316 41	559,894 12	354,805 78	730,359 18	283,016 00	191,975 35	165,637 71	286,760 96	243,138 32	218,735 71
	5,757,994 59 (c)	3,754,493 87	6,010,351 62	4,643,101 83	5,257,391 86	5,873,089 31	6,131,022 71	5,827,391 73	5,706,991 13	6,126,974 93	6,606,421 18

NOTES—

(a) This amount includes salaries and contingencies of the Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks Branch, for eight months, April 1-Nov. 30, 1927, totalling $119,626.74.

(b) This item was reduced by refunds from the sale of pig iron, amounting to $801,793.91.

(c) The difference between this figure and that shown by the Auditor General's Report is $4,805.39—"Civil Government Salaries," detailed under Health Department.

(d) This amount covers the expenditures from December 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928.

MISCELLANEOUS for 1923-24 included the following:—

Provisional Bonus Allowance	$ 139,521 81
Printing Parliamentary and Departmental Publications	114,606 39
Royal Commission to Inquire into Grain Trade	120,212 01
Canadian Exhibition Train	106,062 74
Japanese Relief	182,369 65
Other Miscellaneous	67,586 58
	$ 730,359 18

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA
HON. H. H. STEVENS, Minister F. C. T. O'HARA, Deputy Minister

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INSPECTION SERVICE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

OTTAWA, July 20, 1930.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Weights and Measures Inspection Service, together with statistical statements, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

F. C. T. O'HARA,
Deputy Minister

Mr. E. O. Way, Director of Weights and Measures, reports as follows:—

Compared with 1928-29, the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31st 1930, were as follows; details by districts and provinces being given in Appendix "A".

—	1928-29	1929-30	Increase
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue	399,308 06	407,358 70	8,050 64
Expenditure	326,773 18	344,566 35	17,793 17
Surplus	72,534 88	62,792 35	

A better idea of the year's work is given by the following analysis of the revenue items.

—	1928-29	1929-30
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Inspection fees	325,554 90	341,151 30
Cartage	61,677 20	54,491 75
Special expenses	5,947 75	5,976 80
Adjusting fees	1,685 70	1,428 10
Post Office fees	2,500 00	2,500 00
Laboratory fees (Ottawa)	1,881 20	1,700 40
Penalties	37 00	110 00
Casual revenue	24 31	0 35
	399,308 06	407,358 70

The above shows that inspection work proper increased by $15,596.40, and that in spite of increased work and travelling, a reduction was made in the cartage charge of $7,185.45, or 11.6%, which represents that much saving in the cost of inspection to the trading community.

This may not appeal as a very great saving, but it does illustrate the line of progress studiously aimed at by the Service.

The current surplus of $62,792.35 suggests that there is possibly room for yet further reductions in inspection charges, but it is worth pointing out that, following reorganization, it took the Service five years to eliminate an annual deficit that had repeated since Confederation, and another five years to attain the relatively small surplus of $72,534.88 in 1928-29, which dropped last year to $62,792.35. Weights and Measures conditions are neither fixed nor stable. New methods of handling commodities may increase or decrease inspectable equipment, and in view of the multiplicity of inspections, even small reductions mount up into large sums.

The cartage charge, it might be explained, is a flexible levy—authorized by Order in Council—to cover the cost of transporting and conveying the heavy equipment of Weights and Measures standards and test weights, through town and country, to each place of inspection, the charge made being proportional to the amount of work done and time occupied at each inspection and related, of course, to the cost of conveyance to the service.

During the year 1929-30, the miles travelled on field inspection alone, totalled 351,890.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS

The following table gives a statistical statement of the weights, measures, weighing and measuring machines and equipment, inspected during the year, of which a detailed analysis will be found in appendices B and C.

Articles	Submitted	Verified	Rejected	Percent. of Rejection
Weights.....(Dom.)	85,631	81,675	3,956	4·6
Weights.....(Metric)	1,214	1,195	19	1·5
Measures of Capacity.....(Dom.)	90,302	89,581	721	0·8
Measures of Length.....	11,696	11,561	135	1·1
Milk Cans.....	71,166	71,084	82	0·1
Ice Cream Containers.....	47,408	47,407	1	....
Measuring Devices.....	45,945	41,294	4,651	10·1
Tank Wagons.....	1,273	1,265	8	0·6
Babcock Glassware.....	34,354	34,008	346	1·0
Weighing Machines.....	185,720	165,090	20,630	11·1
Weighing Machines.....(Metric)	504	482	22	4·3
	575,213	544,642	30,571	

The above figures do not include the thousands of milk bottles or the glass bottles now used in the sale of lubricating oil at filling stations. Both classes of measures, however, are carefully supervised and checked by selective inspection throughout the country, to see that they conform to Canadian standards.

Measuring devices, mostly of the gasolene type, again show a considerable increase,—45,945 as against 39,209 last year. Actually the number is at least one-third greater, since so many pedestal machines at filling stations represent two complete ten gallon dispensers,—commonly known as Twin Tens, a "two in one" machine.

BABCOCK GLASSWARE

Babcock glassware, i.e. calibrated glassware used for making the butter fat test on milk and cream, is verified, and stamped by means of a Sand Blast machine, in the Weights and Measures Standards Branch at Ottawa. This glassware, unlike milk and oil bottles, is small and light, and of the nature of laboratory equipment.

The number of bottles and pipettes received for test totalled 34,354 as against 37,958 for 1928-29; the fees amounting to $1,700.40 as against $1,881.20 the previous year.

REJECTIONS

As complementary to the above table, the following figures submitted by the Belleville District, showing the number of machines, etc., adjusted by inspectors, offer one explanation for the apparent paucity of rejected or faulty equipment. The same service is of course rendered in every district, although similar statistical records are not kept; the total effect upon complete rejections being obviously considerable.

—	Inspected	Adjusted	Rejected
Weights	2,315	80	80
Equal Arm Scales	412	16	20
Steelyards	82	9	22
Platform Scales	2,860	603	778
Dial Scales	79	3	18
Railway Track Scales	12	10	11
Spring Computing Scales	378	15	63
Non-spring Computing Scales	871	37	82
Gasolene and Oil Pumps	485	28	58
Gasolene Visibles	1,417	28	227
Tank Wagons	14	5	6
Oil Bottles	5,433	....	*367

*(All destroyed).

In addition, 2,357 proportional weights belonging to platform and wagon scales were adjusted. Such weights, when incorrect, of necessity make the scales to which they belong incorrect.

SEIZURES AND PROSECUTIONS

The Canadian system of original inspection on all new production, whether Canadian made or imported, together with the holding by the Customs of all importations of Weights and Measures equipment for the approval of an Inspector before release to consignee, obviously affects seizures and prosecutions by keeping out faulty and illegal devices.

During the year there were only 50 seizures of faulty or fraudulent equipment.

In the latter class there were eight scales, seized for being set out of balance against the customer, and therefore "false and unjust". Prosecutions were instituted and convictions secured in each case.

Altogether, there were sixteen (16) prosecutions and 16 convictions, with fines amounting to $110.00.

The problem of the unjust scale and its corollary—short weight—is becoming increasingly serious and must be dealt with accordingly. This phase of Weights and Measures work is more fully considered under Short Weight.

EXAMINATION—NEW MACHINES

During the year, twenty-four new machines or modifications of existing machines, were submitted to the Director's office for examination and approval. Of these, seventeen were approved and five rejected, whilst two stand as unfinished business.

In the field of measuring devices, the gasolene meter still holds the centre of interest. The main source of trouble seems to be to construct a meter that will correctly measure gasolene at varying rates of speed. The whole idea underlying the metering system is rapid service, but the Weights and Measures Inspection Service cannot consider a measuring device that is accurate at one speed only. The maximum speed seems to be five gallons in 25 to 30 seconds, but all cars cannot take gas at that speed. In the interest of accuracy and to ensure a reasonable refinement in construction, Weights and Measures has demanded a range of accuracy from full to half speed, and it is worth mentioning that that requirement has been more or less universally endorsed.

Many of the first installations have failed badly under the half speed test, with the result that manufacturers have turned to new designs of meters with increasingly satisfactory results.

WESTERN ELEVATOR SCALE INSPECTION

The introduction of the motor truck for hauling grain to country elevators has led to the replacing of the old 12,000 pound wagon scale with 20,000 pound truck scales, and raised the problem of making heavier tests on the larger scales. Here we have the fundamental problem underlying all Weights and Measures work, the transport and handling of adequate test loads, in acute form, because of the mileage to be covered and the primitive condition of most of the Prairie roads, too frequently impassable under adverse climatic conditions.

The two essential factors involved are, adequate test weights to verify the leverage or multiplication of the scale, and adequate load to test for strength and stability.

To this end, motor trucks have been introduced, carrying 2,000 pounds of test weights, as against 1,000 pounds heretofore, and it is gratifying to note that some of the elevator companies have already expressed their appreciation of these heavier and more efficient tests, notwithstanding it means more rejections and more repair work, a costly business over the wide range of the Prairies, for like the Inspector, the repair mechanic must also have his load of weights.

Consultations have been held with elevator interests with a view to finding some way to reduce this duplication, but, since an inspector cannot possibly wait while repairs are being made, it is difficult to find a solution, other than the reduction of rejections to a minimum by effective scale supervision, both as regards installation and maintenance, on the part of the elevator companies.

Incidentally, considerable attention is being given to devising some means of reducing the time and labour in shifting so many 50 pounds weights at each inspection. To this end experiments are being made with a small steel dolly-truck of 500 pounds on which 1,500 pounds of weights can be piled, making a movable test load of 2,000 pounds, and to date the results are reported as most encouraging. The dolly-trucks, however, are somewhat expensive and also require special tackle to load and unload on and off the truck. It remains to be seen if the economy they effect in conducting elevator, stock, and corporation scale inspections will justify equipping each of the Western inspectors with this mechanical facility.

COAL

Complaints continue to come to hand concerning serious discrepancies in car lot shipments of western coal. This is another large issue very difficult of solution, owing to the physical conditions involved.

One contributing cause of error, inaccurate tare-weights of box cars, has, owing to successive Weights and Measures check ups at Edmonton and Calgary, now been practically eliminated.

Last February and March 141 cars were tare weighed in Edmonton and of these

73 weighed more than the stencilled weight, averaging 236 pounds per car.
35 weighed less than the stencilled weight, averaging 250 pounds per car.
33 were correct.

In March, 31 cars were tare weighed in Calgary and of these

9 weighed more than the stencilled weight, averaging 171 pounds per car.
11 weighed less than the stencilled weight, averaging 145 pounds per car.
11 were found correct.

If a box car weighs more than its stencilled weight, short weight to the extent of the discrepancy results in the net weight of the contents.

Since serious discrepancies are still the subject of complaint, and since they exceed any possible scale error, the only inference to be drawn is that explanation of the discrepancies must be looked for in the methods of handling the coal. Coal is a crude product and it is crudely handled. The coal in question is friable, and slack is not treated with any great respect. There are present many causes of error, e.g. error in tare weights, aggravated by rain, snow, ice and uncleaned cars, leakage and theft in transit, spillage in unloading, neglect to remove slack, error in unloading a car in team or truck lots, hurried weighing at point of origin, evaporation of moisture, etc.

The problem then is not one of scale accuracy and only partially of accurate weighing, but more in the nature of divided responsibility as between shipper and consignee, with reference to the methods used in handling a difficult commodity, an issue over which Weights and Measures can exercise no direct jurisdiction.

SHORT WEIGHT

In the retail world, short weight exists, in as far as it does exist, almost wholly as a practice, quite apart from the accuracy or inaccuracy of the inspected equipment used.

The insidious thing about short weight is that the quarter and the half ounce and even the ounce short, seem relatively too trivial to make a fuss about. In fact one can hardly escape the impression that the offence seems to be endowed with some sort of justification, a dangerous and mischievous idea that must be dispelled by resort to prosecution if plain warning fails, as it too often fails.

Whilst weight, measure, and money are practically interchangeable values, it is unfortunate that the average human mind misses this identity; that one ounce short at 32 cents per pound means 2 cents. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that nobody hesitates to challenge short change, even to a cent, yet the individual who challenges a shopkeeper or a clerk with short weight is somewhat of a rarity.

The problem is further complicated by the factor of evaporation or shrinkage, but as a general rule, short weight, as it exists, generally exceeds that attributable to this factor. Nevertheless, the whole intent and purpose of the Weights and Measures Act is to see that correct weight and correct measure are given and it is the duty of the trader to adapt and adjust his methods to conform with the law; not to adopt such methods as suit his own economic convenience and advantage, leaving weight and measure to take care of themselves.

During the year, six prosecutions were instituted for short weight under Section 63 of the Act, which provides that "Notwithstanding any of the provisions of the Criminal Code, any person who sells, delivers, or causes to be sold or delivered, anything by weight, measure or number, short of the quantity ordered or purchased, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding 25 dollars for the first offence and to a fine not exceeding 100 dollars for every subsequent offence".

In addition, eight weighing machines were seized because they had been set out of balance half an ounce or more against the customer, with the intent to commit short weight—such scales being false and unjust within the meaning of the Act.

Proceedings were entered and convictions secured against all the above cases.

Usually the minimum fine of $5 and costs is inflicted. Occasionally the fine is $25, but as evidence that the matter is being more seriously regarded it might be mentioned that just after the close of the year, a short weight conviction in Toronto, for a second offence, drew a penalty of $50 and costs.

NET WEIGHT

Another form of short weight is to be found in package goods, and possibly the most interesting and at the same time the most important prosecution yet taken under the Weights and Measures Act was a case in Western Ontario for the sale of 15½ ounces of tea in a wrapper that was found to weight ½ ounce, making a one pound package.

The action taken in Ontario was strongly contested but after lengthy deliberation, the Magistrate convicted, thus establishing the principle of net weight.

The decision is momentous, for had it been otherwise, it would have opened the way to the use of heavier wrappers and containers than ½ ounce and virtually destroyed the whole effectiveness of the intent and purpose of the Weights and Measures Act.

Lacking the competence to discuss the legal niceties of the issue, it may yet be said that the judgment holds no menace or anything detrimental to honest trade. On the contrary, the practical provisions of Weights and Measures regulations afford the trader ample margin for the use of reasonable bags and wrappers, in that all weights and measures equipment being mechanical, is allowed by the law what is known as a "toleration of error". That is to say, no device is expected to be so superfine that it can have no error.

Technically speaking, the sensitiveness of most scales will not respond to the weight of an ordinary paper bag of light strong paper. That is, a paper bag placed on the platter will, alone, not move the indicator, or if it does, but by an infinitesimal amount. That being so, the issue of net or gross weight does not arise, and reasonable bags and wrappers may be held not to conflict with the principle of accuracy underlying the Act, but if heavy bags and wrappers are used, such that they displace any appreciable quantity of the commodity being weighed, then the trader in the words of Section 63 of Chapter 212, R.S. 1927, is selling "less than the quantity ordered or purchased."

Concluding, it is only fair to offer some word of commendation on the industry, care and judgment exercised by the field inspectors in the conduct of duties of no mean difficulty, involving as they do individual contact with competitive interests and the exercise of firmness with scrupulous impartiality.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT of Weights and Measures Expenditure and Revenue for fiscal year ended March 31, 1930

District	District Inspector	Salaries	Special Assistance	Rent	Travel	Sundries	Total	Revenue
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
ONTARIO—								
Belleville	F. D. Diamond	9,450 00			4,137 66	509 97	14,097 63	14,829 20
Hamilton	A. E. Wheatley	12,820 97			7,749 11	297 28	20,867 36	27,489 55
London	A. A. Luton	14,422 85	60 00		6,152 17	386 42	21,021 44	20,199 35
Ottawa	E. H. Hinchey	18,795 00			9,489 53	341 96	28,626 49	24,429 60
Toronto	W. A. Fallowdown	17,782 42			6,297 29	234 96	24,314 67	68,866 10
Total for Ontario		73,271 24	60 00		33,825 76	1,770 59	108,927 59	155,813 80
QUEBEC—								
Montreal	A. A. Bernard	23,208 04			11,576 30	403 59	35,187 93	43,044 05
Quebec	J. A. W. LeBel	12,391 77			7,973 93	497 41	20,863 11	20,777 55
Sherbrooke	O. C. Delorme	7,710 00			2,509 90	410 81	10,630 71	12,749 75
Three Rivers	J. A. Desilets	7,635 00			3,052 47	156 29	10,843 76	8,498 95
Total for Quebec		50,944 81			25,112 60	1,468 10	77,525 51	85,070 30
NEW BRUNSWICK—								
St. John	W. F. Balcom	6,110 00			2,339 09	151 87	8,600 96	8,411 90
NOVA SCOTIA—								
Halifax	W. M. Dustan	7,605 00			4,852 26	701 55	13,158 81	12,612 80
P. E. ISLAND—								
Charlottetown	J. E. Trainor (Actg.)	1,860 00			658 44	44 49	2,562 93	2,391 70
MANITOBA—								
Winnipeg	J. B. Attridge	16,260 00			9,058 49	339 58	25,658 07	31,141 15
SASKATCHEWAN—								
Regina	E. B. Lorimer	14,312 90			7,959 44	365 68	22,638 02	26,508 05
Saskatoon	R. Wallace (Actg.)	9,180 00	120 00		7,559 31	284 36	17,143 67	26,457 95
Total for Saskatchewan		23,492 90	120 00		15,518 75	650 04	39,781 69	52,966 00
ALBERTA—								
Calgary	A. E. H. Cable	7,950 00			5,958 50	315 34	14,223 84	18,154 75
Edmonton	John McLeod	10,498 12			6,159 11	530 40	17,187 63	22,368 40
Total for Alberta		18,448 12			12,117 61	845 74	31,411 47	40,523 15
BRITISH COLUMBIA—								
Vancouver	A. H. Dutton	7,920 00		180 00	4,852 54	388 48	13,341 02	14,129 65
YUKON—								
Dawson	R. A. Field	360 00				242 70	602 70	103 75
Director, Ottawa	E. O. Way				23 50	138 60	162 10	
Superintendent Eastern Division	D. J. McLean	3,240 00			425 71		3,665 71	
Superintendent Western Division	R. Wallace	3,240 00			537 70		3,777 70	
Elevator Scale Ins. (retired)	J. G. White	333 28			171 70		504 98	
Elevator Scale Inspector	A. A. Bowen	660 00			246 05		906 05	
Chief Inspector Factories	C. F. Sheppard				16 70		16 70	
Testers, Babcock Glassware		3,060 00					3,060 00	
Total for Districts		216,805 35	180 00	180 00	109,756 90	6,741 74	333,663 99	403,164 20
General Contingencies						1,421 03		
Equipment						2,568 49		
Printing and Stationery, General Account						6,912 84	10,902 36	
Weights and Measures Laboratory fees								1,700 40
Post Office Inspection fees								2,500 00
Casual Revenue								0 35
Total expenditure chargeable to Weights and Measures appropriation and total revenue							344,566 35	407,364 95
Less refunds chargeable to Weights and Measures revenue								6 25
							344,566 35	407,358 70

APPENDIX B

RETURN showing the Number of Weights and Weighing Machines submitted in each Inspection District, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Inspection District	Weighing Machines																Weights				
			Platform Scales				Spring Scales			Computing Scales		Automatic Scales									
	Equal Arms	Steelyard	Ordinary	Pitless	Dial	Track	Trade	Ice and Dairy	Automatic Slot	Spring	All others	Grain Elevator	All others	Suspension Scales	Combined Avoirdupois and Metric	Metric	Avoirdupois	Troy	Metric	Tolerated	Tobacco
Belleville	527	98	3,246	1	87	15	9	21	51	535	1,154	3	17	6	...	167	2,995	...	559	...	...
Hamilton	946	4,335	5,357	2	366	57	17	12	135	952	2,326	20	12	22	...	...	7,259	5	7	...	58
London	448	93	3,438	25	568	33	6	200	204	859	4,984	11	4	75	...	23	2,967	...	28	...	...
Ottawa	1,307	60	7,454	...	166	38	39	12	103	2,221	1,918	...	12	20	...	11	7,199	...	14	...	...
Toronto	1,430	156	3,974	...	472	35	142	13	563	3,043	3,332	...	2	44	...	27	6,066	18	91	...	...
ONTARIO	4,658	4,742	23,468	28	1,659	178	213	258	1,056	7,610	13,714	34	47	167	...	228	26,486	23	699	...	58
Montreal	3,456	792	10,811	49	413	51	133	74	511	3,004	5,453	...	69	114	...	77	15,346	15	251	17	237
Quebec	1,212	492	5,487	...	40	11	21	...	74	887	1,651	24	21	...	3	3	7,317	...	4	35	318
Sherbrooke	434	1,264	7,161	22	39	15	2	...	172	37	1,125	2	...	13	2	47	5,434	...	46	...	...
Three Rivers	557	155	2,823	2	306	26	8	...	29	452	484	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...
QUEBEC	5,659	2,703	26,282	73	798	103	164	74	786	4,380	8,713	26	90	127	5	127	30,797	15	301	52	555
St. John, N.B	345	30	1,831	...	68	22	26	...	17	812	897	...	5	33	...	1	2,286	...	...	...	...
Halifax, N.S	629	134	2,497	...	99	41	77	...	27	1,274	1,561	...	5	24	...	...	2,898	...	...	...	...
Charlottetown, P.E.I	63	2	751	2	9	2	14	...	1	145	231	...	1	8	...	...	253	...	...	...	...
Winnipeg, Man	954	806	6,762	44	346	26	170	21	180	2,371	2,062	19	6	35	51	12	5,537	...	64	...	...
Regina	378	1,416	7,150	9	46	5	15	...	37	772	1,310	3	...	...	...	...	2,412	...	...	...	...
Edmonton	533	1,588	7,311	35	43	10	5	...	13	956	1,185	6	...	8	...	...	2,744	...	...	...	...
SASKATCHEWAN	911	3,004	14,461	44	89	15	20	...	50	1,728	2,495	9	...	8	...	...	5,156	...	...	...	...
Calgary	408	912	4,571	29	81	28	35	...	61	716	1,416	70	6	13	...	...	3,458	...	...	...	13
Edmonton	487	916	5,925	97	97	19	13	112	31	716	1,731	63	1	9	...	124	4,212	...	150	...	...
ALBERTA	895	1,878	10,496	126	178	47	48	112	92	1,432	3,147	133	7	22	...	124	7,670	...	150	...	13
Vancouver, B.C	588	272	3,172	11	76	31	265	12	53	1,635	2,076	4	...	58	...	12	3,832	...	...	...	...
Yukon, N.W.T	2	2	75	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	14,704	13,573	89,795	328	3,322	465	1,002	477	2,262	21,393	34,901	225	161	483	56	504	84,915	38	1,214	52	626

APPENDIX B—Continued

RETURN showing the Number of Weights and Weighing Machines Verified in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Inspection District	Weighing Machines																	Weights				
			Platform Scales				Spring Scales			Computing Scales		Automatic Scales										
	Equal Arms	Steelyard	Ordinary	Pitless	Dial	Track	Trade	Ice and Dairy	Automatic Slot	Spring	All others	Grain Elevator	All others	Suspension Scales	Combined Avoirdupois and Metric	Metric	Avoirdupois	Troy	Metric	Tolerated	Tobacco
Belleville	495	72	2,308		69	1	9	21	29	438	1,012	3	11	4		159	2,864		556		
Hamilton	793	4,289	3,501	2	208	11	10	12	67	611	1,613	19	8	17			4,964		3		58
London	397	56	2,511	16	456	13	5	200	170	593	4,361	11	4	73		22	2,713		20		
Ottawa	1,250	36	6,560		134	24	26	12	60	1,889	1,693		7	18		8	7,187		11		
Toronto	1,380	148	3,442		372	27	132	13	476	2,878	3,002		2	41		27	6,007	18	91		
ONTARIO	4,315	4,601	18,322	18	1,239	76	182	258	802	6,409	11,681	33	32	153		216	23,735	18	681		58
Montreal	3,148	727	9,269	30	355	42	114	74	471	2,613	4,780		65	88		77	15,252	15	251	17	237
Quebec	1,183	468	5,262		36	6	16		44	834	1,577	24	20		3	3	7,233		4	33	318
Sherbrooke	429	1,248	7,078	21	32	13	2		167	25	1,009	2		13	2	45	5,434		46		
Three Rivers	543	145	2,487	2	284	18	8		19	417	446						2,700				
QUEBEC	5,303	2,588	24,096	53	707	79	140	74	701	3,889	7,812	26	85	101	5	125	30,619	15	301	50	555
St. John, N.B.	341	29	1,690		58	13	25		17	766	838		5	31		1	2,285				
Halifax, N.S.	527	59	2,040		88	38	67		19	1,115	1,337		1	21			2,723				
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	62	2	695	1	8	2	14		1	141	222		1	7			238				
Winnipeg, Man.	935	792	6,157	22	286	22	149	21	173	2,250	1,983	19	6	31	51	12	5,534		64		
Regina	367	1,406	6,497	4	44	3	14		30	714	1,233	3					2,354				
Saskatoon	522	1,573	6,683	28	37	9	4		12	892	1,057	5		8			2,744				
SASKATCHEWAN	889	2,979	13,180	32	81	12	18		42	1,606	2,290	8		8			5,098				
Calgary	401	897	4,153	24	72	15	34		56	690	1,368	69	6	13			3,413				13
Edmonton	478	946	4,882	64	78	14	10	112	26	662	1,597	60	1	7		116	3,511		149		
ALBERTA	879	1,843	9,035	88	150	29	44	112	82	1,352	2,965	129	7	20		116	6,924		149		13
Vancouver, B.C.	580	266	2,913	11	65	27	252	12	51	1,503	1,897	4		55		12	3,810				
Yukon, N.W.T.	2	2	75				5			6	5			1							
Totals	13,833	13,161	78,203	225	2,682	298	896	477	1,888	19,037	31,030	219	137	428	56	482	80,966	33	1,195	50	626

APPENDIX B—Concluded

RETURN showing the Number of Weights and Weighing Machines Rejected in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Inspection District	Weighing Machines																Weights				
		Platform Scales					Spring Scales			Computing Scales		Automatic Scales									
	Equal Arms	Steelyard	Ordinary	Pitless	Dial	Track	Trade	Ice and Dairy	Automatic Slot	Spring	All others	Grain Elevator	All others	Suspension Scales	Combined Avoirdupois and Metric	Metric	Avoirdupois	Troy	Metric	Tolerated	Tobacco
Belleville	32	26	937	1	18	14	.....	.....	22	97	142	.....	6	2	.....	8	131	.....	3	.....	.....
Hamilton	153	46	1,856	.....	158	46	7	.....	68	341	713	1	4	5	.....	.....	2,295	5	4	.....	.....
London	51	37	927	9	112	20	1	.....	34	266	623	.....	.....	2	.....	1	254	.....	8	.....	.....
Ottawa	57	24	894	.....	32	14	13	.....	43	332	225	.....	5	2	.....	3	12	.....	3	.....	.....
Toronto	50	8	532	.....	100	8	10	.....	87	165	330	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
ONTARIO	343	141	5,146	10	420	102	31	.....	254	1,201	2,033	1	15	14	.....	12	2,751	5	18	.....	.....
Montreal	308	65	1,542	19	58	9	19	.....	40	391	673	.....	4	26	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	29	24	225	.....	4	5	5	.....	30	53	74	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	2	.....
Sherbrooke	5	16	83	1	7	2	.....	.....	5	12	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers	14	10	336	.....	22	8	.....	.....	10	35	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC	356	115	2,186	20	91	24	24	.....	85	491	901	.....	5	26	.....	2	178	.....	.....	2	.....
St. John, N.B	4	1	141	.....	10	9	1	.....	.....	46	59	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S	102	75	457	.....	11	3	10	.....	8	159	224	.....	4	3	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I	1	.....	56	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man	19	14	605	22	60	4	21	.....	7	121	79	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regina	11	10	653	5	2	2	1	.....	7	58	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatoon	11	15	628	7	6	1	1	.....	1	64	128	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN	22	25	1,281	12	8	3	2	.....	8	122	205	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary	7	15	418	5	9	13	1	.....	5	26	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	9	20	1,043	33	19	5	3	.....	5	54	134	3	.....	2	.....	8	701	.....	1	.....	.....
ALBERTA	16	35	1,461	38	28	18	4	.....	10	80	182	4	.....	2	.....	8	746	.....	1	.....	.....
Vancouver, B.C	8	6	259	.....	11	4	13	.....	2	132	179	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	871	412	11,592	103	640	167	106	.....	374	2,356	3,871	6	24	55	.....	22	3,949	5	19	2	.....

APPENDIX C

RETURN showing the Number of Measures of Capacity, Measuring Devices, Lineal Measures and Miscellaneous submitted in each Inspection District, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Inspection District	Measures of Capacity			Measuring Devices						Lineal Measures		Miscellaneous									
	Dominion	Milk Cans	Ice Cream Containers	S.M. Pumps	Combined Pump and Visible	Visible	Measuring Tanks	Meter Pumps	Meters	Dominion	Metric	Personal Weigher	Moisture Test Scales	Miner's Attachment	Tipple Scales	Weightographs	Totalizers	Salt Carts and Tubs	Fabric Measures	Measuring Bowls	Tank Wagon
Belleville	3,070	14	.....	523	8	1,423	.....	1	1	225	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	10	14
Hamilton	10,901	.....	.....	474	7	2,150	.....	20	1	621	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	.....	160
London	6,237	481	2,282	259	3	1,945	.....	.....	3	3,379	1	13	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	39
Ottawa	3,354	501	.....	910	5	2,214	.....	4	13	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	12
Toronto	17,134	66,381	44,333	1,191	7	11,304	.....	214	162	112	.....	1,501	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	152	.....	335
ONTARIO	40,696	67,377	46,615	3,357	30	19,036	.....	239	180	4,337	1	1,582	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	188	10	560
Montreal	14,377	.....	.....	1,264	7	2,357	.....	24	4	1,819	.....	547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	129
Quebec	11,101	.....	.....	608	.....	1,493	.....	2	.....	1,985	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	44
Sherbrooke	1,266	.....	.....	281	2	812	.....	8	2	767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Three-Rivers	1,560	.....	793	94	.....	687	.....	.....	.....	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	5
QUEBEC	28,304	.....	793	2,247	9	5,349	.....	34	6	4,790	.....	593	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	96	2	180
St. John, N.B	1,844	395	.....	504	11	1,021	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Halifax, N.S	2,132	.....	.....	545	17	1,406	.....	.....	26	118	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	82	1	.....	23
Charlottetown, P.E.I	682	.....	.....	186	4	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man	2,463	275	.....	1,045	2	1,392	.....	23	3	677	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	290
Regina	491	.....	.....	828	.....	1,270	8	.....	4	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10
Saskatoon	384	.....	.....	676	6	1,137	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	31
SASKATCHEWAN	875	.....	.....	1,504	6	2,407	8	.....	4	504	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	41
Calgary	1,455	999	.....	576	2	979	.....	3	8	329	.....	.....	2	20	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	72
Edmonton	3,163	1,959	.....	802	.....	1,100	5	12	2	528	.....	17	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	43
ALBERTA	4,618	2,958	.....	1,378	2	2,079	5	15	10	851	.....	17	2	23	8	1	.....	.....	10	.....	115
Vancouver, B.C	747	161	.....	794	.....	850	48	9	7	.....	.....	103	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	43
Totals	82,361	71,166	47,408	11,560	81	33,745	61	320	239	11,283	1	2,410	2	47	8	22	2	82	386	20	1,273

APPENDIX C—Continued

RETURN showing the Number of Measures of Capacity, Measuring Devices, Lineal Measures and Miscellaneous Verified in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Inspection District	Measures of Capacity			Measuring Devices						Lineal Measures		Miscellaneous									
	Dominion	Milk Cans	Ice Cream Containers	S.M. Pumps	Combined Pump and Visible	Visible	Measuring Tanks	Meter Pumps	Meters	Dominion	Metric	Personal Weigher	Moisture Test Scales	Miner's Attachment	Tipple Scales	Weighto-graphs	Totalizers	Salt Carts and Tubs	Fabric Measures	Measuring Bowls	Tank Wagon
Belleville	3,050	14	.....	460	6	1,192	.....	1	1	224	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	8	8
Hamilton	10,808	.....	.....	372	2	1,497	.....	12	1	605	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	159
London	6,235	481	2,281	189	.....	1,438	.....	.....	2	3,379	1	13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	39
Ottawa	3,353	501	.....	869	2	1,745	.....	4	11	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Toronto	17,134	66,381	44,333	1,164	6	11,014	.....	206	162	112	.....	1,473	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	152	.....	335
ONTARIO	40,580	67,377	46,614	3,054	16	16,886	.....	223	177	4,320	1	1,542	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	182	8	7,494
Montreal	14,365	.....	.....	1,174	7	1,952	.....	6	1	1,819	.....	547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	129
Quebec	11,063	.....	.....	572	.....	1,329	.....	2	.....	1,918	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	44
Sherbrooke	1,266	.....	.....	274	2	750	.....	6	2	767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Three Rivers	1,560	.....	793	90	.....	643	.....	.....	.....	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	5
QUEBEC	28,254	.....	793	2,110	9	4,674	.....	14	3	4,723	.....	593	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	96	2	180
St. John, N.B	1,843	395	.....	481	11	994	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Halifax, N.S	1,970	.....	.....	430	16	1,372	.....	.....	26	105	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	23
Charlottetown, P.E.I	678	.....	.....	163	4	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man	2,458	275	.....	989	2	1,245	.....	22	3	677	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	290
Regina	491	.....	.....	773	.....	1,199	8	.....	4	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	10
Saskatoon	383	.....	.....	633	6	1,089	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	31
SASKATCHEWAN	874	.....	.....	1,406	6	2,288	8	.....	4	478	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	41
Calgary	1,455	987	.....	542	1	862	.....	3	4	329	.....	.....	2	14	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	72
Edmonton	3,149	1,889	.....	696	.....	892	5	10	2	527	.....	17	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	42
ALBERTA	4,604	2,876	.....	1,238	1	1,754	5	13	6	856	.....	17	2	17	7	1	.....	.....	10	.....	114
Vancouver, B.C	747	161	.....	688	.....	750	48	9	4	.....	.....	103	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	43
Totals	82,008	71,084	47,407	10,559	65	30,163	61	281	226	11,159	1	2,369	2	41	7	17	2	82	375	18	1,265

APPENDIX C—Concluded

RETURN showing the Number of Measures of Capacity, Measuring Devices, Lineal Measures and Miscellaneous Rejected in each Inspection District during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Inspection District	Measures of Capacity			Measuring Devices						Lineal Measures		Miscellaneous									
	Dominion	Milk Cans	Ice Cream Containers	S.M. Pumps	Combined Pump and Visible	Visible	Measuring Tanks	Meter Pumps	Meters	Dominion	Metric	Personal Weigher	Moisture Test Scales	Miner's Attachment	Tipple Scales	Weighto-graphs	Totalizers	Salt Carts and Tubs	Fabric Measures	Measuring Bowls	Tank Wagon
Belleville	20	.....	.....	63	2	231	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6
Hamilton	93	.....	.....	102	5	653	.....	8	.....	16	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1
London	2	.....	1	70	3	507	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ottawa	1	.....	.....	41	3	469	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Toronto	.....	.....	.....	27	1	290	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ONTARIO	116	.....	1	303	14	2,150	.....	16	3	17	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	2	7
Montreal	12	.....	.....	90	.....	405	.....	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	38	.....	.....	36	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	62	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
QUEBEC	50	.....	.....	137	.....	675	.....	20	3	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.	1	.....	.....	23	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.	162	.....	.....	115	1	34	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	4	.....	.....	23	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg, Man.	5	.....	.....	56	.....	147	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Regina	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Saskatoon	1	.....	.....	43	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN	1	.....	.....	98	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Calgary	.....	12	.....	34	1	117	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	14	70	.....	106	.....	208	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
ALBERTA	14	82	.....	140	1	325	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Vancouver, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	100	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals	353	82	1	1,001	16	3,582	.....	39	13	124	.....	41	.....	6	1	5	.....	.....	11	2	8

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA
HON. JAMES MALCOLM, Minister F. C. T. O'HARA, Deputy Minister

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION SERVICES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTION OF ELECTRICITY AND GAS

OTTAWA, June 30, 1930.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Trade and Commerce.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services, and also statements in connection therewith, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

F. C. T. O'HARA,
Deputy Minister.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION SERVICES

The fiscal year which ended on the 31st of March last was a record year in so far as the amount of work accomplished by the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services is concerned. The following statement gives a comparison of revenue and expenditure in the operation of these Services for the past two years. It also gives the revenue and expenditure connected with the administration of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act through the same period.

	1928–29	1929–30
Electricity and Gas Inspection Acts—		
Electricity meters tested	324,998	345,052
Gas meters tested	134,161	144,517
Total number of meters tested	459,159	489,569
Revenue—		
Electricity inspection	$ 212,251 65	$ 228,168 00
Gas inspection	92,447 90	100,838 10
Total revenue	$ 304,699 55	$ 329,006 10
Expenditure—		
Electricity inspection	$ 143,790 81	$ 162,866 61
Gas inspection	69,036 70	61,070 11
Total expenditure	$ 203,827 51	$ 223,936 72
Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act—		
Revenue—		
Export tax	$ 351,108 78	$ 318,042 36
Licence fees	675 00	750 00
Total revenue	$ 351,783 78	$ 318,792 36
Expenditure—		
Travelling expenses	$ 283 81	$ 210 14
Total revenue for branch	$ 656,483 33	$ 647,798 46
Total expenditures for branch	204,111 30	224,146 86
Surplus	$ 452,372 03	$ 423,651 60

The work of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services for the fiscal year ended March 31st last constituted a record.

As regards the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services this statement shows a general increase over the previous year. There is an increase in the total number of meters tested of 30,410; in revenue of $24,306.55; and in expenditure of $20,109.21. The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the year amounts to $105,069.38, an increase of $4,197.34 over the previous year.

The amounts required to pay the salaries of the officers at headquarters at Ottawa, and the rent, fuel and furniture for the Service as a whole do not enter into the calculations in arriving at the above figures.

Gas Inspection Service

The Gas Inspection Service is conducted under the authority of the Gas Inspection Act, which requires that every gas meter used for ascertaining the quantity of gas supplied by any contractor to a purchaser shall be verified and sealed before it is installed for use. No meter shall be tested in Canada until the type of meter to which it belongs has been approved.

The total number of meters tested for the year was 144,517, an increase of 10,356 over the previous year, of which number 39,816 were new meters. The number of meters in use on March 31st, 1930, on manufactured gas was 520,788, an incerase of 16,288 over the previous year.

The number of cubis feet of manufactured gas sold during the year was 18,418,879,100, an increase of 1,496,855,600 over the previous year. There were 3,646 calorific tests made throughout the Dominion of Canada, and the average heating value was found to be 492·8 B.T.U's per cubic foot.

The production of natural gas continues to increase very rapidly, the main increase being in the Turner Valley, near Calgary, Alberta. During the past year 31,880,844,600 cubic feet were supplied, an increase of 6,389,398,600 cubic feet. The number of meters in service on March 31st, 1930, measuring natural gas was 118,390, an increase of 10,796.

During the year one prosecution was instituted for infraction of the Gas Inspection Act, the offence being the illegal use of a gas meter seal. A conviction was obtained and fine imposed.

Electricity Inspection Service

The Electricity Inspection Service is conducted under the authority of the Electricity Inspection Act and the organization set up to perform the work required by the Act is the same as that set up to perform the work required by the Gas Inspection Act. The same staff is responsible for the administration of the two Acts.

The Electricity Inspection Act defines a meter as, " An electric meter, and includes every kind of machine, apparatus or instrument used for making electrical measurements, and any device utilized for the purpose of obtaining the basis of a charge for electricity ". No meter shall be admitted to verification in Canada until the type of meter to which it belongs has been approved.

In the event of a contractor or purchaser becoming dissatisfied with the condition or registration of his meter, he may have it tested by applying to an Inspector and following the procedure outlined in the Act.

The work connected with this Service continues to increase. During the past year 345,052 meters were tested, an increase of 20,054 over the previous year. The number of new meters tested was 109,289, and the total number of meters in service on March 31st, 1930, was approximately 1,582,600.

Electrical and Gas Standards Laboratories

The work performed in the laboratories in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver continues to play a very important part in the activities of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services. The periodic calibration and checking of the inspection standards supplied to the outside Inspectors is particularly important and requires more painstaking work each year as the outside companies are more exacting in their demands for greater accuracy.

During the past year 122 Rotating Standards, 49 Wattmeters, 26 Voltmeters and 24 Ammeters were checked for our own inspection service, and for outside companies and other departments of the Government 14 Rotating Standards, 24 Wattmeters, 15 Voltmeters and 8 Ammeters were checked.

In connection with the approval of meters for use in Canada, 42 electric meters and one gas meter were examined and tested, of which 15 electric meters and one gas meter were approved.

EXPORTATION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY

The Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act is administered directly from the Head Office at Ottawa. Licences to export are granted under the authority of this Act by the Governor in Council. All meters measuring export power are checked at least once in every year.

During the past year the number of kilowatt hours produced for export was 1,497,106,389, a decrease of 107,105,887 as compared with the previous year. This decrease is equivalent to 16,389 horse-power years. The revenue collected by virtue of the export duty and licence fees was $318,792.36 and the expenditure was $210.14.

STAFF

During the year four new positions of Inspector of Electricity and Gas were created, all of which were filled by the Civil Service Commission following a competitive examination. A position of Special Meter and Transformer Tester was also created, which was filled by promotion. Three resignations were received during the year.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT of Expenditures and Revenues for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District	District Inspector	Electricity Inspection Service		Gas Inspection Service	
		Total Expenditure	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Total Revenue
ONTARIO—		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Belleville	W. H. Middleton	8,306 09	6,638 85		2,746 20
Fort William	E. Little	2,834 85	2,411 40		
Hamilton	H. H. Wilson	2,536 19	16,611 90	14,122 85	12,932 80
London	J. C. Smith	15,315 81	17,833 75	910 89	10,735 20
Ottawa	J. A. Ham	12,129 58	10,331 65		1,857 20
Sudbury	L. H. Bouskill	3,300 64	4,930 80		248 60
Toronto	S. F. Johnstone	28,632 77	40,239 55	118 13	21,122 20
Total for Ontario		$ 73,055 93	98,997 90	15,151 87	49,642 20
QUEBEC:					
Montreal	R. J. Chevrier	3,868 59	45,067 95	30,892 67	28,902 80
Quebec	J. A. Cantin	9,333 44	10,385 95		2,176 00
Three Rivers	A. Olivier	4,990 77	5,343 75		
Totals for Quebec		18,192 80	60,797 65	30,892 67	31,078 80
NEW BRUNSWICK:					
St. John	C. E. Grant	4,542 83	6,373 20	330 57	1,525 40
NOVA SCOTIA:					
Halifax	F. C. Pemberton	4,937 19	4,880 40		655 00
P. E. ISLAND:					
Charlottetown	P. E. Palmer	970 57	666 20		
MANITOBA:					
Winnipeg	F. C. Babington	1,292 16	17,005 45	10,680 00	3,705 30
SASKATCHEWAN:					
Regina	Louis Weber	8,262 10	10,915 75		
ALBERTA:					
Calgary	W. P. Kyle	7,291 55	5,404 00		4,446 80
Edmonton	A. J. Cantin	5,149 29	4,019 25		2,301 40
Totals for Alberta		12,440 84	9,423 25		6,748 20
BRITISH COLUMBIA:					
Nelson	H. B. Penny	3,018 73	2,140 80		150 60
Vancouver	G. T. Scouler	11,108 14	13,207 00		6,494 40
Victoria	S. A. Shrimpton	494 74	3,585 70	2,820 00	788 20
Totals for British Columbia		14,621 61	18,933 50	2,820 00	7,433 20
Director	J. L. Stiver	722 66			
Supt. East. Div	H. M. Clark	4,269 39			
Supt. Cent. Div	S. N. Hart	3,711 41			
Supt. West. Div	J. Stott	3,965 45			
Temp. Salaries	Ottawa	1,080 00			
		13,748 91			
Total for Districts		152,064 94	227,993 30	59,875 11	100,788 10
Casual Revenue			3 45		50 00
General Contingencies		829 40			
Equipment		6,610 50		1,195 00	
Printing, Stationery and Govt. Sub's		2,987 71			
International Electrotechnical Commission		374 06			
Electrical Standards Laboratory Fees			171 25		
		162,866 61	228,168 00	61,070 11	100,838 10
Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act		210 14	318,042 36		
Export Licence Fees			750 00		
Printing of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications		913 38			

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT of Electric Meters Tested during the Fiscal Year 1929-30

District	Correct	Accepted		Rejected		New	Re-tests	Disputes	Totals	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
		Not over 3% fast	Not over 3% slow	Over 3% fast	Over 3% slow								
Belleville	3,917	4,687	1,380	86	30	3,608	6,487	5	10,100	6,851	3,131	118	....
Calgary	1,833	5,801	730	22	13	3,513	4,848	38	8,399	6,585	1,792	6	16
Charlottetown	230	721	122	4	1	206	871	1	1,078	982	94	1	1
Edmonton	1,103	5,042	291	3	38	2,892	3,578	7	6,477	5,660	803	14	....
Fort William	288	2,949	396	....	3	974	2,636	26	3,636	2,369	1,246	21	....
Halifax	5,981	975	950	6	12	3,738	4,167	19	7,924	7,164	748	12	....
Hamilton	13,002	8,329	3,027	8	8	6,530	17,777	67	24,374	13,044	10,962	368	....
London	4,472	16,037	5,105	45	66	5,686	19,994	45	25,725	12,875	12,231	619	....
Montreal	4,518	44,480	19,821	287	374	21,690	47,639	151	69,480	62,721	3,677	3,041	41
Nelson	1,720	1,577	44	1	....	1,167	2,127	48	3,342	2,798	524	20	....
Ottawa	1,967	10,162	3,325	107	118	4,654	10,970	55	15,679	10,704	4,765	210	....
Quebec	2,718	11,122	2,795	15	5	7,068	9,539	48	16,655	15,386	1,071	187	11
Regina	6,299	8,713	2,038	64	185	7,945	9,317	37	17,299	13,840	3,453	6	....
St. John	1,857	7,522	963	2	....	3,213	7,122	9	10,344	9,332	996	16	....
Sudbury	1,968	5,133	586	11	1	2,652	5,047	....	7,699	5,708	1,974	17	....
Three Rivers	573	6,653	1,081	3	7	1,684	6,630	3	8,317	7,015	1,095	207	....
Toronto	15,132	29,922	11,900	164	234	16,181	41,090	81	57,352	29,338	25,855	2,159	....
Vancouver	8,724	9,173	2,160	113	258	5,730	14,671	27	20,428	16,021	4,343	64	....
Victoria	1,095	4,251	436	3	3	1,586	4,160	42	5,788	5,152	634	2	....
Winnipeg	2,465	22,200	291	....	....	8,572	16,349	35	24,956	12,807	11,891	258	....
Totals	79,862	205,449	57,441	944	1,356	109,289	235,019	744	345,052	246,352	91,285	7,346	69

APPENDIX C

STATEMENT of Gas Meters tested during the Fiscal Year 1929-30

District	Correct	Accepted		Rejected		New	Re-tests	Dis-putes	Totals	Class I 60c.	Class II $1.00	Class III $2.00	Class IV $2.50 up
		Not over 2% fast	Not over 3% slow	Over 2% fast	Over 3% slow								
Belleville	1,359	370	900	43	79	248	2,488	15	2,751	2,717	32	2	....
Calgary	800	578	4,885	11	....	2,218	4,023	33	6,274	5,718	386	93	77
Edmonton	593	125	2,458	7	....	859	2,310	14	3,183	2,769	300	82	32
Halifax	491	1	123	....	1	264	351	1	616	545	50	15	6
Hamilton	7,521	1,688	9,593	9	15	5,678	13,105	43	18,826	18,058	663	42	63
London	2,074	2,481	10,100	11	2	4,206	10,450	12	14,668	13,547	981	48	92
Montreal	3,622	12,196	29,281	299	429	14,733	30,973	121	45,827	45,238	471	72	46
Nelson	4	1	145	1	....	12	138	1	151	151	....	....	....
Ottawa	358	697	499	....	....	64	1,490	....	1,554	1,412	76	33	33
Quebec	987	852	587	5	2	966	1,461	6	2,433	2,370	60	....	3
St. John	501	274	823	....	1	310	1,286	3	1,399	494	1,101	4	....
Sudbury	106	253	25	....	....	376	8	....	384	356	21	7	....
Toronto	8,109	2,438	21,189	18	33	5,760	25,909	118	31,787	30,742	828	110	107
Vancouver	1,209	3,519	4,267	91	15	3,864	5,204	33	9,101	8,634	414	9	44
Victoria	194	420	208	3	2	204	615	8	827	702	123	2	....
Winnipeg	2,004	443	2,087	1	1	54	4,469	13	4,536	4,408	111	4	13
Totals	29,932	26,336	87,170	499	580	39,816	104,280	421	144,517	137,861	5,617	523	516

APPENDIX D

MANUFACTURED Gas Companies Registered and Gas Tests made during Fiscal Year ended March 31st, 1930

District	Company	Kind of Gas	Number of Meters	Class of Company	Calorific Tests Standard: 450 B.T.U.'s per cubic foot					Number of times below standard value
					Number of Tests		B.T.U. values found			
					Prescribed	Made	Highest	Lowest	Average	
Belleville	Port Hope Gas Company	Coal	425	5	24	24	600·8	490·0	534·5	...
	Hydro Electric Power Commission of Cobourg	Coal	372	5	24	24	553·6	460·1	500·1	0
	Belleville Gas Department	C. & C.W.	1,359	4	48	48	480·6	450·3	463·0	0
	Oshawa Utilities Commission	C.W.	1,441	4	48	48	467·5	408·4	452·5	3
	Peterboro Utilities Commission	C.W.	3,200	3	96	96	476·3	451·5	458·6	0
	Corporation of Brockville	C.W.	2,023	3	96	96	558·2	504·3	525·9	0
	Corporation of Kingston	C.W.	4,239	3	96	96	583·3	474·6	513·5	0
Halifax	Nova Scotia Light & Power Company	Coal	3,143	3	96	96	522·4	470·0	486·9	0
Hamilton	United Gas & Fuel Company	M'f'd	20,750	1	300	300	530·0	493·0	509·6	0
	Kitchener Public Utilities	C. & C.W.	5,309	2	144	144	508·0	450·0	478·3	0
	Public Utilities Commission of Waterloo	C.W.	1,094	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London	City Gas Company of London	C. & C.W.	13,485	1	300	300	593·0	475·0	521·6	0
	St. Thomas Gas Department	C. & C.W.	3,256	3	96	96	611·0	500·0	553·0	0
	Stratford Gas Department	C. & C.W.	877	5	24	24	586·0	450·0	502·0	0
Montreal	Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated	Mixed	189,507	1	300	300	480·1	451·0	466·4	0
...	Corporation of Sherbrooke	C.W.	2,433	3	96	96	504·8	452·9	480·7	0
Nelson	Corporation of Nelson	Coal	645	5	24	24	464·1	450·7	455·9	0
Ottawa	Ottawa Gas Company	Coal	15,678	1	300	300	525·0	481·2	501·7	0
Quebec	Quebec Gas Company	C.W.	10,440	1	274	274	527·4	450·0	476·8	0
St. John	New Brunswick Power Company	Coal	1,838	4	48	48	580	462·0	513·5	0
	Citizen's Gas Company, St. Stephen	Coal	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudbury	Great Northern Gas Company, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie	Coke oven	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toronto	Consumers Gas Company	C. & C.W.	164,260	1	300	300	528·0	477·0	497·6	0
	Corporation of Guelph	C. & C.W.	4,550	3	96	96	525·0	468·0	490·0	0
	Corporation of Owen Sound	C.W.	1,400	4	48	48	504·3	442·2	467·7	1
	Corporation of Barrie	C.W.	350	5	24	24	605·1	464·6	522·2	0
Vancouver	British Columbia Electric Power & Gas Company, Ltd.	M'f'd	42,335	1	300	300	495·4	436·9	464·1	10
Victoria	Victoria Gas Company	Coal	4,742	3	96	96	483·0	452·6	466·9	0
Winnipeg	Winnipeg Electric Company, Ltd	Coke oven	18,618	1	300	300	589·2	465·4	531·6	0
	Canada Gas & Electric Corporation (Brandon)	Coal	1,292	4	48	48	506·7	451·2	473·4	0
	Totals	...	520,788	...	3,646	3,646	600·8	408·4	492·8	14

APPENDIX E

NATURAL Gas Companies Registered

District	Name of Company	Location	Number of Meters
Calgary	The Town of Bow Island	Bow Island	130
	The Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat & Power Co	Calgary—	
		Bowness	13
		Brooks	168
		Calgary	17,565
		Claresholm	297
		Field	1
		Granum	109
		High River	332
		Lethbridge	1,927
		MacLeod	358
		Main Line	39
		Nanton	216
		Okotoks	186
		Parkland	27
		Staveley	100
		Taber	46
		Turner Valley Line	9
	Illinois-Alberta Oils, Limited	Calgary	
	United Natural Gas Development Company	Calgary	
	Royalite Oil Company	Calgary	
	Dalhousie Oil Company, Ltd	Calgary	
	Foothills Oil & Gas Company, Ltd	Calgary	
	Home Oil Company, Ltd	Calgary	
	McLeod Oil Company, Ltd	Calgary	
	Associated Oil Company, Ltd	Calgary	
	Vanalta Oils, Limited	Calgary	
	City of Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat	2,690
	Canadian Western Power & Fuel Company, Ltd	Redcliffe	279
	W. F. Higgins Estate	Suffield	
Edmonton	Northwestern Utilities Limited	Bruce	42
	“ “	Edmonton	9,183
	“ “	Holden	83
	“ “	Ryley	86
	“ “	Shonts	3
	“ “	Tofield	138
	“ “	Viking	176
	“ “	Wainwright	274
Hamilton	The Dominion Natural Gas Co., Ltd	Blackheath	
	Brantford Gas Company	Brantford	3,816
	The Provincial Natural Gas Company of Ontario, Ltd	Bridgeburg	1,335
	The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Cayuga	285
	Chippawa Development Company, Ltd	Chippawa	15
	The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Delhi	285
	“ “ “	Dundas	1,205
	“ “ “	Dunnville	1,432
	“ “ “	Echo	222
	Fonthill & Ridgeville Gas Company	Fonthill	181
	Lake Shore Natural Gas Company	Fort Erie	367
	The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Galt	1,422
	Grimsby Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Grimsby	295
	The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Hagersville	415
	“ “ “	Hamilton	6,383
	Midfield Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Hamilton	33
	The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Jarvis	237
	R. H. Smith	Lowbanks	8
	The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Lynedock	51
	Cliff Gas Company, Ltd	Moulton & Canboro	34
	The Provincial Natural Gas Company of Ontario, Ltd	Niagara Falls	2,851
	The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Paris	609
	“ “ “	Port Colborne	1,874
	The Port Colborne-Welland Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Port Colborne	639
	The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Port Dover	552
	“ “ “	Port Rowan	246
	“ “ “	St. Catharines	6,130
	“ “ “	St. George	100
	“ “ “	St. William	105

APPENDIX E—Concluded

Natural Gas Companies Registered

District	Name of Company	Location	Number of Meters
Hamilton—*Con.*			
	The Provincial Natural Gas Company of Ontario, Ltd	Skerkston	2,144
	The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Selkirk	984
	“ “ “	Simcoe	1,856
	Industrial Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Welland	....
	The Provincial Natural Gas Company of Ontario, Ltd	Welland	2,524
	J. A. Coleman	Wellandport	32
	The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Ltd	Victoria	80
London	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Aldboro	22
	Central Pipe Line Company	Aylmer	673
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Beaver Division	1,215
	Ontario Salt Company	Belmont	59
	Union Natural Gas Company	Blenheim	556
	“ “	Chatham	4,060
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Dorchester and Wallacetown	167
	Union Natural Gas Company	Dresden	510
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Dunwich Township	52
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Dutton	265
	Union Natural Gas Company	Essex	494
	“ “	Ford	1,873
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Glenwood Division	....
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Highgate	112
	Dominion Natural Gas Company	Ingersol	1,010
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Lambeth	83
	Town of Leamington	Leamington	1,456
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Leamington Co	631
	Central Pipe Line Company	Malahide and Bayham	77
	Oil Springs Oil & Gas Company, Ltd	Oil Springs	143
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Oxford and Howard Township	53 53
	Union Natural Gas Company	Petrolia	768
	Central Pipe Line Company	Port Burwell	84
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Raleigh Township	14
	Union Natural Gas Company	Ridgetown	637
	“ “	Riverside	320
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Rodney	239
	Union Natural Gas Company	Sarnia	4,624
	“ “	Sandwich	1,290
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Shedden and Fingal	133
	“ “	Southwold Township	120
	Union Natural Gas Company	Tilbury	502
	Dominion Natural Gas Company	Tillsonburg	1,445
	Central Pipe Line Company	Vienna	73
	Union Natural Gas Company	Wallaceburg	1,211
	“ “	Walkerville	1,757
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	West Lorne	214
	“ “	Westminster Township	148
	Southern Ontario Gas Company	Wheatley County	241
	Union Natural Gas Company	Windsor	10,828
	Dominion Natural Gas Company	Woodstock Township	1,800
St. John	Moncton Tramways, Electricity & Gas Company, Ltd	Moncton	5,207
	Total number of meters		118,390

APPENDIX F

Acetylene Gas Companies Registered

District	Company	Location	Number of Meters
Ottawa	The People's Gas Supply Company, Ltd	Ottawa, Ont	1
Winnipeg	Shawinigan Chemicals Limited	Morris, Man	66
	Souris Consumers Gas Company (out of business from Sept. 30th, 1929)	Souris, Man	50
	Total number of meters		117

APPENDIX G

STATEMENT showing amount of Electrical Energy, Gas or Fluid generated or produced for export and for consumption in Canada, under the authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, for the year ending 31st day of March, 1930.

Name of Contractor and place of business	Month	Units produced for export		Units produced for use in Canada		Total output of generating Station or other Source	
		K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	April	32,038,800	4,902·68	264,271,000	40,439·57	296,309,800	45,342·25
	May	33,338,500	5,101·56	272,865,101	41,754·67	306,203,600	46,856·23
	June	32,663,500	4,998·27	256,340,600	39,226·04	289,004,100	44,224·31
	July	33,577,700	5,138·16	259,353,900	39,687·14	292,931,600	44,825·30
	Aug	33,822,500	5,175·62	270,603,700	41,408·62	304,426,200	46,584·24
	Sept	32,706,400	5,004·84	259,714,100	39,742·26	292,420,500	44,747·10
	Oct	33,808,400	5,173·47	272,774,200	41,740·76	306,582,600	46,914·23
	Nov	32,760,000	5,013·04	266,000,600	40,704·24	298,760,600	45,717·28
	Dec	33,059,100	5,058·81	274,580,100	42,017·10	307,639,200	47,075·91
	Jan	33,418,400	5,113·79	278,380,600	42,598·67	311,799,000	47,712·46
	Feb	30,053,900	4,598·94	240,173,700	36,752·13	270,227,600	41,351·07
	March	33,029,600	5,054·29	264,837,200	40,526·21	297,866,800	45,580·50
	Totals	394,276,800	60,333·47	3,179,894,800	486,597·41	3,574,171,600	546,930·88
Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Ont. (surplus)	April	20,914,200	3,200·36	....	....	20,914,200	3,200·36
	May	19,577,400	2,995·79	....	....	19,577,400	2,995·79
	June	23,076,500	3,531·24	....	....	23,076,500	3,531·24
	July	27,315,400	4,179·89	....	....	27,315,400	4,179·89
	Aug	29,300,200	4,483·61	....	....	29,300,200	4,483·61
	Sept	34,463,000	5,273·64	....	....	34,463,000	5,273·64
	Oct	30,596,700	4,682·00	....	....	30,596,700	4,682·00
	Nov	32,896,100	5,033·86	....	....	32,896,100	5,033·86
	Dec	16,038,000	2,454·18	....	....	16,038,000	2,454·18
	Jan	20,301,400	3,106·58	....	....	20,301,400	3,106·58
	Feb	33,417,000	5,113·57	....	....	33,417,000	5,113·57
	March	28,507,600	4,362·32	....	....	28,507,600	4,362·32
	Totals	316,403,500	48,417·04	....	....	316,403,500	48,417·04
Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company, Ltd., Montreal, Que.	April	34,942,234	5,346·97	38,295,366	5,860·07	73,237,600	11,207·04
	May	32,993,241	5,048·73	40,955,559	6,267·15	73,948,800	11,315·88
	June	38,786,103	5,935·17	37,538,097	5,744·20	76,324,200	11,679·37
	July	41,546,819	6,357·62	38,871,181	5,948·18	80,418,000	12,305·80
	Aug	46,609,146	7,132·28	40,118,454	6,139·05	86,727,600	13,271·33
	Sept	46,837,685	7,167·25	42,886,015	6,562·55	89,723,700	13,729·80
	Oct	37,742,421	5,775·46	49,765,519	7,615·27	87,507,940	13,390·73
	Nov	35,054,516	5,364·15	41,903,484	6,412·20	76,958,000	11,776·35
	Dec	28,543,926	4,367·88	47,238,574	7,228·59	75,782,500	11,596·47
	Jan	34,016,287	5,205·28	46,237,213	7,075·36	80,253,500	12,280·64
	Feb	32,848,287	5,026·55	40,412,713	6,184·08	73,261,000	11,210·63
	March	38,475,797	5,887·70	43,525,203	6,660·35	82,001,000	12,548·05
	Totals	448,396,462	68,615·04	507,747,378	77,697·05	956,143,840	146,312·09
Canadian Niagara Power Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.	April	23,236,300	3,555·69	25,876,600	3,959·72	49,112,900	7,515·41
	May	26,385,000	4,037·51	27,588,900	4,221·74	53,973,900	8,259·25
	June	25,947,900	3,970·63	26,580,300	4,067·40	52,528,200	8,038·03
	July	27,051,400	4,139·49	27,375,300	4,189·05	54,426,700	8,328·54
	Aug	24,526,900	3,753·18	30,126,100	4,609,99	54,653,000	8,363·17
	Sept	23,868,600	3,652·45	29,278,500	4,480·29	53,147,100	8,132·74
	Oct	25,033,700	3,830·73	29,942,900	4,581·96	54,976,600	8,412·69
	Nov	24,367,100	3,728·73	28,917,300	4,425·02	53,284,400	8,153·75
	Dec	24,776,500	3,791·38	27,371,800	4,188·52	52,148,300	7,979·90
	Jan	26,483,000	4,052·51	27,514,500	4,210·35	53,997,500	8,262·86
	Feb	23,121,500	3,538·12	25,099,400	3,840·79	48,220,900	7,378·91
	March	28,905,400	4,423·19	23,626,600	3,615·42	52,532,000	8,038·61
	Totals	303,703,300	46,473·61	329,298,200	50,390·25	633,001,500	96,863·86
Canadian Niagara Power Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. (surplus).	April	....	....	....	....	....	....
	May	....	....	....	....	....	....
	June	....	....	....	....	....	....
	July	41,800	6·40	....	....	41,800	6·40
	Aug	42,000	6·43	....	....	42,000	6·43
	Sept	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oct	2,900	0·44	....	....	2,900	0·44
	Nov	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dec	1,000	0·15	....	....	1,000	0·15
	Jan	15,800	2·42	....	....	15,800	2·42
	Feb	....	....	....	....	....	....
	March	3,100	0·47	....	....	3,100	0·47
	Totals	106,600	16·31	....	....	106,600	16·31

APPENDIX G—Continued

STATEMENT showing amount of Electrical Energy, Gas, or Fluid generated or produced for export and for consumption in Canada, under the authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, for the year ending 31st day of March, 1930.

Name of Contractor and place of business	Month	Units produced for export		Units produced for use in Canada		Total output of generating Station or other Source	
		K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years
Western Power Company of Canada, Limited, Vancouver, B.C.	April	....	....	16,464,800	2,519·49	16,464,800	2,519·49
	May	....	....	19,379,600	2,965·52	19,379,600	2,965·52
	June	....	....	26,843,000	4,107·60	26,843,000	4,107·60
	July	6,264	0·96	26,988,436	4,129·85	26,994,700	4,130·81
	Aug.	....	....	19,496,800	2,983·46	19,496,800	2,983·46
	Sept.	5,795	0·89	23,207,005	3,551·21	23,212,800	3,552·10
	Oct.	2,349	0·36	23,406,451	3,581·73	23,408,800	3,582·09
	Nov.	....	....	20,568,800	3,147·50	20,568,800	3,147·50
	Dec.	....	....	15,183,700	2,323·46	15,183,700	2,323·46
	Jan.	....	....	16,535,600	2,530·33	16,535,600	2,530·33
	Feb.	....	....	24,928,400	3,814·62	24,928,400	3,814·62
	March	....	....	29,307,600	4,484·74	29,307,600	4,484·74
	Totals..	14,408	2·21	262,310,192	40,139·51	262,324,600	40,141·72
Ontario & Minnesota Power Company, Ltd., Fort Frances, Ont.	April	1,517,500	232·21	376,700	57·64	1,894,200	289·85
	May	1,407,700	215·41	377,500	57·77	1,785,200	273·18
	June	1,285,000	196·63	368,700	56·42	1,653,700	253·05
	July	1,557,600	238·35	364,900	55·84	1,922,500	294·19
	Aug.	1,580,600	241·87	374,100	57·25	1,954,700	299·12
	Sept.	1,267,500	193·96	440,000	67·33	1,707,500	261·29
	Oct.	1,093,000	167·38	472,000	72·23	1,565,800	239·61
	Nov.	938,600	143·63	438,300	67·07	1,376,900	210·70
	Dec.	746,200	114·18	486,200	74·40	1,232,400	188·58
	Jan.	744,300	113·89	474,700	72·64	1,219,000	186·53
	Feb.	497,800	76·17	393,800	60·26	891,600	136·43
	March	607,700	92·99	408,500	62·51	1,016,200	155·50
	Totals..	13,244,300	2,026·67	4,975,400	761·36	18,219,700	2,788·03
Maine & New Brunswick Electrical Power Co., Presque Isle, Maine, U.S.A.	April	845,489	129·38	244,911	37·48	1,090,400	166·86
	May	803,379	122·94	196,521	30·07	999,900	153·01
	June	790,876	121·02	185,824	28·44	976,700	149·46
	July	722,122	110·50	186,678	28·57	908,800	139·07
	Aug.	770,318	117·88	206,982	31·67	977,300	149·55
	Sept.	919,719	140·74	224,981	34·43	1,144,700	175·17
	Oct.	1,061,348	162·41	264,052	40·41	1,325,400	202·82
	Nov.	1,033,587	158·16	267,013	40·86	1,300,600	199·02
	Dec.	1,161,976	177·81	309,324	47·33	1,471,300	225·14
	Jan.	1,104,248	168·97	257,552	39·41	1,361,800	208·38
	Feb.	941,397	144·06	216,103	33·07	1,157,500	177·13
	March	1,015,415	155·38	197,385	30·20	1,212,800	185·58
	Totals..	11,169,874	1,709·25	2,757,326	421·94	13,927,200	2,131·19
British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	April	67,956	10·40	16,980,344	2,598·38	17,048,300	2,608·78
	May	64,855	9·92	11,779,845	1,802·59	11,844,700	1,812·51
	June	63,275	9·68	3,555,825	544·12	3,619,100	553·80
	July	65,597	10·04	4,289,503	656·39	4,355,100	666·43
	Aug.	69,348	10·61	13,918,752	2,129·89	13,988,100	2,140·50
	Sept.	72,899	11·16	11,912,601	1,822·90	11,985,500	1,834·06
	Oct.	82,382	12·61	13,779,718	2,108·61	13,862,100	2,121·22
	Nov.	87,093	13·33	17,440,407	2,668·78	17,527,500	2,682·11
	Dec.	27,538	4·21	18,380,182	2,812·59	18,407,720	2,816·80
	Jan.	30,103	4·61	23,629,885	3,615·91	23,659,988	3,620·52
	Feb.	10,540	1·61	10,429,278	1,595·92	10,439,818	1,597·53
	March	....	....	8,515,438	1,303·06	8,515,438	....
	Totals..	641,586	98·18	154,611,778	23,659·14	155,253,364	23,757·32
Northport Power & Light Company, Rossland, B.C.	April	38,775	5·93	44,099,325	6,748·21	44,138,100	6,754·14
	May	33,334	5·10	45,033,266	6,891·13	45,066,600	6,896·23
	June	12,414	1·90	43,385,686	6,639·01	43,398,100	6,640·91
	July	13,945	2·13	....	....	13,945	2·13
	Aug.	17,183	2·63	....	....	17,183	2·63
	Sept.	20,034	3·07	....	....	20,034	3·07
	Oct.	25,302	3·87	....	....	25,302	3·87
	Nov.	33,995	5·20	....	....	33,995	5·20
	Dec.	34,190	5·23	....	....	34,190	5·23
	Jan.	33,547	5·13	....	....	33,547	5·13
	Feb.	27,432	4·20	....	....	27,432	4·20
	March	26,977	4·13	....	....	26,977	4·13
	Totals..	317,128	48·52	132,518,277	20,278·35	132,835,405	20,326·87

APPENDIX G—Continued

STATEMENT showing amount of Electrical Energy, Gas, or Fluid generated or produced for export and for consumption in Canada, under the authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, for the year ending 31st day of March, 1930.

Name of Contractor and place of business	Month	Units produced for export		Units produced for use in Canada		Total output of generating Station or other Source	
		K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years
Maritime Electric Company, Limited, St. Stephen, N.B.	April	103,289	15·81	131,087	20·06	234,376	35·87
	May	100,507	15·38	137,800	21·09	238,307	36·47
	June	93,650	14·33	141,550	21·66	235,200	35·99
	July	90,650	13·87	151,750	23·22	242,400	37·09
	Aug.	102,500	15·68	151,200	23·14	253,700	38·82
	Sept.	37,200	5·69	121,800	18·64	159,000	24·33
	Oct.	46,000	7·04	165,300	25·29	211,300	32·33
	Nov.	51,600	7·90	173,400	26·53	225,000	34·43
	Dec.	62,400	9·55	193,300	29·58	255,700	39·13
	Jan.	66,000	10·10	177,400	27·15	243,400	37·25
	Feb.	53,500	8·19	110,150	16·85	163,650	25·04
	March	62,000	9·49	113,000	17·29	175,000	26·78
	Totals	869,296	133·03	1,767,737	270·50	2,637,033	403·53
Southern Canada Power Co., Montreal, P.Q.	April	36,200	5·54	1,287,400	197·00	1,323,600	202·54
	May	33,200	5·08	1,115,600	170·71	1,148,800	175·79
	June	26,800	4·10	1,122,000	171·69	1,148,800	175·79
	July	30,950	4·74	1,097,050	167·87	1,128,000	172·61
	Aug.	33,500	5·13	1,094,500	167·48	1,128,000	172·61
	Sept.	40,782	6·24	1,079,218	165·14	1,120,000	171·38
	Oct.	37,900	5·80	1,191,100	182·26	1,229,000	188·06
	Nov.	38,700	5·92	1,088,300	165·53	1,127,000	172·45
	Dec.	36,150	5·53	929,050	142·16	965,200	147·69
	Jan.	36,350	5·56	1,036,050	158·54	1,072,400	164·10
	Feb.	36,300	5·55	1,026,500	157·08	1,062,800	162·63
	March	30,000	4·59	1,480,800	226·60	1,510,800	231·19
	Totals	416,832	63·78	13,547,568	2,073·06	13,964,400	2,136·84
Northern British Columbia Power Company, Ltd., Stewart, B.C.	April						
	May	5,100	0·78	14,972	2·29	20,072	3·07
	June	5,010	0·77	15,015	2·29	20,025	3·06
	July	2,839	0·43	11,392	1·74	14,231	2·17
	Aug.	2,430	0·37	8,093	1·24	10,523	1·61
	Sept.	5,050	0·77	14,247	2·18	19,297	2·95
	Oct.	670	0·10	14,047	2·15	14,717	2·25
	Nov.	3,350	0·51	40,448	6·19	43,798	6·70
	Dec.	4,060	0·62	40,448	6·19	44,508	6·81
	Jan.	4,230	0·65	57,664	8·82	61,894	9·47
	Feb.	4,580	0·70	42,624	6·52	47,204	7·22
	March	3,010	0·46	38,910	5·95	41,920	6·41
	Totals	40,329	6·16	297,860	45·56	338,189	51·72
The International Railway Company, Buffalo, N.Y.	April	80,610	12·34	115,935	17·74	196,545	30·08
	May	85,680	13·11	111,720	17·09	197,400	30·20
	June	82,310	12·60	76,290	11·67	158,600	24·27
	July	22,500	3·44	139,200	21·30	151,700	24·74
	Aug.	22,500	3·44	181,700	27·80	204,200	31·24
	Sept.	21,770	3·33	154,330	23·62	176,100	26·95
	Oct.	84,580	12·94	133,920	20·49	218,500	33·43
	Nov.	57,444	8·79	200,856	30·74	258,300	39·53
	Dec.	59,350	9·08	214,450	32·82	273,800	41·90
	Jan.	59,350	9·08	254,650	38·97	314,000	48·05
	Feb.	56,800	8·69	183,400	28·06	240,200	36·75
	March	84,880	12·99	149,320	22·85	234,200	35·84
	Totals	717,774	109·83	1,914,771	293·15	2,632,545	402·98
Fraser Companies, Ltd., Edmundston, N.B.	April	475,000	72·69	545,000	83·39	1,020,000	156·08
	May	709,200	108·52			709,200	108·52
	June	722,000	110·48			722,000	110·48
	July	777,000	118·90			777,000	118·90
	Aug.	760,000	116·30			760,000	116·30
	Sept.	497,000	75·05			497,000	75·05
	Oct.	664,000	101·61			664,000	101·61
	Nov.	762,000	116·60			762,000	116·60
	Dec.	641,000	98·09			641,000	98·09
	Jan.	156,000	23·87			156,000	23·87
	Feb.	99,000	15·15			99,000	15·15
	March	526,000	80·49	44,900	6·87	570,900	87·36
	Totals	6,788,200	1,038·75	589,900	90·26	7,378,100	1,129·01

APPENDIX G—Concluded

STATEMENT showing amount of Electrical Energy, Gas, or Fluid generated or produced for export and for consumption in Canada, under the authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, for the year ending 31st day of March, 1930.

SUMMARY

Name of Contractor and place of business	Units produced for export		Units produced for use in Canada		Total output of generating Station or other Source	
	K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years	K.W. hours	H.P. years
Hydro Elec. Power Comm. of Ontario.	394,276,800	60,333·47	3,179,894,800	486,597·41	3,574,171,600	546,930·88
Hydro Elec. Power Commn. (surplus)	316,403,500	48,417·04	....	....	316,403,500	48,417·04
Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power Company	448,396,462	68,615 04	507,747,378	77,697·05	956,143,840	146,312·09
Canadian Niagara Power Co., Ltd....	303,703,300	46,473·61	329,298,200	50,390·25	633,001,500	96,863·86
Canadian Niagara Power Co. (surplus)	106,600	16·31	....	....	106,600	16·31
Western Power Company of Canada...	14,408	2·21	262,310,192	40,139·51	262,324,600	40,141·72
Ontario & Minnesota Power Co., Ltd..	13,244,300	2,026·67	4,975,400	761·36	18,219,700	2,788·03
Maine & New Brunswick Elec. Pr. Co.	11,169,874	1,709·25	2,757,326	421·94	13,927,200	2,131·19
British Columbia Electric Rly. Co...	641,586	98·18	154,611,778	23,659·14	155,253,364	23,757·32
Northport Power & Light Company...	317,128	48·52	132,518,277	20,278·35	132,835,405	20,326·87
Maritime Electric Company, Ltd......	869,296	133·03	1,767,737	270·50	2,637,033	403·53
Southern Canada Power Company.....	416,832	63·78	13,547,568	2,073·06	13,964,400	2,136·84
Northern British Columbia Power Co.	40,329	6·16	297,860	45·56	338,189	51·72
The Internationl Railway Company...	717,774	109·83	1,914,771	293·15	2,632,545	402·98
Fraser Companies, Limited...........	6,788,200	1,038·75	589,900	90·26	7,378,100	1,129·01
Totals....................	1,497,106,389	229,091·85	4,592,231,187	702,717·54	6,089,337,576	931,809·39

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Charlottetown—							
R. H. Gordon	Alberton	1-3	60	220	110		125
Chas. Murray Electric Light Co	Bradalbane	D.C.			110		18
Cardigan Electric Company, Ltd	Cardigan	2	60	110	110	4	38
Maritime Electric Company, Ltd	Charlottetown	1-3	60	220	110	98	2,728
H. Leard	Crapaud	1-2	60	110	110		40
Scales Hydro Electric Company, Ltd	Freetown	3	60	220	110		228
Hunter River Electric Light Co., Ltd	Hunter River	3	60		110		41
Montague Electric Company, Ltd	Montague	1-3	60	110/220	115		340
Leards Hydro Electric Plant	Mount Stewart	2-3	60	110	110		31
Charles W. Ives	North Tryon	1-3	60		110		90
The Town of Souris	Souris	2	50		110		122
The Town of Summerside	Summerside	1-3	60	220	110	43	677
Total number of meters in the District of Charlottetown						145	4,478
Halifax—							
Canada Electric Company, Limited	Amherst	1-3	60	2,200/220	110	65	1,710
Town of Annapolis Royal	Annapolis Royal	3	60	110	110	3	77
Town of Antigonish	Antigonish	1-3	60	2,300	110	21	329
Electric Light Commissioners	Aylesford		60	110		5	111
Norman Bethune	Baddeck	D.C.			110		42
Barrington Electric Company, Ltd	Barrington	1-3	60	115/230	115		80
Barrs Corners Electric Light Co., Ltd	Barr's Corners	2	60		110		24
Somerset Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd	Berwick	3	60	110/220	110	3	46
The Town of Berwick	Berwick	1-3	60	220	110	5	214
Annapolis Valley Electric Co., Ltd	Bridgetown	1-3	60	110/220	110	12	886
The Town of Bridgewater	Bridgewater	3	60	110/550	110	46	733
Water Commissioners	Canning	3	60	220	110	11	180
The Town of Canso	Canso	3	60	220	110	4	361
Chester Light & Power Co., Ltd	Chester	1-3	60	220	110	4	222
Electric Light Comm. of Upper Church St	Chipman's Corners	1	60		110		27
Dartmouth Gas, Electric Light, Heating & Power Co.	Dartmouth	1	60	220/550	110	50	2,103
Digby County Power Board	Digby	1-3	60	220	110	12	463
The Electric Light Committee	Digby	1-3	60	220	110	44	352
The Town of Dominion	Dominion	1	25		110		405
Gaspereau Valley Electric Light Co., Ltd	Gaspereau	1-3	60	110	110	5	44
Dominion Coal Company, Limited	Glace Bay	1-3	25 & 60	220/550/2,200/6,600	110/220	80	74
The Town of Glace Bay	Glace Bay	1-2	60	110	110	20	2,402
Grafton Elec. Light & Power Co., Ltd	Grafton	3	60	110	110	5	84
Lower Horton Electric Co., Ltd	Grand Pre	1-3	60	2,200	220/110	8	33

Canard Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.	Greenwich			110/220	110	4	66
Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., Ltd.	Halifax	1-3	60	420/550/4,000	110	602	11,792
Nova Scotia Power Comm. Systems	Halifax—						
	Mersey System	1-3	60	66,000/2,300	110	4	2
	Mushamush	1-3	60	6,060	110	7	160
	Sheet Harbour System	1-3	60	13,200/6,600/2,300	110	4	72
	St. Margaret's Bay	1-3	60	22,000	110	5	42
	Tusket System	1-3	60	22,000/2,300/550	110	3	
Sackville River Electric Co., Ltd.	Halifax	1-3	60	220/4,000	110	1	350
The Town of Hantsport	Hantsport	1-3	60	220	110	4	182
Inverness Railway & Coal Company	Inverness	D.C.			115/125		4
Kentville Electric Commission	Kentville	1-3	60	550/220/110	220/110	30	752
Kingsport Electric Light Co., Ltd.	Kingsport	3	60	2,200	110		30
Electric Light Commissioners	Kingston	1-3	60	220	110/220	3	105
Municipality of District of Clare	Little Brook	1-3	60	220	110	3	105
Corp. of Town of Liverpool	Liverpool	1-2-3	60	220/550	110	10	637
The Town of Lockeport	Lockeport	1-3	60		110		107
Corp. of Town of Louisburg	Louisburg	D.C.			220		100
Lunenburg Gas Company, Ltd.	Lunenburg	1-3	60	220/550	110/220	40	680
The Town of Mahone Bay	Mahone Bay	1	60		110		213
The Town of Middleton	Middleton	3	60	220/550	110	27	333
Milton Hydro Electric Co., Ltd.	Milton	1-3	60	220	110		234
The Town of Mulgrave	Mulgrave	3	60	2,300	110		146
Zwicker Electric Light & Power Co.	New Germany	3	60	110	110		
Pictou County Power Board	New Glasgow	1-3	60	110/220	110	219	3,762
The Brooklyn Light & Power Co., Ltd.	Newport	1	60		110	2	132
Dominion Utilities Company, Ltd.	New Waterford	1-3	25	110/220	110	4	1,700
Oxford Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.	Oxford	3	60	220	110		204
The Electric Light System	Parrsboro	2	60		105		268
Corp. of the Town of Pictou	Pictou	1-3	60	2,300/550/220/110	110	8	589
Town of Port Hakesbury	Port Hawkesbury	3	60		110		95
Riverport Electric Light Commission	Riverport	3	60	220	110	4	239
Sheffield Mills Light & Power Co., Ltd.	Sheffield Mills	1-3	60		110	2	34
The Town of Shelburne	Shelburne	1-3	60	220	110	2	13
South Berwick Electric Light Co.	South Berwick	1-3	60	220	110/220	2	30
Edison Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.	Springhill	1-3	60	220	110	4	1,096
The Acadia Coal Company, Ltd.	Stellarton	1-3	50	3,150/550	110	1	1
Cape Breton Electric Company, Ltd.	Sydney	1-2 & D.C.	60	110/220	110/220	221	7,145
Sydney Mines Electric Company, Ltd.	Sydney Mines	1-2	60	110/220	110/220		
Northumberland Light & Power Co., Ltd.	Tatamagouche	1-3	60	220/600	110	4	325
Truro Electric Light Commission	Truro	3	60	110/220	110/220	80	1,450
Waterville & Cambridge Electric Light and Power Company, Ltd.	Waterville	1-3	60	110	110	3	118
The Village of Weymouth	Weymouth	3	60	110	110	15	95
The Avon River Power Company, Ltd.	Windsor	1-3	60	220	110/220	409	1,232
The Wolfville Electric Commission	Wolfville	1-3	60	220/110	110	120	480
Western Nova Scotia Electric Co., Ltd.	Yarmouth	1-3	60	220	110	57	1,488
Total number of meters in the District of Halifax						2,287	47,610

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
St. John—							
The Andover & Perth Electric Light Co.	Andover	1–3	60	110/220	110	21	223
Maine & N.B. Electrical Power Co., Ltd.	Aroostook Jct.	1–3	60	110/220/550	110	4	96
Bathurst Electric & Water Power Co., Ltd.	Bathurst	1–3	60	110/220/550	110/220	24	841
Bathurst Power & Paper Co., Ltd.	Bathurst	3	60	35,000/2,000	2,000/100	....	2
Bath, Bristol & Florenceville Hydro Elec. Dist.	Britsol	1–3	60	2,200	110	3	301
Town of Campbellton	Campbellton	1–2–3	60	2,200/550/220	110	50	1,310
Clair Electric Company	Clair	1–3	60	110/220	110	93	17
C. M. Sherwood, Ltd.	Centreville	1–3	60	220	110	2	118
Town of Chatham (Light Dept.)	Chatham	1–3	60	220	112	16	641
King Lumber Co. Ltd.	Chipman	....	....	110	110	....	24
Town of Dalhousie	Dalhousie	1–2	60	220	110	2	377
Dorchester Penitentiary	Dorchester	1–3	60	550	115	....	36
Fraser Companies, Limited	Edmundston	1–3	60	600/2,300	110/220	32	1
Corporation of Edmundston	Edmundston	1–3	60	110/220/550	110	14	1,157
Maritime Electric Company, Ltd.	Fredericton	1–2	60	220/110, 440/2,200	110/220	61	2,377
The St. John River Power Company	Grand Falls	3	60	....	....	3	....
Town of Grand Falls	Grand Falls	1–3	60	220/110, 2,200/550	110	12	310
The Grand Manan Light & Power Co.	Grand Manan	1–3	60	110/220/550	110	....	163
Hartland Electric Co., Ltd.	Hartland	3	60	220	110	12	236
Lakeville Electric Light & Power Co.	Lakeville	1	60	110/220	110	2	49
Limestone Electric Co.	Limestone, Me., U.S.A.	1	60	110/220	110	1	3
A. & R. Loggie	Loggieville	D.C.	....	110	110	....	6
Canadian Cottons, Limited	Marysville	1–3	60	110	110	....	290
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	McAdam	3	60	....	....	....	2
McAdam Electric Light Com.	McAdam	3	60	....	110	....	356
The Minto Coal Company, Ltd.	Minto	1–3	60	220	110	....	107
Moncton Tramways Elec. & Gas Co., Ltd.	Moncton	1–2–3	60	550/220/110	110	110	4,879
Canadian Cottons, Limited	Milltown	3	60	575	....	1	....
The Town of Newcastle	Newcastle	1–2	60	220/110	110	16	625
Plaster Rock, Water & Light Company	Plaster Rock	2–3	60	110/220	110/220	....	139
Fred Magee, Limited	Port Elgin	D.C.	....	....	220	....	2
Village of Port Elgin	Port Elgin	D.C.	....	220	220	....	70
Richibucto & Rexton Electric Light Co., Ltd.	Richibucto	1–3	60	220	110	3	112
The Eastern Elec. & Dev. Co., Ltd.	Sackville	1–3	60	220	110	26	571
Algonquin Hotel	St. Andrews	1	60	2,200	....	....	2
St. Andrews Electric Lt. & Pr. Co.	St. Andrews	1–3	60	220	110/220	2	234
St. Basile Electric Company	St. Basile	3	60	....	110	....	32
St. George Pulp & Paper Company	St. George	DC	....	....	550	....	....

Town of St. George	St. George	3	60	...	...	...	215
St. Hilaire Electric Company	St. Hilaire	1–3	60	110/220	110	4	19
The N.B. Electric Power Com.	St. John	1–3	60	2,300/550/220	110	8	2,835
(Supplying)	Acamac	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Apohaqui	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barachois	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bayard	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Berwick	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Blagdon	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bloomfield	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brule	...	...	...	...	...	...
	College Bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colpits	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coverdale	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dickson's Neck	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dorchester	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eagle Rock	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Elgin	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Epworth Park	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fairvale	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Foxcreek	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gondola Point	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hampton	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Havelock	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hillandale	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ingleside	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ketepec	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakeburn	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lengley	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Millstream	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Martintown	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meadow Brook	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Memramcook	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morna	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mt. Eagle	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nanwegewauk	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nerepis	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Newton Heights	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Norton	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ononette	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Painsec	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pamdenec	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Penobsquis	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Petitcodiac	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pt. du Chene	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Quispamsis	...	...	...	...	...	...
	River Glade	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sagwa	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salisbury	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saint Joseph	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX H—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
St. John, N.B.—Concluded							
The N.B. Electric Power Com	St. John.						
(Serving)	Salisbury						
	Scoudouc						
	Shediac						
	South Bay						
	St. Anselme						
	Sussex Corner						
	Taylor Village						
	Welsford						
	Westfield						
The City of St. John	St. John	1–3	60	4,000/2,300/550/220	110/220	129	9,313
New Brunswick Power Company	St. John	1–3	60	2,300/220/110/250	110	339	6,970
The St. Leonard Electric Co	St. Leonard	1	60	110	110	2	150
J. A. Vaughan & Company	St. Martins	1–3	60		115		20
The Maritime Electric Co., Ltd	St. Stephen	3	60	110/220	110	60	1,272
The Town of Sussex	Sussex	1–3	60	220	110	60	550
Van Buren Light & Power District	Van Buren, Me., U.S.A	3	60	2,300	2,300	2	
Woodstock Electric Ry. Lt. & Pr. Co	Woodstock	1–3	60	220	110	16	967
Carleton Electric Company	Woodstock	3	60			4	
Total number of meters in the District of St. John						1,134	38,020
Quebec—							
Phil. Langlais	Armagh	3	60		110	2	93
La Ville de Bagotville	Bagotville	1–3	60	550/110	110	2	486
La Cie Electrique Baie St. Paul	Baie St. Paul	1–2	60	550	110		290
Le Pouvoir Electrique Lapointe Engr	Bergeronnes	3	60		110		23
Bonaventure Pulp & Paper Company	Chandler	1–3	60	550	110		260
La Cie Electrique du Saguenay	Chicoutimi	3	60	550	110		
(Serving)—							
Chicoutimi County	Arvida					6	342
	City of Chicoutimi					68	2,648
	Laterriere					4	124
	Parish of Chicoutimi					3	143
	Parish of Ste. Anne						43
	Port Alfred					9	678
	Riviere du Moulin					5	181
	St. Alexis					4	352

	St. Fulgence					2	101
	St. Honore						69
	Village of Ste. Anne					6	223
Lake St. John County	Albanel						43
	Chambord					4	195
	Desbiens Mill					1	162
	Hebertville Station					3	195
	Hebertville Village					2	149
	Mistassini					2	95
	Normandin						94
	Roberval					7	442
	St. Bruno					1	74
	St. Cœur de Marie					2	106
	St. Crois						65
	St. Felicien					5	317
	St. Gedeon					3	140
	St. Jerome					1	
	St. Prime					3	105
	Val Jalbert						8
Gulf Pulp & Paper Company	Clarke City	3	60	550	110/220		
The Lake St. John Light & Power Co	Desbiens	1–3	60	550	110	1	
The Lake St. John Power and Paper Co	Dolbeau	3	60	2,200/550/220	110	37	371
Donnacona Paper Co., Ltd	Donnacona	1–3	60	550/2,200	110/220	22	703
La Municipalité Des Villages, S.C.J.	East Broughton	3	30	2,200	110	1	332
Ontario Paper Company, Limited	Franquelin	3	60	440	110		
	Godbout						
Duke Price Power Co., Ltd	Isle Maligne	3	60			17	
La Societe D'Electricite 6 ieme Rang	Jonquiere	1–3	60	220	110		37
La Societe D'Eclairage de Mistock	Jonquiere	1	60	110	110		21
La Ville de Jonquieres	Jonquiere	3	60	2,300	2,300	12	761
Alcoa Power Company	Kenogami	1–3	60	440/2,200	110	1	15
Price Brothers & Co., Limited	Kenogami	1–3	60	2,200/110	110		1,260
La Cie Electrique du Lac Bouchette Ltee	Lac Bouchette	1–3	60	110	110	1	72
The Labrador Electric & Pulp Co., Ltd	La Malbaie	3	60	220/550	110/220		1,054
Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd	Lauzon	1–3	60	10,500/2,200/550	110/220	1	4
La Compagnie Electrique de Charlevoix	Les Eboulements	2–3	60	2,200/110/220	110		86
Brown Corporation	Madeleine River	1–3	60	2,200	110		
Price Brothers & Co., Limited	Matane	3	60	550	110		
Chaleur Bay Power, Ltd	Newcastle	2–3	60	110/220/550	110	1	212
La Municipalité de Neuville	Neuville	1	60	220	110	2	127
Ludger Demers	Notre Dame la Dorie	2–3	60	110	110		14
Ontario Paper Company, Ltd	Outarde Falls	3	60	440	110		
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Cor	Port Alfred	1–3	60	550	110/220	1	1
Public Works	Quebec						
The Harbour Commissioners	Quebec	3	60		110	1	24
The Quebec Power Company	Quebec	1–2–3	60	220/110/66,000/10,800/5,500/2,400/550	220/110		
(Serving)— Quebec and District						1,330	32,000
	L'Ancienne-Lorette						
	Beauport						

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during th Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Quebec—Continued							
The Quebec Power Company	Quebec						
(Serving)—							
Quebec and District	Beauport East						
	Beaupre						
	Boischatel						
	Cap Rouge						
	Champigny						
	Charlesbourg						
	Charlesbourg West						
	Chateau d'Eau						
	Chateau Richer						
	Courville						
	Giffard						
	L'Ange-Gardien						
	Loretteville						
	Montmorency Village						
	Murray Bay						
	Quebec						
	Quebec West						
	Riviere aux Chiens						
	St. Anne de Beaupre						
	St. Augustin						
	St. Foy						
	St. Gabriel						
	St. Joachim						
	St. Tite des Caps						
	Sillery						
Levis & District						96	4,293
	Breakeyville						
	Charny						
	Lauzon						
	Levis St. David						
	St. Jean Chrysostome						
	St. Louis de Pintendre						
	St. Redempteur						
	St. Romuald						
Montmagny and District						85	2,689
	Armagh						
	Beaumont						

	Berthier						
	Cap St. Ignace						
	La Durantaye						
	Lauzon West						
	L'Islet						
	Montmagny						
	Notre-Dame du Portage						
	Rivière Ouelle						
	St. Alexandre						
	St. André						
	Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere						
	St. Aubert						
	St. Charles						
	St. Eugene						
	St. Francois						
	Ste. Helene						
	St. Jean Port-Joli						
	Ste. Louise						
	St. Michel						
	St. Pacome						
	St. Paschal						
	St. Philippe de Neri						
	St. Pierre						
	St. Raphael						
	St. Roch des Aulnais						
	St. Valier						
Island of Orleans						1	275
	Ste. Famille						
	St. Jean						
	St. Laurent						
	St. Petronille						
	St. Pierre						
La Compagnie de Pouvoir du Bas St. Lawrence (Serving)—	Rimouski	1-3	60	550/220	115		
Rimouski Division	Bic					3	159
	Pointe au Pere					1	40
	Luceville et Ste. Luce					3	92
	Rimouski					21	797
	Sacre Coeur						62
	St. Anaclet					1	67
	St. Donat						60
Mount Joli Division	Grand Remous						8
	Metis Beach					1	76
	Mont Joli					16	481
	Price					4	196
	Ste. Angele					1	60
	Ste. Flavie					1	27
	St. Joseph de Lepage						10
	St. Octave					1	51

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Quebec—Continued							
La Compagnie de Pouvoir du Bas St. Lawrence (Serving)—	Rimouski.						
Matane Division							
	Baie des Sables						67
	Matane					11	532
	Petit Matane						36
	Rivière Blanche						107
	Ste. Felicite					1	37
Trois Pistoles Division							
	Isle Verte					2	101
	St. Fabien					3	108
	St. Mathieu						26
	St. Simon						49
	Tobin						12
	Trois Pistoles					5	245
Cabano Division							
	Cabano					1	238
	Notre Dame du Lac					1	69
	St. Jacques						23
	Ste. Rose du Degele						49
Amqui Division							
	Amqui					5	182
	Causapscal					2	160
	Lac-au-Saumon					2	141
	Matapedia					1	54
	Sayabec					1	208
	St. Leon						35
	St. Moise						61
	Val Brillant						107
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd.	Riverbend	3	60	550	110		81
La Cie Electrique Riviere-a-Pierre	Riviere-a-Pierre	1-2-3	60	550	110	4	55
La Cité de Riviere-du-Loup	Riviere-du-Loup	2-3	60	220/550/110	110	30	1,567
A. Fillion	Robertsville	2-3	60	550	110	1	80
Ontario Paper Company, Limited	Shelter Bay	3	60	440	110		
H. Piche	St. Basile	2-3	60	550	110	1	135
La Cie Electrique Ste. Catherine, Ltee	Ste. Catherine	3	60		110		142
La Ville de St. Joseph d'Alma	St. Joseph d'Alma	1-3	60	550	110/220	31	870

La Cie de Laiterie St. Pierre	St. Pierre	1-3	60	550/220	110	3	150
La Cie d'Energie Electrique	St. Simeon	3	60	75	110		
St. Francis Light & Power Company	Thetford Mines	3	60	220/550	115		
(Serving)	Armstrong						15
	Beauceville					16	336
	Black Lake					6	445
	Bishop's C.					2	92
	Coleraine					1	37
	Courcelles						51
	Danville					18	306
	D'Israeli					10	214
	Dosquet					2	44
	Fontainebleau						13
	Fortierville					1	35
	Frampton						50
	Garthby					3	62
	Gould						13
	Lambton					7	90
	Laurier Station					1	29
	Leclercville						61
	Leeds					2	18
	Lotbiniere					1	78
	Marbleton					2	36
	Morissette						15
	Parisville					1	35
	Plessisville					30	522
	Princeville					12	183
	S. C. de Marie					1	44
	Scotstown					3	201
	Scott Junction					4	93
	St. Adolphe					1	34
	St. Agapit					4	75
	St. Anges						21
	St. Anselme					2	155
	St. Antoine					1	88
	St. Apollinaire						68
	St. Benoit					2	48
	St. Bernard					1	44
	St. Come					4	102
	St. Damien					3	50
	Ste. Claire					1	63
	Ste. Croix					7	132
	St. Edouard						37
	Ste. Germaine					2	93
	Ste. Henedine					1	94
	Ste. Julie					2	73
	Ste. Marguerite						7
	Ste. Marguerite					1	47
	Ste. Marie					17	284
	St. Ephrem					5	62
	St. Evariste					5	131

APPENDIX H—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Quebec—Concluded							
St. Francis Light & Power Company—*Concluded*	Thetford Mines.						
(Serving)	St. Ferdinand					5	90
	St. Flavien					4	80
	St. Frederic						33
	St. Georges					18	394
	St. Georges W						162
	St. Gerard					3	44
	St. Gervais					2	52
	St. Gilles						21
	St. Honore					4	82
	St. Isidore					3	88
	St. Joseph					14	336
	St. Jean Desc.					6	119
	St. Lambert					2	43
	St. Lazare						41
	St. Malachie						47
	St. Martin					2	84
	St. Maurice—1					2	283
	St. Maurice—2					4	318
	St. Narcisse					1	21
	St. Nicholas					1	101
	St. Odilon						31
	St. Patrice					1	35
	St. Pierre						31
	St. Prosper					4	108
	St. Samuel						29
	St. Sebastien					2	79
	St. Theophile						31
	St. Victor					5	115
	St. Zacharie					3	81
	Thetford Mines					41	1,803
	Tring Junction					1	54
	Valley Junction					10	222
	Weedon						114
La Corporation Electrique de Temiscouata	Trois Pistoles	1–3	60	550/220	110/220		104
Total number of meters in the District of Quebec						2,236	70,607

Three Rivers—							
The Sorel Light and Power Company, Ltd	Boucherville	1-3	60	550	220/110	4	198
Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd	Crabtree Mills	1-3	60		110		18
The City of Grand Mère	Grand Mère	1-3	60	110/220/250/550	110	35	1,575
Corporation of the City of Joliette	Joliette	1-3	60	230/550/2,200	110	44	2,291
The Brown Corporation	La Tuque	1-3	60	550	110	31	1,378
Electric Service Corporation	Montreal	1-3	30/60	2,200/550/220	110		
(Serving)	Annaville					1	38
	Arthabaska					17	241
	Becancour					4	70
	Berthierville					28	579
	Champlain					4	430
	Crabtree Mills					2	71
	Gentilly					1	91
	Grand Mère					6	
	Hervey Junction						32
	Joliette					9	
	La Baie du Febvre					8	114
	Lac a la Tortue						104
	Lac aux Sables						75
	La Gabelle						26
	Lanoraie					1	142
	Lanoraie Junction					1	11
	Louiseville					20	527
	Lavaltrie					8	93
	Maskinonge					6	154
	Nicolet					28	319
	Odanak						8
	Pierreville					6	198
	Shawinigan Falls					93	3,478
	Shawinigan Bay					1	233
	St. Adelphe					4	124
	St. Ambroise					2	133
	St. Barthelemy					4	164
	St. Charles de Mandeville						31
	St. Cuthbert					3	93
	St. Damien						31
	Ste. Elizabeth					2	78
	Ste. Emelie						53
	Ste. Flore					1	136
	Ste. Flore East						120
	Ste. Marie Salomée						33
	Ste. Melanie						48
	Ste. Monique					2	43
	Ste. Thecle					8	183
	St. Etienne des Grès						66
	Ste. Ursule					3	60
	St. Felix de Valois					6	190
	St. Francois du Lac					1	53
	St. Gabriel de Brandon					13	333

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Three Rivers—Continued							
Electric Service Corporation—*Continued*	Montreal.						
(Serving)	St. Georges						106
	St. Gregoire					8	103
	St. Jacques des Piles					2	68
	St. Jean de Matha					1	74
	St. Jean des Piles					2	37
	St. Justin					3	86
	St. Leon					1	55
	St. Leonard					5	102
	St. Michel des Saints					1	63
	St. Norbert					2	31
	St. Paul						32
	St. Severin					2	56
	St. Sulpice					1	91
	St. Thomas						69
	St. Timothee						44
	St. Tite					17	368
	St. Viateur					1	14
	St. Wenceslas					3	27
	Valmont						42
	Victoriaville					58	1,239
	Warwick					11	217
	Yamaska					4	91
Shawinigan Water & Power Co	Montreal	3	30/60	60,000		100	
Sorel Light & Power Co., Ltd	Sorel	1–3	60	550	220/110		
(Serving)	Contrecoeur					9	184
	Sorel					56	1,968
	St. Antoine					1	57
	St. Denis					6	115
	Ste. Anne de Sorel					1	55
	Ste. Theodosie					1	25
	St. Joseph de Sorel					6	314
	St. Ours					8	154
	St. Roch					2	65
	Varennes					2	129
	Vercheres					10	137
North Shore Power Company	Three Rivers	1–3	30/60	550	110/220		
(Serving)	Banlieue Pointe du Lac					5	251

	Batiscan					6	176
	Cap Madeleine					25	1,944
	Champlain					1	189
	Charette					1	78
	Deschambault					3	102
	Grondines					1	61
	Jonction-Piles					1	10
	Lachevrotiere						17
	La Perade					9	299
	Montauban					1	91
	Notre Dame des Anges					2	88
	Portneuf					7	275
	St. Alban					2	86
	St. Barnabe					1	98
	St. Bazile					3	18
	St. Boniface					1	99
	St. Casimir					24	347
	Ste. Angele					2	152
	Ste. Genevieve					10	133
	St. Elie de Caxton						53
	Ste. Marguerite					1	40
	St. Leonard					1	31
	St. Louis de France					4	34
	St. Marc					17	254
	St. Maurice					4	120
	St. Narcisse					2	196
	St. Paulin					5	111
	St. Prosper						106
	St. Raymond					10	403
	St. Severe						36
	St. Stanislas					1	130
	St. Thuribe						32
	St. Ubald					3	53
	Three Rivers					199	9,065
	Yamachiche					4	167
Total number of meters in the District of Three Rivers						1,087	36,029
Montreal—							
Public Utilities Vermont Corp	Abercorn	1–3	60	110/220	110/220	4	46
La Corporation du Village de Asbestos	Asbestos	1–2	30				
Ascot Tile & Brick Co., Ltd	Ascot Corner	1	60	550	110		22
La Ville de Beaconfield	Beaconfield	3	60	2,200	2,200/110		101
La Ville de Belœil	Belœil	2–3	62	550	110	13	512
The Belmont Park Co., Ltd	Cartierville	2–3	60	220	110	17	26
Chambly Power Corporation	Chambly Canton	1–2–3	60	2,100/550/220/110	110	10	515
Tardif & Frere	Chutes	D.C.			110		
Corporation of Coaticook	Coaticook	1–3	60	550/220/110	110		1,065
La Compagnie d'Electricite Rurale, Ltee	Dixville	2–3	60	550/115	115		147

APPENDIX H—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Montreal—Continued							
La Ville de Dorval	Dorval	3	60	2,200/550/220	110	....	593
Canadian Celanese Limited	Drummondville	3	60	4,000/550	110/220	18	14
Selby Lake Inn Company	Dunham	1	60	....	110	....	15
La Corporation d'Aqueduc et d'Electricité	Ferme-Neuve	1	60	....	110	....	48
La Corporation de la Cité de Lachine	Lachine	3	60	1,100/550/220	220/110	166	4,245
Corporation Ville de Laprairie	Laprairie	1–3	60	550	110	20	500
La Corporation de la Ville de Magog	Magog	2	60	2,200	110	....	1,287
Mansonville Util. Ltd	Mansonville	3	60	2,300	100	4	99
La Corporation de la Ville de Megantic	Megantic	3	60	550	110	9	758
Laurentian Water & Power Co	Mont Laurier	1–3	60	550/440/220	110	2	287
Canadian Industries, Ltd	Montreal	1–3	60	550	110	....	69
Garment Centre Capitol Inc	Montreal	3	60	550	110/220	....	54
Harbour Commissioners	Montreal	1–3	62½	2,300/550	120	50	60
Sherbrooke St. Realty Corporation	Montreal	....	60	....	220/110	....	8
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons	Montreal	1–2–3	60	115/70,000	115/230	7,844	231,090
The Mount Royal Hotel Co., Ltd	Montreal	1	63	230/4,400	115/110	4	17
Yamaska Power Corporation	Montreal	3	60	110/220/550	110	....	282
Beauharnois Electric Co., Ltd	Montreal	1–3	60	550	110/220	....	....
(Serving)	Athelstan					....	118
	Aubrey					....	16
	Barrington					....	5
	Beauharnois					14	555
	Brosseau Station					....	29
	Chateauguay Basin					8	224
	Chateauguay Village					8	108
	Caughnawaga					8	144
	De Lery					4	130
	Delson					1	167
	Dewittville					....	29
	East Greenfield					1	47
	Franklin Centre					....	28
	Hemmingford					3	118
	Howick					2	172
	Huntingdon					14	451
	Laprairie Annex					....	9
	Longueuil Annex					1	58
	Maple Grove					....	25
	Melochville					....	43

	Nouveau Salaberry						60
	Ormstown					9	289
	Riverfield						20
	Rockburn						13
	St. Antoine Abbe						21
	St. Cecile Village					8	109
	St. Chrysostome					7	105
	St. Clothilde						15
	St. Constant					2	129
	St. Edouard						30
	St. Etienne						44
	St. Hubert					5	121
	St. Isidore					3	114
	St. Lambert Annex						67
	St. Louis de Gonzaque					3	143
	St. Mathieu						22
	St. Michel						75
	St. Philomene					1	96
	St. Remi					12	254
	St. Stanislas de Kostka					1	53
	St. Timothee Parish					1	17
	St. Timothee Village						95
	Springfield Park						24
	Trout River (includes					5	83
	St.Agnes de Dundee)					62	1,932
	Valleyfield						
Electric Service Corporation (Serving)	Montreal	1–3	60	110	110/2,200		
	Bois des Filions						55
	Canton Belanger						28
	Cap St. Martin						47
	Charlemagne					5	127
	Chicot						32
	Grand Cote						26
	Grande Freniere						64
	Lachenaie						87
	Laval sur le Lac						92
	L'Assomption					15	301
	L'Epiphanie					6	289
	Mascouche					2	147
	Oka					2	135
	Plage Laval						80
	Pointe aux Calumets						24
	Repentigny					1	93
	Rosemere					1	184
	St. Anne des Plaines						171
	St. Dorothee					5	123
	St. Elzear						45
	St. Eustache					6	307
	St. Eustache sur le Lac						183
	St. Francois de Sales					2	107

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Montreal—Continued							
Electric Service Corporation—*Concluded*	Montreal.						
(Serving)	St. Janvier					1	72
	St. Joseph du Lac						76
	St. Martin					3	223
	St. Paul l'Ermite					1	88
	St. Therese					31	723
	St. Vincent de Paul						120
	Ste. Rose					7	462
	Terrebonne					1	75
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.	Montreal	1–3	60	550	110		
(Serving)	Abbotsford						62
	Actonvale					4	332
	Ayer's Cliff					3	203
	Bedford					2	374
	Beebe					9	226
	Belœil					3	
	Brome						41
	Bromptonville						293
	Bury						147
	Canrobert						44
	Capelton						26
	Clarenceville						56
	Compton						80
	Cookshire					3	247
	Cowansville					4	443
	Drummondville					26	1,194
	Dunham					2	96
	East Angus					3	687
	East Farnham					2	43
	Eastman						55
	Eaton Corner						22
	Emileville						31
	Eustis					2	18
	Farnham					12	948
	Foster					1	82
	Frelighsburg						74
	Granby					22	2,077
	Graniteville					6	26

Hatley						33
Henryville					5	49
Huntingville						33
Iberville					16	679
Kingsbury						37
Knowlton					3	344
L'Acadie						36
Lennoxville					18	450
Libbytown						4
Magog					2	
Marieville					1	404
Massawippi						23
Melbourne					1	105
Mont St. Hilaire						46
North Hatley					5	238
N.D. Stanbridge						26
Orford Lake						23
Pike River						16
Providence						271
Reedville					1	25
Richmond					6	698
Rock Island					8	364
Rougemont						129
Roxton Falls					1	107
Roxton Pond					2	105
Sawyerville						124
South Durham						92
Stanbridge East					2	70
Stanbridge Sta.					2	29
Stanstead					4	177
Scottsville						28
Sutton					8	278
Sutton Jct.						18
Sweetsburg						75
St. Angele					1	57
St. Antoine					3	62
St. Barnabe					1	65
St. Blaise						70
St. Brigide						25
St. Bruno					3	200
St. Cesaire					4	247
St. Charles					2	46
St. Cyrille					3	110
St. Damase					1	49
St. Dominique						79
St. Germain					3	82
St. Gregoire						33
St. Helene						47
St. Hilaire					1	75
St. Hugues					1	120
St. Hyacinthe					47	2,709

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Montreal—Concluded							
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd—*Concluded*	Montreal.						
(Serving)	St. Johns					42	2,508
	St. Joseph (Drummond						307
	St. Joseph (St. Hyacinthe						137
	St. Judes					1	58
	St. Julie					1	74
	St. Liboire					1	90
	St. Luc						18
	St. Madeleine					3	89
	St. Marc						46
	St. Mathias						44
	St. Paul						27
	St. Pie					2	180
	St. Pierre						70
	St. Rosalie					2	136
	St. Sebastien						62
	St. Simon					1	56
	Upper Melbourne					1	40
	Upton					3	121
	Venice						3
	Warden						33
	Waterloo					13	545
	Waterville					9	175
	Ways Mills						17
	West Brome						27
	West Shefford					1	86
	Wickham						31
Gatineau Electric Light Co., Ltd	Ottawa (Napierville Div.)	3	60	220/550	110	4	404
Mun. du Village du Petit Lac Magog	Petit Lac Magog	1–3	60	110	110		11
La Ville de Pointe-Claire	Pointe Claire	1–2–3	60	2,200/550/220/110	110/220	12	1,464
Wallace Sandstone Quarries, Ltd	Philipsburg	2–3	60	550	110	2	115
Laurentian Water & Power Co	Rapide de l'Orignal	1–3	60	550/440/220	110	2	287
Ville Ste. Agathe du Monts	Ste. Agathe des Monts	2–3	60	220/550	110	102	648
Corporation de Ste. Anne de Bellevue	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	1–3	60	2,200/550/220/110	110	30	710

Public Utilities Vermont Corp.	St. Armand	1	60	110/220	110/220		32
Mr. Fernando Coutu	St. Donat	1–2	60		2110		100
The Pierrefond Electric Co., Ltd	Ste. Genevieve de Pierre			550	110	2	470
La Corporation de St. Hilaire	Saint Hilaire	1–3	60	200	110		210
Mde. Jos. Vanchesteing	St. Jovite	3	60	220	110	10	160
J. G. Dunn	St. Martime	1–3	60	550	120		200
L'Usine electrique	St. Roch L'Achigan	1	60	2110			
Village de Senneville	Senneville	2–3	60	2,200/550/220/110	110	19	100
The City of Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	1–3	60	2,200/550	110	159	7,671
Sherbrooke Railway & Power Company	Sherbrooke	3	60	550			
La Ville de Terrebonne	Terrebonne	1–3	60	220/110	110	13	590
A. Meilleur	Val Barrette	3	60		110		50
G. T. Cousinault	Val Court	2	60	2,200	110		41
Montreal Cottons, Limited	Valleyfield	1–3	60		110		198
The City of Verdun	Verdun	3	60	110/550	110	103	5,287
City of Westmount	Westmount	1–3	60	550	110	727	4,165
La Corporation de la Ville de Windsor	Windsor Mills	2–3	30	220	110	12	532
Total number of meters in district of Montreal						9,969	298,417
Ottawa (in the province of Ontario)—							
Public Utilities Commission	Alexandria	3	60	550/220		17	398
Public Utilities Commission	Almonte	1–3	60	550	110	19	672
Apple Hill Hydro System	Apple Hill	1–3	60	220	110	1	54
Galetta Electric Power & Milling Co., Ltd	Arnprior						
(Serving)	Arnprior Distribution System	1–3	60	110/220/550/2,200	110/220	7	884
	Arnprior R.P.D	1–3	60	110/220/550/2.200	110/220	21	494
	Renfrew R.P.D	1–3	60	220/550	110/220	3	102
Barry's Bay Electric Light Company	Barry's Bay	1–3	60	110/220	110/220		73
Cardinal Electric Light Co., Ltd	Cardinal	1–3	60	220/110	220/110	2	247
Public Utility Commission	Carleton Place	1–3	60	2,200/550/220	110/220	29	1,082
J. N. Coupal	Casselman	1–3	60	440/550/110		1	137
Chesterville Hydro Electric System	Chesterville	1–3	60	220	110	3	264
The Village of Cobden	Cobden	3	60	2,200	110	6	154
Stormont Electric Light & Power Co.	Cornwall	3	60	220/550	110/220	1	3,709
St. Lawrence Power Company, Ltd	Cornwall	3	60	11,000/550	110		
(Serving)	Aultsville					1	47
	Cornwall (Smithville)					7	77
	Dickinson's Landing						34
	Farran's Point						17
	Lunenburgh						26
	Mille Roches					1	163
	Moulinette						75
	St. Andrews						20
	Wales					1	69
The Metering Equipment at Deeks	Deeks	3	60	600			
Alexander Mills	Eganville		60	220	110		130
Finch Hydro Electric System	Finch	1–3	60	220	110	1	98

APPENDIX H—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Ottawa (in the Province of Ontario)—Concluded							
Canadian International Paper Co.	Hawkesbury	3	60	550	110	2	63
Beach Rural Electric System, Ltd.	Iroquois	1-3	60	220	110	....	356
Corporation of Iroquois	Iroquois	3	60	550/220/110	110/115	50	247
Kemptville Hydro Electric Comm.	Kemptville	1-3	60	220	110/220	6	346
Public Utilities Commission	Lanark	1	60	220	110	2	145
Lancaster Public Utilities	Lancaster	1-3	60	220	110	....	110
Police Trustees	Martintown	1	60	....	110	....	50
Hydro Electric Power Commission	Maxville	....	60	2,200	110/220	2	173
Judson Watchorn	Merrickville	1-3	60	220	110	....	8
The Rideau Power Company, Ltd.	Merrickville	1-3	60	600	110/220	....	215
Morrisburg Electric Light & Power Co.	Morrisburg	3	60	110/220	110	6	471
Gatineau Electric Light Company, Ltd.	Ottawa	1-3	60	2,200/550	110	....	....
(Serving)							
	Alfred	....	....	550	110/220	1	80
	Caledonia Springs	....	....	....	110/220	....	4
	Hawkesbury	....	....	550	110/220	16	740
	L'Orignal	....	....	550	110/220	1	102
	Rockland	....	....	6,600	....	1	....
	St. Eugene	....	....	....	110)220	....	74
	Vankleek Hill	....	....	550	110/220	2	271
The Ottawa Electric Company	Ottawa	1-2-3	60	550	107	577	25,622
Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission	Ottawa	1-2-3	60	440/550	110	185	13,187
Pembroke Electric Light Co., Ltd.	Pembroke	1-3	60	2,200	110	10	2,250
Perth Hydro Electric System	Perth	1-3	60	2,200/550/220	110/220	24	995
The Water & Light Commission	Prescott	2-3	60	220	110/220	20	780
Renfrew Municipal Light Dept.	Renfrew	1-2-3	60	110/220/440/550	110/220	....	1,220
Richmond Hydro Electric Comm.	Richmond	1	60	110/220	....	....	64
Corporation of Town of Rockland	Rockland	3	60	440/220/500	110/220	2	349
Hydro Electric System	Russell	3	60	220	110	....	135
Smith's Falls Hydro Electric System	Smith's Falls	1-3	60	26,400	110	43	1,858
Hydro Electric Power Commission	Toronto	....	....	....	....	....	....
(Serving)							
	Alexandria R.P.D.	1-3	60	....	110/220	....	37
	Apple Hill R.P.D.	1	60	....	110/220	....	81
	Chesterville R.P.D.	1-3	60	....	110/220	....	250
	Dalhousie Lake District	1	60	....	110/220	....	4
	Kemptville R.P.D.	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Martintown R.P.D.	1-3	60	220/550	110/220	2	93

	Maxville R.P.D.	1–3	60		110/220		150
	Nepean R.P.D.	1–3	60	220	110/220	1	547
	Prescott R.P.D.	1–3	60	220	110/220	2	127
	Smith's Falls R.P.D.	1	60		110/220		119
	Williamsburg R.P.D.	1	60		110/220		14
Hydro Electric System	Williamsburg	1	60	220	110	1	70
Winchester Hydro Electric System	Winchester	1–3	60	220	110	3	332
Total number of meters in the District of Ottawa (in province of Ontario)						1,080	60,765
Ottawa (in the province of Quebec)—							
Dominion Cartridge Company, Ltd.	Brownsburg	1–3	60	550	110/220		7
The James MacLaren Company, Ltd.	Buckingham	1–3	60	550/220	110	2	30
G. E. Higginson	Calumet	1–3	60	110	110		71
Pontiac Power & Development Co., Ltd.	Campbell's Bay	3	60	550	110		99
F. T. Cross	Farm Point	1–3	60	550	110		200
Gatineau Power Company	Ottawa						
(Serving)	Bell Falls	3	60	2,300		1	
	Blanche Falls	3	60	6,600		1	
	Bryson	3	60	6,600			
	Chelsea Falls	3	25/60	6,600			
	East Templeton	3	60	6,600		5	
	Farmer Rapids	3	25/60	6,600		1	
	High Falls	3	60	4,000		1	
	Hull (No. 1)	3	60	2,200		4	
	Hull (No. 2)	3	60	2,200		3	
	Kipawa Plant	3	60	6,600		3	
	Magnan Chute	3	60	6,600		2	
	Maniwaki	3	60	2,300		1	
	Paugan Falls	3	25	6,600		2	
	Ripon	3	60	2,300		1	
	St. Adele	3	60	6,600		1	
	St. Jerome	3	60	6,600		2	
	St. Jerome (Wilson Chute)	3	60	2,300		1	
	Table Falls	3	60	11,000		1	
	Val Tetreau	3	60	12,000		3	
Gatineau Electric Light Co., Ltd.	Ottawa	1–3	60	2,200/550	110		
(Serving)	Arundel				110/220		45
	Angers				110/220		43
	Aylmer			550	110/220	3	760
	Burbidge				110/220		29
	Bouchette			550	110/220	1	39
	Blue Sea				110/220		10
	Belle Plage				110/220		61
	Belle Riviere			550	110/220	1	43
	Brownsburg				110/220		364
	Campbell's Bay			550	110/220	2	157
	Chelsea				110/220		43
	Calumet Island				110/220		35

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Ottawa (in the Province of Quebec)—Continued							
Gatineau Electric Light Co., Ltd.—*Continued*	Ottawa.						
(Serving)	Cascades				110/220		10
	Cheneville				110/220		34
	Conception				110/220		14
	Cote-le-Boucane				110/220		9
	Como				110/220		105
	Coteau Station			550	110/220	2	203
	Coteau Landing				110/220		69
	Coteau du Lac			550	110/220	1	72
	Carillon				110/220		43
	Cedars				110/220		122
	Choisy						
	Cushing				110/220		18
	Deschenes			550	110/220	1	166
	Dragon						
	East Templeton			550	110/220	1	39
	Fassett			550	110/220	1	47
	Gatineau Point				110/220		18
	Gatineau Division No. 4				110/220		343
	Greece Point				110/220		10
	Gracefield				110/220	3	86
	Grenville				110/220	1	115
	Hudson Heights				110/220		251
	Harrington				110/220		22
	Hudson				110/220		160
	Hull			550	110/220	49	3,386
	Huberdeau				110/220		41
	Ironsides				110/220	1	18
	Ivry				110/220		45
	Ile Perrot				110/220		105
	Isle Cadieux				110/220		18
	Kazubazua				110/220		22
	Kirks Ferry				110/220		21
	Kingsmere				110/220		21
	Lesage				110/220		13
	Lecordon				110/220		35
	Labelle				110/220		40

Lachapelle				110/220		22
Lacharite				110/220		5
L'Annonciation				110/220		108
Laurentides			550	110/220	13	344
Lacolle			550	110/220	4	144
Low				110/220		28
Lachute			550	110/220	12	856
Morin Heights				110/220		59
Maniwaki			550	110/220	16	260
Montcalm				110/220		24
Montcerf				110/220	1	24
Montebello				110/220	3	153
Mont Rolland			550	110/220	1	146
Nantel				110/220		15
New Glasgow				110/220		49
Papineauville			550	110/220	3	125
Plaisance				110/220		16
Fiedmont				110/220		17
Pointe Fortune				110/220		18
Pointe-au-Chene				110/220		18
Portage				110/220		9
Ripon			550	110/220	1	37
Rawdon			550	110/220	8	180
Rigaud			550	110/220	2	183
Shawbridge			550	110/220	3	111
Sherrington				110/220		40
Stagnerville				110/220		16
Shawville				110/220	6	191
St. Agathe				110/220	2	34
St. Alexis			550	110/220	5	191
St. Adele			550	110/220	1	141
St. Augustin				110/220	3	64
St. Antoine				110/220		45
St. Andrews			550	110/220	1	133
St. Andre Avellin			550	110/220	4	99
St. Bernard				110/220		5
St. Benoit			550	110/220	2	71
St. Calixte				110/220	1	40
St. Clet			550	110/220	1	94
St. Canut			550	110/220	1	52
St. Esprit			550	110/220	7	210
St. Faustin				110/220		94
St. George				110/220		33
St. Hermas				110/220		104
St. Jacques			550	110/220	11	348
St. Jacques le Mineur de Nap.				110/220		15
St. Julienne			550	110/220	1	79
St. Jerome			550	110/220	23	1,885
St. Justine de Newton				110/220	1	45
St. Signori			550	110/220	2	48

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Ottawa (in the Province of Quebec)—Concluded							
Gatineau Electric Light Co., Ltd.—*Concluded* (Serving)	Ottawa.						
	St. Marguerite				110/220		104
	Ste-Marthe				110/220		26
	St. Monique				110/220	1	81
	St. Placide				110/220		88
	St. Polycarpe			550	110/220	1	99
	St. Philippe d'Argenteuil				110/220	1	36
	St. Roch				110/220	2	177
	Ste-Rose				110/220		66
	Ste-Scholastique			550	110/220	1	162
	Ste-Sophie				110/220		17
	St. Sauveur				110/220		77
	St. Zotique				110/220		43
	St. Philippe de Napierville			550	110/220	1	47
	Thurso			6,600		1	
	Val David				110/220		46
	Vaudreuil Village			550	110/220	1	127
	Val Morin				110/220	1	137
	Vaudreuil Stn.			550	110/220	1	253
National Hydro-Electric Co., Ltd	Point Fortune	3	60		110		
Municipality of Gatineau Point	Gatineau Point	1-3	60	110/220	110	211	
Quyon Milling Company	Quyon	3	60		110/220		38
Corporation of Village of Thurso	Thurso	3	60	220/110	220/110	2	239
Pembroke Electric Light Co., Ltd	Waltham	1-3	60		110		38
Total number of meters in District of Ottawa (in province of Quebec)						465	16,686
***Belleville*—**							
Bancroft Light and Power Co.	Bancroft		D.C.		125/85		
Alexander Irwin	Beaverton	1-3	60	220	110	9	436
The Belleville Hydro Electric System	Belleville	3	60	550/250/110	110/220	89	3,434
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont.	Bloomfield	1-3	60	110/220	110	8	168
The Electric Light Commission	Bobcaygeon	3	60	220/110	110		264
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont.	Bowmanville	3	60	550/440/220	110/220	35	1,155

Alexander Irwin	Brechin	1–3	60	220	110	4	69
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont	Brighton	1–3	60	220/550	110	10	468
The Public Utilities Commission	Brockville	1–3	60	2,300/500/220	110	72	2,818
The Water and Light Commission	Campbellford	1–3	60	2,500/575/250		13	912
Sherman Roy Belfry	Cannington	1–3	60	220	110/220	11	318
A. E. Bryant	Coboconk		D.C.		110		
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont	Cobourg	1	60	220/440/550/2,200	110/220	42	1,349
G. M. Peebles Estate	Colborne	1	60	220	110	5	300
Deloro Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd	Deloro	1–3	60	550	220/110		40
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont	Deseronto	1–3	60	2,300/550/220	115	9	352
Board of Water, Light & Power Commissioners	Fenelon Falls	1–3	60	550	110	1	320
Frankford Electric Light Co	Frankford	1–3	60	550	110	58	234
Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Co., Ltd	Gananoque	3	60	550	115	35	957
George Anderson	Haliburton	3	60		110	2	143
Fowlds Company Ltd	Hastings	2	60	220/110	110	15	
Hydro Electric Power Commission	Havelock	1–3	60	550/220	110/220	3	320
Public Utilities Commission	Kingston	1–3	60	550	110/220	135	6,054
Alexander Irwin	Kirkfield	1–3	60	220	110	1	48
Lakefield Hydro Electric Commission	Lakefield	1–3	60	550	110	8	366
Lindsay Hydro Electric System	Lindsay	1–3	60	550/220	110/220	71	2,130
Corporation of Madoc Village	Madoc	3	60	220	220	10	345
Marmora Local Hydro Commission	Marmora	1	60	110/220	110/220	2	225
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont	Millbrook	1	60	110/220	110/220	3	210
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont	Napanee	1–3	60	2,300/550/220	115	29	981
J. P. Tett & Bro	Newboro	3	60	220	110		20
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont	Newburgh	1–3	60	2,300/550/220	115		146
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont	Newcastle	3	60	220	110/220	2	185
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont	Norwood	1–3	60	550/220	110/220	3	280
J. H. Babcock	Odessa		100		2,200		50
Omemee Hydro Commission	Omemee	3	60	220	110/220	4	162
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont	Orono	3	60	220	110/220	5	178
Public Utilities Commission	Oshawa	1–3	60	550	110/220	99	6,758
Peterborough Utilities Commission	Peterborough	1–3	60	2,400	115/230	161	6,268
Picton Public Utilities	Picton	1–3	60	220/550	110	47	1,108
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont	Port Hope	1–3	60	220/550/2,200/4,000	110/220	60	1,504
Hydro Electric Power Comm	Port Perry	1–3	60	220/550	220/110	12	372
Stirling Municipal Electric System	Stirling	1–3	60	240	120/240	5	276
Sherman Roy Belfry	Sunderland	1–3	60	220	110/220	3	136
The Carscallen Mills	Tamworth		D.C.	120	120		81
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont (Serving)	Toronto						
	Belleville R.P.D	1–3	60	220	220/110	1	433
	Bowmanville R.P.D	1	60	220	220/110		21
	Brockville R.P.D	1–3	60	220	110/220	2	264
	Campbellford R.P.D	1	60	220	220/110	2	50
	Cannington No. 1 R.P.D	1–3	60	220	110/220	17	22
	Cannington No. 2 R.P.D	1–3	60	220	110/220	2	22
	Cobourg R.P.D	1–3	60	220	220/110		262
	Colborne R.P.D	1	60		220/110		71
	Deseronto R.P.D	1	60	220/110			1

APPENDIX H—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Belleville—Concluded							
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont.—*Concluded*	Toronto.						
(Serving)	Kingston R.P.D.	1-3	60	220	110/220	...	194
	Lakefield R.P.D.	1	60	...	220/110	...	1
	Mariposa R.P.D.	1-3	60	550	110/220	1	223
	Millbrook R.P.D.	1	60	...	220/110	...	57
	Napanee R.P.D.	1-3	60	...	220/110	...	28
	Newcastle R.P.D.	1-3	60	220	220/110	1	67
	Norwood R.P.D.	1	60	...	220/110	...	30
	Oshawa R.P.D.	1-3	60	220	220/110	4	693
	Peterboro R.P.D.	1-3	60	220	220/110	5	820
	Pickering R.P.D,	1-3	60	220	220/110	3	155
	Port Hope R.P.D.	1	60	220	220/110	...	2
	Port Perry R.P.D.	1	60	...	110/220	...	116
	Stirling R.P.D.	1	60	...	220/110	...	36
	Trenton R.P.D.	1-3	60	...	220/110	...	36
	Uxbridge R.P.D.	1	60	...	110/220	...	155
	Warkworth R.P.D.	1	60	...	220/110	...	2
	Wellington R.P.D.	1-3	60	110/220	110/220	...	116
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont.	Trenton	1-3	60	2,300/550/220/6,600	110/220	65	1,525
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont.	Tweed	1-3	60	550/220	115/230	11	363
Uxbridge Utilities Commission	Uxbridge	1-3	60	110/220	110	15	394
Victoria Road Electric Association	Victoria Road	...	...	...	...	...	21
Warkworth Hydro Electric Comm.	Warkworth	1	60	...	110	...	145
Public Utilities Commission	Wellington	1-3	60	110/220	110/220	8	335
The J. M. Stoness Estate	Westport	1	60	220	110	...	120
Public Utilities Commission	Whitby	1-3	60	550/220	230/115	19	994
Sherman Roy Belfry	Woodville	1-3	60	220	110/220	3	120
Total number of meters in the District of Belleville		...	...	...	...	1,240	49,870
Toronto—							
Police Village of Agincourt	Agincourt	1-3	25	550	110/220	2	155
Alliston Public Utilities Commission	Alliston	1-3	60	220/550	110/220	14	406
Hydro Electric Commission	Arthur	3	60	220	110	5	217
Town of Aurora	Aurora	1-3	25	550	110/220	13	729
D. C. Carruthers	Avening	...	D.C.	110	110	...	...
James Booth	Ayton	1-3	60	2,300	110	...	62
Police Village of Ayton	Ayton	1-3	60	2,300	110	...	62

Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont	Bala	1–3	60	220/550	110/220	10	659
Barrie Electric Light Dept	Barrie	1–2	60	2,200/220/110	220/110	34	2,100
Beeton Hydro Electric Comm	Beeton	1–3	60	110/220/550	110/220	6	146
Bolton Hydro Electric System	Bolton	1–3	25	550	110	9	184
Corporation of Bracebridge	Bracebridge	1–2	60	220/2,200	110/220	1	148
Bradford Hydro Commission	Bradford	3	60	550	110/220	7	247
John McMurchy Estate	Brampton	1–3	25	550	110/220	2	....
The Town of Brampton	Brampton	1–3	25	550	110	52	1,534
The Knight Brothers Co., Ltd	Burks Falls	1–3	60	....	110	3	87
George W. Collins	Chatsworth	1–3	60	220	110	1	94
Clarksburg Electric Light Com	Clarksburg	1–3	60	110/220	110	....	104
Clifford Hydro Electric System	Clifford	1	25	220	110/220	....	127
The Municipality of Coldwater	Coldwater	2–3	60	200	110	3	196
Public Utilities Commission	Collingwood	1–3	60	....	....	60	1,624
Cookstown Hydro System	Cookstown	1–3	60	220	120	3	130
Toronto Twp. Hydro Electric Comm	Cooksville	1–3	25	220/550	110	17	1,747
Creemore Hydro Electric System	Creemore	1	60	220/110	110	5	216
Canadian National Railways	Depot Harbour	1–3	60	550	220/110	....	51
Drayton Hydro Commission	Drayton	1–3	25	550	110	5	213
Dundalk Hydro System	Dundalk	1–3	60	220	110	3	230
Durham Hydro Electric System	Durham	1–3	60	220/550	110	10	464
Canadian National Electric Railway	Eldorado Park	1–3	25	400	110	....	....
Andrew Beardsall	Elmvale	1–2–3	60	220	110	10	203
The Hydro Electric Commission	Elora	1–3	25	550	110/220	6	373
Caledon Electric Co., Ltd	Erin	1–3	60	550	110	7	639
(Serving)	Alton	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Belfountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledon	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledon East	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cataract	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cheltenham	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Forks of Credit	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hillsburg	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Inglewood	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Melville	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Victoria	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fergus Public Utilities Commission	Fergus	3	25	550	110/220	15	686
Flesherton Village	Flesherton	1	60	550	110	....	158
Grand Valley Hydro Electric System	Grand Valley	1–3	60	110/220/550	110	2	174
Gravenhurst Light & Water Comm	Gravenhurst	1–2–3	60	220/110	110	12	476
Board of Light & Heat Commissioners	Guelph	3	25	13,200/575	2,300/230/115	131	5,593
Public Utilities Commission	Hanover	1–3	60	110/220/550	110/220	29	772
Hydro Elec. Com. of Town of Harriston	Harriston	1–3	25	550	110/220	12	396
Hosltein Hydro Commission	Holstein	....	60	220	110	1	67
Public Utilities Commission	Huntsville	1–3	60	220/550	110	7	683
Etobicoke Twp. Hydro Elec. Com	Islington	1–3	25	550	110/220	15	3,850
Canada Wire & Cable Co., Ltd	Leaside	3	25	....	110/220	....	102

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Toronto—Continued							
Markdale Hydro System	Markdale	3	60	220	220/110	9	264
Markham Hydro Electric System	Markham	1-3	25	220/550	110	10	310
Public Utilities Commission	Meaford	1-3	60	230	115	16	744
Public Utilities Commission	Midland	1-3	60	2,200/220/110	220/110	62	1,796
Public Utilities Commission	Mimico	1-3	25	550	115/230	14	1,700
Hydro Electric Power Commission	Moorefield	1-3	25	550	110	4	76
Mt. Forest Water & Light Commission	Mt. Forest	1-3	60	220	110/220	10	512
Neustadt Hydro Electric Commission	Neustadt	1-3	60	550	110/220	2	118
Town of Newmarket	Newmarket	3	25	550	110/220	9	1,100
New Toronto Public Utilities Commission	New Toronto	1-3	25	550	110/220	40	1,468
Canadian Explosives Division	Nobel	1-3	60	550	110/120	2	42
Orangeville Hydro Commission	Orangeville	3	60	550/220	110/220	13	777
Orillia Water, Light & Power Comm	Orillia	1-3	60	220/440/550/2,200	110	34	2,130
Public Utilities Commission	Owen Sound	1-3	60	550	110/220	121	3,473
Public Utilities Commission	Parry Sound	1-3	60	2,300	110/220	12	824
Penetanguishene Water & Light Com	Penetanguishene	1-3	60	220/550/2,200	110/220	26	635
Port Credit Hydro Electric System	Port Credit	1-3	25	220/550	110	5	479
Port McNicoll Hydro Electric Comm	Port McNicoll	3	60		110		204
Frank A. Aussen	Priceville	1	60		110		37
Corp'n. of Village of Richmond Hill	Richmond Hill	1-3	25	550	220/110	13	414
Rockwood Hydro Electric	Rockwood	1-3	25	550	110/220		168
Mickle Dyment & Son	Severn Bridge	3	60		110		18
Shelburne Hydro Commission	Shelburne	1-3	60	220/550	110	9	381
South River Electric Co	South River	1-3	60	550	110/220		12
Stayner Hydro Electric Commission	Stayner	1-3	60	220	220/110	10	283
Corp'n. of Village of Stouffville	Stouffville	1-2-3	25	550	110	5	385
Corporation of Streetsville	Streetsville	3	60	110/220	110		197
Sutton Hydro Electric System	Sutton West	3	25	550	2,200/4,000	4	421
R. A. Lowe	Thornbury	1-3	60	220	110		225
Police Village	Thornton	3	60	4,000	110		64
Canada Veiling Company, Ltd	Toronto	3	25 & D.C.	250 D.C.	220 A.C.	1	6
Canadian National Exhibition Association	Toronto	1-3	25	550/220	110	7	40
Child's Company	Toronto		D.C.		115/230		66
Flett-Lownds Syndicate, Ltd	Toronto		D.C.	250	120		15
Hydro Elec. Com. Twp. of East York	Toronto	1-3	25	550	110/220	29	7,969
Hydro Electric Power Com. Systems	Toronto— Central Ontario	3	60	44,000/11,000/4,160/2,400		63	16

	Georgian Bay	3	60	38,000/22,000/8,000/ 4,000/2,300	....	95	30
	Madawaska	3	60	33,000/11,000/6,600/ 2,400	....	134	1,065
	Niagara	3	25	220,000/110,000/ 60,000/46,000/30,000 /26,400/13,200/ 12,000/8,000/4,000/ 2,300/550	....	408	162
	Nipissing	3	60	22,000/2,300	....	5	....
	Ottawa	3	60	8,000	....	6	2
	Patricia	3	60	44,000/6,600	....	1	1
	Rideau	3	60	26,400/2,300	....	10	5
	St. Lawrence	3	60	44,000/26,400/4,160	....	23	7
	Thunder Bay	3	60	110,000/2,300	....	7	5
	Wahnapitae	3	60	22,500/2,300	....	6	....
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont. (Serving)	Toronto—						
	Alliston R.P.D	1	60	220	220/110	....	86
	Arthur R.P.D	1	60	220	220/110	....	3
	Barrie R.P.D	1	60	....	110/220	....	160
	Beaumaris R.P.D	1	60	....	110/220	....	129
	Beeton R.P.D	1	60	220	220/110	....	1
	Bond Lake R.P.D	1–3	25	550/220	220/110	10	1,030
	Bradford R.P.D	1	60	220	220/110	....	1
	Brampton R.P.D	1–2–3	25	550/220	220/110	....	180
	Buckskin R.P.D	1	60	220	110/220	1	9
	Chatsworth R.P.D	1	60	220	220/110	....	22
	Elmvale R.P.D	1	60	220	110/220	1	21
	Elora R.P.D	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	11	118
	Flesherton R.P.D	1–3	60	220	220/110	1	33
	Georgina R.P.D	1	60	....	110/220	....	81
	Gravenhurst R.P.D	1	60	....	220/110	....	10
	Guelph R.P.D	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	3	400
	Harriston R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	7	....
	Hawkestone R.P.D	1	60	....	220/110	....	....
	Holstein R.P.D	1	60	110/220	110/220	....	1
	Horning's Mills R.P.D	1–3	60	220	220/110	1	31
	Innisfil R.P.D	1	60	220	220/110	....	205
	Keswick R.P.D	1–3	25	550/220	220/110	....	680
	Markdale R.P.D	1	60	220	220/110	....	2
	Markham R.P.D	1–3	25	550/220	220/110	4	550
	Meaford R.P.D	1	60	110/220	110/220	....	2
	Medonte R.P.D	1	60	....	220/110	....	....
	Midland R.P.D	1	60	....	220/110	....	....
	Neustadt R.P.D	1	60	110/220	110/220	....	1
	Newmarket R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	220/110	6	207
	Nottawasaga R.P.D	1–3	60	110/220	110/220	....	86
	Orangeville R.P.D	1	60	220	220/110	....	18
	Scarboro R.P.D	1–3	25	550/220	220/110	5	360
	Shelburne R.P.D	1	60	220	220/110	....	10

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Toronto—Concluded							
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont.—*Concluded*	Toronto.						
(Serving)	Sparrow Lake R.P.D.	1	60	220	110/220	1	128
	Stayner R.P.D.	1–3	60	110/220	110/220		392
	Streetsville R.P.D.	1–2–3	25	550/220	220/110	8	333
	Tara R.P.D.	1–3	60	110/220	110/220		96
	Thornton R.P.D.	1	60	220	220/110		
	Utterson R.P.D.	1–3	60	220	220/110		
	Woodbridge R.P.D.	1–3	25	550/220	220/110	14	809
Monarch Supply Co., Ltd	Toronto		D.C.	110/220	110/220	4	31
Scarborough Hydro Electric System	Toronto	1–3	25	550	110/220	27	4,274
Toronto Electric Commissioners	Toronto	1–3	25, 62½ & D.C.	2,300/550/115/230	115/230	5,338	170,389
Toronto Terminals Railway Company	Toronto	1–3	25	550	110/230	6	2
Corp. of Village of Tottenham	Tottenham		60	110/220	110/220	6	163
Light & Power Committee	Victoria Harbour	1	60	220	110	2	178
Hydro Electric Commission	Waubaushene		60	220	110	3	138
Weston Water, Power & Light Comm	Weston	1–3	25	550	110/220	28	1,293
North York Hydro Electric Comm	Willowdale	3	25	550	220/110	25	2,029
The Village of Windermere	Windermere	1	60	220	110/220		
Woodbridge Hydro Elec. Com	Woodbridge	3	25	550	110/220	6	260
Total number of meters in the district of Toronto						7,255	239,702
Hamilton—							
Acton Public Utilities Commission	Acton	1–3	25	550–220	110/220	19	539
Hydro Electric System, Twp. of Ancaster	Ancaster	1–2–3	25	550	110/220	4	319
The Village of Ayr	Ayr	3	25	550	110/220	2	239
The Police Village of Baden	Baden	1–3	25	4,400/550	110	3	148
Barton Hydro System	Barton	1–3	25	220	110/220	2	70
Hamilton Cataract, Power, Light & Traction Co., Ltd	Beamsville	1–3	66⅔	220	110	6	473
Brantford Hydro Electric System	Brantford	1–3	25	4,000/550/220	220/110	104	6,810
Twp. of Brantford Hydro Electric System	Brantford	1–3	25	550	110/220	3	800
Western Counties Electric Co., Ltd	Brantford	1–3	66⅔	220	110	122	1,598
Bridgeport Hydro Electric System	Bridgeport	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	3	106
Bronte Light & Power Com	Bronte	3	66⅔	220	110	1	200
Trafalgar Voted Area No. 2	Bronte	1	66⅔	220	110		111
Burford Hydro Electric System	Burford	3	25	550/200	110	4	218
Hamilton Cataract Power, Light & Traction Co., Ltd	Burlington	1–2–3	66⅔	220	110	22	2,182

Caledonia Hydro Electric System	Caledonia	3	25	550/220	110	10	333
Campbellville Hydro Electric Comm	Campbellville	1	25		110/220		45
Cayuga Hydro Electric System	Cayuga	1–3	25	550	110/220	3	129
Chippawa Hydro Electric Comm	Chippawa	1–3	25	2,200	220/110	1	311
Delhi Light & Power Company, Ltd	Delhi	3	60	220/2,200	110	17	223
The Dundas Electric Company, Ltd	Dundas	1–3	66⅔	220	110	5	70
Dundas Public Utilities Comm	Dundas	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	48	1,360
Dunnville Public Utilities Comm	Dunnville	1–3	25	550	110/220	27	842
Elmira Public Utilities Comm	Elmira	1–3	25	550	220/110	25	700
Fonthill Hydro Electric Comm	Fonthill	2–3	25	220	110	3	229
Public Utilities Commission of Galt	Galt	1–3	25	550	110	126	3,914
Hydro Electric System	Georgetown	2–3	25	220/550	110/220	23	730
Hamilton Cataract Power, Light & Traction Co., Ltd	Grimsby	1–3	66⅔	220	110	28	893
Hagersville Hydro System	Hagersville		25	4,000/550	110	14	394
Hamilton Cataract Power, Light & Traction Co., Ltd	Hamilton	1–2–3	66⅔	220	110	477	60
Hamilton Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd	Hamilton	1–3	66⅔		110		5,471
Hamilton Hydro Electric System	Hamilton	1–3	25	220/550/2,200/13,200	110/220	829	34,430
Hespeler Hydro Electric Commission	Hespeler	1–3	25	110/220/550	110	21	867
Humberstone Hydro System	Humberstone	1–3	25	4,000/220	110/220	10	516
Jarvis Hydro Electric System	Jarvis	1–3	25	550	110/220	4	123
The Public Utilities Commission	Kitchener	1–3	25	2,200/550		240	7,379
Lynden Hydro Electric System	Lynden		25	220	110	1	90
Merritton Public Utilities Comm	Merritton	1–3	25	2,200/550/220	220/110	9	675
Milton Hydro Electric Commission	Milton	3	25	2,200/550	110/220	21	555
New Hamburg Hydro System	New Hamburg	1–3	25	2,200/550/220/110	110/220	11	428
Canadian Niagara Power Company, Ltd	Niagara Falls	1–3	25	220/2,200/4,400/ 11,000/40,000	110	64	4,191
Hydro Electric Comm. of Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	94	4,398
Stamford Hydro Electric System	Niagara Falls	1–3	25	550	110/220	12	1,450
Niagara Hydro Electric Commission	Niagara-on-the-Lake	1–3	25	220/2,200	110	9	508
Oakville Water & Light Commission	Oakville	1–3	60	2,200	110/220	31	1,059
Trafalgar Public Utilities	Oakville	1–3	60	550	110/220	12	220
Paris Hydro Electric & Water Comm	Paris	1–3	25	550/220	110	23	1,213
Port Colborne Hydro Electric Comm	Port Colborne	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	15	1,383
Port Dalhousie Public Utilities Comm	Port Dalhousie	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	9	612
Port Dover Hydro Electric System	Port Dover	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	11	466
Port Rowan Hydro System	Port Rowan					1	116
Preston Light & Water Commission	Preston	1–3	25	550	110/220	52	1,719
Queenston Hydro Electric System	Queenston	1–3	25	110/220	110/220	1	65
Simcoe Hydro Electric System	Simcoe	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	35	1,115
Municipal Light & Power Comm	Smithville	1–3	60	220/550	110/220	7	198
Lincoln Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd	St. Catharines	1–3	66⅔	220	110	105	1,418
Public Utilities Comm. of St. Catharines	St. Catharines	1–3	25	2,200/550/220	112	132	6,339
St. George Hydro Electric System	St. George	1–3	25	550	110/220	3	169
St. Jacobs Hydro Electric Comm	St. Jacobs	1–3	25	550	110	6	140
Thorold Public Utilities Commission	Thorold	3	25	230/550	115	11	1,378
Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario	Toronto—						
(Serving)	Acton R.P.D	1–3	25	110/220	110/220		5
	Ayr R.P.D	1–3	25	550	110/220		39
	Baden R.P.D	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	118	136
	Beamsville R.P.D	1–3	25	4,400/2,200	110/220	19	731

APPENDIX H—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Hamilton—Concluded							
Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ont.—*Concluded*	Toronto.						
(Serving)	Brant R.P.D.	1–3	25	550	110/220	2	375
	Burford R.P.D.	1–3	25	550	110/220	2	116
	Caledonia R.P.D.	1–3	25	220	110/220	2	239
	Chippawa R.P.D.	1–3	25	220	110	3	113
	Dundas R.P.D.	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	9	468
	Elmira R.P.D.	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	12	22
	Galt R.P.D.	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	39	168
	Georgetown R.P.D.	1–2–3	25	550/220	220/110	......	197
	Grantham R.P.D.	1–3	25	220	112	3	490
	Haldimand R.P.D.	1	25	......	110/220	......	139
	Jordan R.P.D.	1–3	25	220	112	......	222
	Lynden R.P.D.	1–3	25	220	110/220	1	177
	Milton R.P.D.	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	3	230
	Niagara R.P.D.	1–3	25	220	110	6	231
	Preston R.P.D.	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	211	477
	Saltfleet R.P.D.	1–3	25	220	110/220	3	900
	Simcoe R.P.D.	1–3	25	220	110/220	2	190
	Stamford R.P.D.	1–3	25	220	110	1	284
	St. Jacobs R.P.D.	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	42	179
	Walsingham R.P.D.	1–3	25	220	110/220	1	132
	Waterdown R.P.D.	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	10	247
	Waterford R.P.D.	1–3	25	220	110/220	2	140
	Welland R.P.D.	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	28	1,895
Waterdown Hydro Electric System	Waterdown	3	25	110/220/550	......	5	276
Waterford Hydro Commission	Waterford	3	25	220/550	110/220	11	360
Public Utilities Commission	Waterloo	1–3	25	2,200/550	110/220	70	1,919
Hamilton Cataract Light, Power & Traction Company	Welland	1–3	66⅔	575/220	110/220	8	......
Welland Hydro Electric System	Welland	1–3	25	110/220/550/2,200	110/220	83	2,579
Wellesley Light & Power Comm	Wellesley	1–3	25	550	110/220	4	146
Total number of meters in the district of Hamilton	......	......	......	......	......	3,581	116,559
London—							
Hydro Electric Commission	Ailsa Craig	1–3	25	550	110	3	160
Alvinston Hydro Electric System	Alvinston	1–3	25	550	110	2	200
Amherstburg Hydro Electric System	Amherstburg	1–2–3	25	110/220/550/4,000	110	18	700
Arkona Hydro Electric Commission	Arkona	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	3	136

Aylmer Public Utilities	Aylmer	1–3	25	550	110/220	14	660
Beachville H. E. System	Beachville	1–3	25	4,000	110/220	4	136
Belle River Electric System	Belle River	1–3	25	550	110/220	4	209
Blenheim Public Utilities	Blenheim	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	9	587
Blyth Public Utilities Commission	Blyth	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	4	183
Bothwell Hydro Electric System	Bothwell	1–3	25	500	110	5	206
Brigden Hydro Electric System	Brigden	3	25	550	110	6	146
Brussels Hydro Electric System	Brussels	1–2–3	25	500	100/200	1	241
The Village of Burgessville	Burgessville	1–3	25	550	110/220	2	73
Cargill Limited	Cargill	......	D.C.	......	115	......	......
Chatham Public Utilities Comm	Chatham	......	25 & 60	550/220	110	137	4,535
Chesley Public Utilities Comm	Chesley	1–3	60	550/220	110/550	20	502
Clinton Public Utilities Comm	Clinton	1–3	25	550	110/220	14	615
Comber Hydro Electric Comm	Comber	1–3	25	550	110/220	2	143
Cottam Hydro Electric System	Cottam	1–3	25	220	110	2	128
Courtright Hydro Electric System	Courtright	1–3	25	220	110/220	1	90
Dashwood Hydro Electric System	Dashwood	1–3	25	550	110	1	102
J. S. Pincombe	Delaware	1	25	220	110	......	69
Dorchester Hydro Electric System	Dorchester	1–3	25	220	110	1	161
Dresden Hydro Electric System	Dresden	1–3	25	2,200/550	220/110	13	472
Drumbo Hydro Electric System	Drumbo	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	2	105
Dublin Public Utilities Commission	Dublin	1–3	25	550	110	3	61
Dutton Hydro System	Dutton	1–3	25	550	110/220	6	275
Elmwood Hydro Electric System	Elmwood	1–3	60	220	110	1	69
Embro Hydro Electric System	Embro	1–3	25	2,000	110/220	4	130
Erieau Hydro Electric System	Erieau	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	2	130
Essex Hydro Electric System	Essex	1–3	25	550/220	110	17	532
Public Utilities Commission	Exeter	1–3	25	110/220/550	110/220	8	548
Police Trustees	Fordwich	1	60	......	110	......	42
Forest Public Utilities Commission	Forest	1–3	25	550	220/110	21	571
Formosa Electric Light Co., Ltd	Formosa	2–3	60	220	110	1	50
Glencoe Hydro Commission	Glencoe	1–3	25	550	110	5	279
The Water & Light Commission	Goderich	1–3	25	550	110/220	18	1,381
Granton Hydro Electric System	Granton	1–3	25	110/220	110/220	1	126
Harrow Hydro Electric System	Harrow	1–3	25	220/110	110	4	284
Hensall Hydro Electric Comm	Hensall	1–3	25	550	110/220	14	220
Highgate Hydro Electric System	Highgate	1	25	110/220	110/220		130
Ingersoll Public Utilities Comm	Ingersoll	1–3	25	2,200/550/220	110/220	40	1,565
Electric Light & Water Commission	Kincardine	1–2–3	60	220/550	110/220	10	687
Kingsville Public Utilities Comm	Kingsville	1–3	25	220	110/220	5	847
Lambeth Hydro Electric System	Lambeth	1–3	25	550	220/110	1	124
La Salle Public Utilities Commission	La Salle	1–3	25	220	110	2	228
Hydro Elec. Comm. of Town of Leamington	Leamington	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	76	1,441
The Public Utilities Commission	Listowel	1–3	25	550	110/220	23	837
Cities Heating Company Limited	London	......	D.C.	500	110	......	7
London Twp. Voted Area	London	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	4	351
Public Utilities Commission	London	1–3	25	550	2,300/4,000/ 110/220	525	19,558
Lucan Hydro Electric Commission	Lucan	1–3	25	550	110	8	212
Lucknow Hydro Electric System	Lucknow	1–3	60	550	110/220	6	324
Merlin Hydro Electric System	Merlin	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	4	143

APPENDIX H—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
London—Continued							
Mildmay Electric Light Co., Ltd	Mildmay	1-3	60	2,200	110/220	2	165
Milverton Hydro Electric System	Milverton	1-3	25	550	110/220	6	284
Public Utilities Commission	Mitchell	1-3	25	550	110	29	551
Mt. Brydges Hydro System	Mt. Brydges	1-3	25	530	110	2	151
Hydro Electric Power Commission	Newbury	1-3	25	220	110/220	2	82
Public Utilities Commission	Norwich	1-3	25	550/220	110/220	9	443
Oil Springs Hydro Commission	Oil Springs	1-3	25	550/220	110/220	35	99
Village of Otterville	Otterville	1-3	25	550	110/220	1	154
Paisley Hydro Electric Commission	Paisley	1-3	60	220	110/220	4	211
Palmerston Public Utilities Comm	Palmerston	1-3	25	550	110/220	4	502
Park Hill Hydro Electric System	Park Hill	1-3	25	550	110/220	4	291
Petrolia Hydro Electric System	Petrolia	1-3	25	220/550	110/220	59	866
Village of Plattsville	Plattsville	1-3	25	550	110/220	2	109
Port Stanley Hydro Electric Dept	Port Stanley	1-3	25	220	110/220	10	606
Princeton Hydro Electric Comm	Princeton	1-3	25	500	110/220	1	94
Public Utilities Commission	Ridgetown	1-3	25	550	100/200	21	668
Ripley Hydro Electric System	Ripley	1-3	60	550	110/220	....	138
Rodney Hydro System	Rodney	1-3	25	555	110/220	5	264
Sandwich Hydro Electric System	Sandwich	1-3	25	220/550	110/220	29	3,014
Point Edward Hydro Electric System	Sarnia	1-3	25	2,200/550/440/220	115	12	340
Sarnia Hydro Electric System	Sarnia	1-3	25	2,200/550/440/220	115	64	5,140
Public Utility Commission	Seaforth	1-3	25	2,200/550/220/110	110	13	620
The Hydro Commission	Springfield	1-3	25	550	110	2	127
Public Utility Commission	Stratford	1-3	25	550	220/110	109	4,878
Public Utilities Commission	Strathroy	1-3	25	550	110/220	22	949
Public Utilities Commission	St. Mary's	1-3	25	550/220	220/110	35	1,206
Hydro Electric Com. of St. Thomas	St. Thomas	1-3	25	550	110/220	90	4,751
Tara Hydro Commission	Tara	1-3	60	220	110	2	157
Tavistock Public Utility Commission	Tavistock	1-3	25	550	110/220	6	319
Teeswater Hydro Commission	Teeswater	1-1	60	220	220	7	280
Thamesford Hydro Electric System	Thamesford	1-3	25	110/220/550	110	8	144
Public Utilities Commission	Thamesville	1-3	25	550	110/220	7	300
Thedford Hydro Electric Commission	Thedford	1-3	25	550	220/110	3	166
Thorndale Hydro Electric System	Thorndale	1-3	25	220	110	1	80
Tilbury Hydro Electric System	Tilbury	1-3	25	550/220	110/220	11	535
Public Utilities Commission	Tillsonburg	1-3	25	550/220	220/110	27	1,030
Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ont.	Toronto	....	....	....	....	....	....
(Serving)	Alvinston R.P.D	1-1	25	....	110/220	....	4

Amherstburg R.P.D.	1–3	25	2,200	110/220	1	479
Aylmer R.P.D	1–2–3	25	220	110/220	3	456
Belle River R.P.D	1–3	25	550	110/220	3	282
Blenheim R.P.D	1–2–3	25	110/220/550	110/220	5	236
Bothwell R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	7	92
Brigden R.P.D	1	25	....	110/220	....	69
Chatham R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	5	642
Clinton R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	76	158
Deleware R.P.D	1–3	25	220	110	4	534
Dorchester R.P.D	1–3	25	220	110	1	494
Dresden R.P.D	1	25	....	110/220	....	14
Drumbo R.P.D	1–3	25	220	110/220	....	174
Dutton R.P.D	1–3	25	220	110/220	2	117
Essex R.P.D	1–3	25	550/220	110/220	2	332
Exeter R.P.D	1–3	25	220	110	2	465
Forest R.P.D	1	25	....	110/220	....	29
Goderich R.P.D	1–3	25	220/110	110/220	7	33
Harrow R.P.D	1	25	....	110/220	....	453
Ingersoll R.P.D	1–2–3	25	550	110/220	6	447
Kingsville R.P.D	1–3	25	220	110/220	4	1,032
Listowel R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	65	97
London R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110	10	1,667
Lucan R.P.D	1	25	....	110	....	103
Lucknow R.P.D	1–3	60	110/220	110/220	1	2
Merlin R.P.D	1–3	25	220	220/110	1	140
Milverton R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	33	41
Mitchell R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	95	155
Norwich R.P.D	1–2–3	25	500	110/220	4	372
Oil Springs R.P.D	1	25	220	110/220	....	82
Palmerston R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	10	4
Petrolia R.P.D	1	25	220	110/220	3	18
Ridgetown R.P.D	1–3	25	220	110/220	1	577
Ripley R.P.D	1–3	60	110/220	110/220	1	2
Sandwich R.P.D	1–3	25	4,000	220/110	3	1,885
Sarnia R.P.D	1	25	220	110/220	1	956
Seaforth R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	25	96
Stratford R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	77	117
Strathroy R.P.D	1	25	....	110	....	94
St. Mary's R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	153	95
St. Thomas R.P.D	1–2–3	25	220/550	110/220	5	904
Tavistock R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	120	78
Thamesville R.P.D	1–2	25	220	110/220	1	127
Tilbury R.P.D	1–3	25	4,000	110/220	2	108
Tillsonburg R.P.D	1–2–3	25	220	110/220	35	450
Walkerton Quarry R.P.D	1	60	110/220	110/220	....	5
Wallaceburg R.P.D	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	5	378
Walton R.P.D	31–3	25	220/550	110/220	39	131
Watford R.P.D	1	25	....	110/220	....	20
Woodstock R.P.D	1–2–3	25	220/550	110/220	8	562
Wroxeter R.P.D	1	60	110/220	110/220	....	108

APPENDIX H—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
London—Concluded							
Walkerton Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd	Walkerton	1–3	60	220/550	110	18	675
Saugeen Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd	Walkerton	1–3	60	220/550	110	18	1,202
Walkerville Hydro Electric System	Walkerville	1–3	25	220/550	110	102	7,979
Wallaceburg Hydro Electric System	Wallaceburg	1–3	25	220/550	220/110	28	1,204
Hydro Electric Power Commission	Wardsville	1	25	....	220	....	75
Public Utilities Commission	Watford	1–3	25	220/550	110	5	349
Wheatley Hydro Electric System	Wheatley	1–3	25	550	110/220	3	129
West Lorne Hydro Department	West Lorne	1–3	25	220/100	100	5	251
Wingham Utilities Commission	Wingham	1–3	60	550	110/220	14	739
Windsor Hydro Electric System	Windsor	1–3	25	575/230	115/230	389	17,910
Woodstock Public Utilities Comm	Woodstock	1–3	25	220/550/2,200	110	79	3,192
Wyoming Hydro System	Wyoming	1–3	25	220/550	110/220	1	163
Zurich Hydro Electric System	Zurich	1	25	....	110	4	175
Total number of meters in the district of London—	....	....	....	....	....	3,217	121,414
Sudbury—							
The Municipal Service Corporation, Ltd	Amos	2–3	60	4,400	110	....	305
Mun. Corporation of Twp. of Calvert	Ansonville	2	60	220	110	6	863
Fred Deagle	Blind River	1–3	60	550/220	110	2	420
The Algoma District Power Co., Ltd	Bruce Mines	1–3	60	220	110/220	....	67
Mrs. F. W. McKee	Cache Bay	1	60	2,200	110	....	115
Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario	Callander	1–3	60	220	110/220	3	185
Municipal Corporation of Town of Capreol	Capreol	1	60	2,200	220/110	....	396
Chapleau Elec. Light & Power Co	Chapleau	1–3	60	2,300/550/220	110	2	442
Northern Ontario Power Company, Ltd	Cobalt	1–3	60	110/220	110	33	1,344
Public Utilities Commission	Cochrane	2–3	60	2,200/220	110	151	726
The Huronian Company, Limited	Copper Cliff	1–3	25	33,000/2,200/550	110	11	670
The Lorne Power Company, Limited	Copper Cliff	3	60	44,000	....	....	....
The Algoma District Power Co., Ltd	Desbarats	1–3	60	220	220/110	....	18
Northern Ontario Power Company, Ltd	Earlton	1–3	60	110/220	110/220	1	28
The Algoma District Power Co., Ltd	Echo Bay	1–3	60	220	110/220	....	16
Northern Ontario Power Co., Ltd	Elk Lake	1–3	60	110/220	110/220	1	118
Northern Ontario Power Co., Ltd	Englehart	1–3	60	110/220	110/220	7	224
The Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd	Espanola	1–3	60	2,300/550	220/110	2	382
Gore Bay Utilities Commission	Gore Bay	1–3	60	110	110	1	90
Northern Ontario Power Co., Ltd	Haileybury	1–3	60	110/220	110/220	21	637
The Algoma District Power Co	Hawk Junction	1–3	60	220	110/220	....	22

Canadian National Railways	Hearst	1-3	60	550	550 to 220/110		5
Canadian National Railways	Hornepayne	3	60	550	550 to 220/110		60
Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd	Iroquos Falls	3	60	600/550	110/220	7	302
The Corporation of Town of Kapuskasing	Kapuskasing	1-3	60	220/110	110	152	657
Northern Ontario Power Company, Ltd	Kirkland Lake	1-3	60	110/220	110/220	34	1,187
La Sarre Power Company	La Sarre	1-3	60	45,000/6,600	110/220	32	420
Public Utilities Commission	Little Current	1-3	60				185
Lloyd Deagle & Co	Massey	1	60		110/220		84
The Mattawa Elec. Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd	Mattawa	1-3	60	110/220	110		7
Northern Academy (Ont. Dept. of Education)	Monteith	2	60	220	110	2	30
Northern Ontario Power Company, Ltd	New Liskeard	1-3	60	110/220	110/220	37	725
Hydro Elec. Power Com. of Ontario	Nipissing	1-3	60	220	110/220		20
Northern Quebec Power Co., Ltd	Noranda	1-3	25	550/220/110	110/220	10	332
Hydro Elec. Power Com. of Ontario	North Bay R.P. Dist.	1-3	60	220	110/220		165
Hydro Elec. Power Com. of Ontario	North Bay	1-3	60	220	110/220	73	3,635
Hydro Elec. Power Com. of Ontario	Powassan	1-3	60	220	110/220	3	190
Northern Quebec Power Company	Rouyn	1-3	25	550/220/110	110/220	25	657
Corp. of Sault Ste. Marie, Water & Light Dept	Sault Ste. Marie	1-3	60	220	110	196	5,624
The Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd	Sault Ste. Marie	1-3	60	220	220/110	5	3
The Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd	Smooth Rock Falls	1-3	60	220/110	220/110	78	160
Northern Ontario Power Company	South Porcupine	1-3	25	110/220	110/220	47	445
Corp. of Town of Sturgeon Falls	Sturgeon Falls	1-3	60	220/550	110/220	88	823
Corp. of Town of Sudbury	Sudbury	2-3	60	220	110/220	68	4,346
Northern Ontario and Power Company	Swastika	1-3	25	110/220	110/220	3	111
Canadian International Paper Co	Timiskaming	3	60	550/220	110/220		166
The Town of Thessalon	Thessalon	1-3	60	220/110	110	3	300
Northern Ontario Power Co., Ltd	Timmins	1-3	25	110/220	110/220	116	3,478
Verner Electric Power Syndicate	Verner	1	60	2,000	110		65
Northern Quebec Power Company, Ltd	Ville Marie	1-3	60	110/220	110	3	113
Lloyd Deagle & Company	Webbwood	1-3	60	550	110/220	1	60
Total number of meters in District of Sudbury						1,224	31,423
Fort William—							
Canadian National Railways	Armstrong	1-3	60	550	550-220/110		30
Canadian National Railways	Atikokan				110		9
Town of Dryden	Dryden	1-3	60	550	110	23	375
Dryden Paper Company, Ltd	Dryden—						
(Serving)	Dryden	1-3	60	550	110	2	
	Eagle River	1-3	60	550	110	1	4
	Wainwright	1-3	60	220	110		
Langstaff, Schurg & Company, Ltd	Emo				110		33
Town of Fort Frances	Fort Frances	2-3	60	220	220/110	42	1,854
Ontario & Minnesota Power Company	Fort Frances—						
(Serving)	Station No. 1	1-3	60	550	110	7	
	Big Falk, Station No. 2	1-3	60	550	110	2	
	Crilly, Station No. 3	1-3	60	550	110	2	
	Calm Lake, Station No. 4	1-3	60	550	110	2	

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Fort William—Concluded							
Township of McIrvine	Fort Frances	2–3	60		110		31
Hydro Electric Commission	Fort William	1–3	60	23,000/2,300/575/230	115/230	82	6,402
Kaministiquia Power Co., Ltd	Fort William	3	60	22,000/25,000 /2,200/2,400 550/600	210/220 110/115	26	29
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Ignace		D.C.	220	110	1	2
Corporation of the Town of Kenora	Kenora	1–3	60	2,200/220/110	220/110	75	2,026
Keewatin Power Company	Kenora—						
(Serving)	Kenora Power House.	1–3	60	2,400	110/220	6	
	Norman Dam Power House	1–3	60	6,600	110/220	2	
Canadian National Railways	Nakina	1–3	60	550	550–220/110		8
Nipigon Hydro Electric Commission	Nipigon	3	60		110/220		134
The Public Utilities Commission	Port Arthur	1–3	60	22,000/2,200/550	220/110	73	4,823
The Town of Rainy River	Rainy River	3	60	220	110	1	325
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Schreiber		D.C.	250	125		2
The Town of Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout	1	60	2,200	110/220	5	460
National Transcontinental Railway	Sioux Lookout	3	60	550	110		13
Total number of meters in the district of Fort William						352	16,560
Winnipeg—							
The Town of Beausejour	Beausejour	1–3	60	550/220/110	110	31	201
The Town of Birtle	Birtle	1–3	60	220	110/220	10	110
Canada Gas & Electric Corporation	Brandon	1–3	60	2,300	120	172	3,739
The Town of Carberry	Carberry	1–2	60		115		220
The Town of Dauphin	Dauphin	1–2–3	60	220	110	58	930
Eden Elec. Light Local Imp. Dist	Eden	D.C.		120	120		32
The Town of Emerson	Emerson	1–3	60	2,200	110	3	186
D. H. Nickolishen	Ethelbert	D.C.			110		
Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd	Flin Flon	1–3	60	550	110/220		60
Echo Flour Mills Co., Ltd	Gladstone	3	60		110	1	1
Gladstone Mun. Elec. Lt. & Pr. Dept	Gladstone	3	60	550	110		152
William Bickel Estate	Grandview	D.C.			110/125		22
A. Coblentz & Son	Gretna	1–3	60	220	110	1	76
Jas. M. McDonald	Griswold	D.C.		110	110		

The Town of Hartney	Hartney	1–3	60	2,300	110	13	168
L. Lawlor	Kenton	D.C.		110	110		5
Citizens Electric Company	Lenore	D.C.			115		
Corporation of the Town of Neepawa	Neepawa	1–3	60	230	115	24	472
Manitoba Paper Company, Limited	Pine Falls	1–3	60	6,600/2,300/550	115/230	9	112
Portage La Prairie Electric Dept	Portage La Prairie	1–3	60	220/550	110	60	1,289
Town of Rapid City	Rapid City	3	60		110		103
Canadian National Railway	Rivers	3	60	550	110		1
The Incorporated Town of Rivers	Rivers	1	60	220	110		176
Village of Roblin	Roblin	3	60	220	110	12	118
The Elec. Light Dept. of Russell	Russell	3	60	220	110	7	210
The Elec. Dept. of Town of Selkirk	Selkirk	3	60	220	110	27	937
The Village of Shoal Lake	Shoal Lake	D.C.		240	120	8	115
Town of Souris Elec. Light & Power	Souris	D.C.		220/110	110	18	377
Stienback Flour Mills	Stienback			110	110	17	82
The Town of The Pas	The Pas	1–3	60	220	110/220	37	831
Dakota Public Service Company	Waskada	3	60	110/220	110	4	84
Manitoba Power Commission	Winnipeg	1–3	60	2,300/220	220/110		
(Serving	Altamont					3	28
	Baldur						73
	Boissevain					10	187
	Cardinal						9
	Carman					10	368
	Cartwright						60
	Crystal City					3	121
	Cypress River					3	62
	Darlingford						61
	Elkhorn					2	96
	Elm Creek					2	80
	Glenboro					2	139
	High Bluff					1	24
	Holland					1	92
	Homewood					2	11
	Killarney					2	276
	La Riviere					1	66
	Manitou					10	180
	Melita					2	178
	Miami					1	104
	Minnedosa					12	441
	Morden					13	354
	Myrtle					1	19
	Notre Dame de Lourdes					4	57
	Oakville					3	93
	Pilot Mound					3	108
	Pipestone						37
	Portage La Prairie					4	42
	Rathwell						131
	Reston						
	Roland					7	154
	Rossbank					2	21

APPENDIX H—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Winnipeg—Concluded							
Manitoba Power Commission—*Concluded*	Winnipeg.						
(Serving)	Somerset					2	78
	Sparling					3	54
	Swan Lake					5	61
	Treherne					5	126
	Virden					15	437
	Wawanesa						87
	Winkler					3	115
Manitoba Power Company, Ltd	Winnipeg						
(Serving)	Central Manitoba Mines District	3	60			2	
	Great Falls	3	60	110	550	1	19
	Lac du Bonnett	1–3	60	2,200/550	110/220	1	99
	Pine Falls	1–3	60		110/220		2
National Utilities Corporation, Ltd	Winnipeg	1–3	60	110/220	110/220		
(Serving)	Benito						21
	Bowsmen					3	64
	Deloraine					13	177
	Durban						11
	Hamiota					6	125
	Kenville						10
	Swan River					8	194
Suburban Rapid Transit Co.	Winnipeg	1–3	60	2,200/550	110/220		
(Serving)	Municipality of Assiniboia					10	348
	Municipality of Charleswood					3	164
	Municipality of St. James					44	5,158
	Town of Tuxedo					7	108
Winnipeg Electric Company	Winnipeg	1–3	60	550/2,200/12,000/ 22,000	110		
(Serving)	Municipality of East Kildonan					2	2,353
	Municipality of Fort Garry					14	1,030
	Municipality of North Kildonan					8	205

	Municipality of St. Vital					12	3,676
Winnipeg Electric Company (Serving)	Winnipeg	1–3	60	4,000/550	110/220		
	Municipality of West Kildonan					12	1,848
	City of St. Boniface					153	5,499
	City of Winnipeg					1,007	14,055
	Town of Transcona					5	15
	Village of Penawa						3
Winnipeg, Selkirk & Lake Winnipeg Ry (Serving)	Winnipeg	1–3	60	2,200/550	110/220		
	Municipality of Rockwood					22	307
	Municipality of Stony Mountain					2	85
	Municipality of St. Andrews					33	133
	Municipality of St. Paul					5	128
City of Winnipeg Hydro Elec. System (Serving)	Winnipeg	1–3	60	220/550/2,400	115/120		
	Beausejour					2	
	Bird's Hill					12	95
	Brooklands					2	690
	East Kildonan					4	536
	Fort Garry						39
	Old Kildonan					1	48
	Pointe du Bois					2	47
	Rosser						25
	Saldo					1	
	Slave Falls					2	
	Stony Mountain					4	49
	Transcona					22	1,780
	Tuxedo					6	55
	Tyndall					2	3
	West Kildonan					2	272
	Winnipeg					1,306	61,218
The Traders Building Assoc., Ltd.	Winnipeg	3	60		110		217
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Winnipeg Beach	3	60	220	110	6	18
Total number of meters in District of Winnipeg						3,398	116,368
Regina—							
John T. Heinrichs	Aberdeen	D.C.			110		46
Joseph Gauthier	Antler	D.C.			110		5
H. Fischamn	Bateman	D.C.			110		23
The Town of Battleford	Battleford	1–3	60	220	115	25	233
Floyd Thornton	Bengough	D.C.			110		60
Bienfait Commercial	Bienfait	3	60	220	110/115	15	72
Harry Walton	Birsay	D.C.			125		20
H. L. Knelson	Bladworth	D.C.			110		32
Blaine Lake Light & Power Co.	Blaine Lake	D.C.			110		58
A. P. Weatherby	Borden	D.C.			110		38

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Regina—Continued							
Henderson Bros.	Bounty	D.C.			110		16
Ernest Clark	Bradwell	D.C.			110		55
A. Gandy & Son	Brock	1	60		110/220		24
Pearson Motor Co.	Bromhead	D.C.			110		
Brownlee Lighting & Development, Ltd	Brownlee	D.C.			110		2
Electric Light & Power Co.	Bruno	D.C.			110		80
Cabri Light & Power Plant	Cabri	D.C.			110		86
Town of Canora	Canora	1-3	60	220	110	5	230
Magee & Snider	Carmichael	D.C.			110		5
C. A. Perry	Central Butte	D.C.			110		36
J. E. Nerada	Climax	D.C.			110		31
W. J. Best	Coderre	D.C.			110		38
Colonsay Electric Co.	Colonsay	D.C.			110		44
W. Pederson	Congress	D.C.			110		
Bennett & Son, Ltd	Conquest	1-3	60		110		68
Consul Electric	Consul	D.C.			110		4
H. M. Ching	Coronach	D.C.			110		10
Village of Cudworth	Cudworth	D.C.			110	5	59
C. A. Barsaloux	Cut Knife	D.C.			110	7	72
The Delisle Electric Light Co., Ltd	Delisle	D.C.			110	2	70
L. E. Jones Company	Dinsmore	D.C.			110	10	42
Pierre Legault	Domremy	D.C.			110		41
Electric Light Plant	Drake	D.C.			110	8	18
Service Electrique	Duck Lake				110		40
Village of Dunblane	Dunblane	1-3	60		110		60
Wallis & Cleland	Eatonia	D.C.			110		35
The Village of Elrose	Elrose	D.C.			110		69
Englefeld Power Company	Englefeld	D.C.			110		14
Eston Machine & Auto Company, Ltd	Eston	D.C.			110		103
Eyebrow Light Plant	Eyebrow	D.C.			110		
C. Robertshaw	Fife Lake	D.C.			110		22
William T. Lofts	Glaslyn	D.C.		110	110		10
A. W. Evans & Co.	Glenavon	D.C.					5
H. J. Follensbee	Glidden	D.C.			110		16
Hanley Electric Light Plant	Hanley	D.C.			110		50
Village of Hawarden	Hawarden	D.C.		110	110		36
Robert Galbraith	Herschel	D.C.			110		32
Philip Pendlebury	Hodginville	D.C.			110		58

Canadian Utilities, Limited	Indian Head		1-3	60	110/220	110		
(Serving)	Abernethy							60
	Balcarres						2	105
	Broadview						3	181
	Fleming						2	36
	Grenfell						3	208
	Hyde (Rural)							4
	Indian Head						19	373
	Lemberg						1	79
	Moosomin						16	245
	Nuedorf						3	68
	Rocanville						4	64
	Summerberry							28
	Wapella						4	82
	Whitewood						2	103
Ituna Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd	Ituna	D.C				110		29
Town of Kamsack	Kamsack		1-3	60	2,300/550/220	110	19	456
Keeler Electric Light Co., Ltd	Keeler	D.C				110		
Kelliher Electric Light Plant	Kelliher	D.C			110	110		33
W. E. Gardner	Kennedy	D.C				110		38
Canadian Utilities, Limited	Kerrobert		1-3	60	110/220	110/220	20	220
Canadian Utilities, Limited	Kindersley		1-3	60	110/220	110	20	279
Henry Mann	Kipling	D.C				110		89
Kyle Garage Company	Kyle	D.C				110		8
F. E. Darling	Lac Vert	D.C			110	110		3
Village of Lake Lenore	Lake Lenore	D.C				110		36
J. L. Campbell	Lancer	D.C				110		
Landis Garage & Machinery	Landis	D.C				110		38
The Rex Garage Company	Langenburg	D.C				110		14
The Town of Langham	Langham		1-3	60		110		95
The Town of Lanigan	Lanigan		1-3	60	110	110	3	69
R. D. Ward	La Porte	D.C				110		9
Lashburn Electric Power Plant	Lashburn	D.C			110	110		105
The Village of Leslie	Leslie	D.C				110		20
Alex. Shaw	Lestock	D.C				110		19
Canadian Utilities, Limited	Lloydminster		1-3	60	220	220/110	12	272
Ray Eldred	Lockwood	D.C				110		31
James Arthurs	Loverna	D.C				110		22
Lucky Lake Motors, Ltd	Lucky Lake	D.C				110		68
Finley Brothers	Luseland	D.C				110		92
Carl E. Hastings	Maidstone	D.C				110	1	25
Wm. H. Bagot	Manor	D.C				110		20
Maple Creek Lt., Pr. & Milling Co., Ltd	Maple Creek		1-3			110	10	300
J. P. Sweeney	Marcelin	D.C				110		48
H. M. Felhauer	Marquis	D.C				110		23
Stewart Bros	Maryfield	D.C			110	110	2	47
Robert Downing	Maymont	D.C				110		10
W. H. Precious	Mazenod	D.C				110		9
E. E. Koepke	Melaval	D.C				110		10
Canadian Utilities	Melfort		1-3	60	220	110	20	455
Wm. Prosser	Mervin	D.C			110	110		35

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Regina—Continued							
Dishaw & Lawrence	Milden	D.C.		110	110		45
Anton Hepfner	Montmartre	D.C.			110		26
National Lt. & Pr. Company	Moose Jaw	1–3	60	220	110	272	5,457
Town of Morse	Morse	1–3	60	220	110	2	92
Hodges Kahlo & Company	Mortlach	D.C.			110		18
Alex. L. Thompson	Mossbank	D.C.			110		62
John Padbury	Naicam	D.C.			110		9
Star Garage	Neidpath	D.C.			110		6
Walter O. Schneider	Neville	D.C.			110		45
Canadian Utilities, Limited	Nokomis	1–3	60	220/110	110		
(Serving)	Duval					3	44
	Govan					9	136
	Imperial					7	102
	Manitou Beach					1	27
	Nokomis					5	124
	Semans					6	121
	Simpson					1	61
	Strasbourg					7	139
	Watrous					28	332
	Young					7	86
The Norquay Electric	Norquay	D.C.			110		45
City of North Battleford	North Battleford	1–3	60	220	110/220	100	1,200
Montana-Dakota Power Company	North Portal	1–3	60	220	110/220	4	57
Village of North Regina	North Regina	1	60	110	110	1	99
J. C. Fish	Ogema	D.C.		110	110		85
The Town of Outlook	Outlook	1–3	60	110	110		195
Nick Oberle	Pangman	D.C.			110		24
Pelly Electric Lt. & Pr. Company, Ltd.	Pelly	D.C.			110		35
Samuel Pace	Perdue	D.C.			110		71
Preeceville Electric Light Wks.	Preeceville	D.C.			110		50
City of Prince Albert Lt. & Wk. Dept.	Prince Albert	1–3	60	2,200/550/220	110	96	1,923
Punnichy Electric Light Co.	Punnichy	D.C.			110		50
Village of Quill Lake	Quill Lake	D.C.			110		44
The Town of Radisson	Radisson	D.C.			110	5	86
Rice Bros. Electric Light Co.	Raymore	D.C.			110		41
H. G. Llewellyn	Readlyn	D.C.		32	32		11
Foster Ross	Redvers	D.C.			110		30

Dominion Electric Power, Ltd	Regina	1-3	60	220	110		
(Serving)	Admiral					2	55
	Aneroid					4	102
	Assiniboia					27	433
	Biggar					39	543
	Cadillac					5	59
	Craik					5	145
	Crichton						9
	Davidson					17	175
	Eastend					3	107
	Estevan					49	742
	Gravelbourg					26	261
	Gull Lake					11	248
	Hazenmore					1	74
	Hebert					17	200
	Hudson Bay Jct.					1	55
	Instow					1	17
	Kincaid					3	85
	La Fleche					5	134
	Limerick					6	97
	Melville					34	721
	Meyronne					1	95
	Ponteix					6	145
	Radville					4	252
	Scotsguard						38
	Shaunavon					47	573
	Woodrow					1	49
Estate of J. S. Donahue	Regina	3	60	110	110		51
J. M. W. Gallagher	Regina	1-3	60		110		6
McCallum, Hill Building Co., Ltd	Regina	D.C.		220	110		62
Montreal Engineering Co., Ltd	Regina	3	60	110/220	110/220		
(Serving)	Alameda					1	61
	Arcola					4	145
	Avonlea					3	83
	Balgonie					2	52
	Belle Plaine						17
	Briercrest					2	55
	Bulyea					3	27
	Carlyle					5	97
	Carnduff					9	133
	Corinne						13
	Craven						17
	Creelman						41
	Cupar					2	103
	Drinkwater					2	55
	Dysart						38
	Earl Grey						43
	Fellmore						69
	Forget					2	22
	Fort Qu'Appelle					3	87
	Fort Dan.						13

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Regina—Continued							
Montreal Engineering Co., Ltd.—*Concluded*	Regina.						
(Serving)	Francis					2	49
	Frobisher						26
	Froude					1	8
	Glen Ewen						29
	Grand Coulee						10
	Griffin						32
	Heward					1	23
	Kisbey					3	64
	Lajord					1	18
	Lang					5	88
	Lebert					2	28
	Lipton					1	45
	Lumsden					3	129
	Macklin					3	79
	Markinch						18
	McLean					1	21
	McTaggart					1	20
	Milestone					6	116
	Osage					1	24
	Oxbow					4	133
	Pasqua						15
	Pense					5	84
	Pilot Butte						14
	Qu'Appelle					3	125
	Rouleau					7	175
	Sedley					2	43
	Silton						23
	Southey						59
	St. Joseph's Colony						12
	Stoughton					4	62
	Tyvan					1	22
	Wilcox					6	86
	Yellow Grass					6	140
Regina Municipal Lt. & Pr. Plant	Regina	1-3	60	110/220/4,000	110/220	620	13,171
The Saskatchewan Co-Operative Creameries	Regina	1-3	60	110	220		4
Saskatchewan Power Com.	Regina	1-3	60	220	220/110		
(Serving)	Elfros						75

	Humboldt					48	659
	Leader					2	143
	Mozart						22
	Prelate						118
	Rosthern					6	247
	Rural						3
	Saskatoon					2	
	Sceptre					1	50
	Shellbrook					1	53
	Wadena					3	145
	Wynyard					1	242
Riverhurst Power & Light Co	Riverhurst	D.C.			110		50
Village of Robsart Corp	Robsart	D.C.		110	110		22
Rockglen Electric Corporation	Rockglen	D.C.		110/220	110		45
Canadian Utilities, Limited	Rosetown	1–3	60	220	220/110	38	366
L. T. Whittaker	Salvador	D.C.			110		15
The Electrical Department	Saskatoon	1–2–3	60	220	110	584	12,356
The Town of Scott	Scott	1–3	60	220	110		59
Town of Sintaluta	Sintaluta	D.C.			110		74
J. E. C. Bourk	Springwater	D.C.			110		
Star City Light & Power Co	Star City	1–3	60		110		100
Elmer Moulton	St. Boswells	D.C.			110		24
Arthur Hallick	Stenen	D.C.			110		24
Söderlund and Rogstad	Sturgis	D.C.			110		9
Sutherland Electric Company, Ltd	Sutherland	1–2	60	220	110	2	217
The City of Swift Current	Swift Current	1–3	60	4,200/220	110	240	1,251
Carrott River Valley Mills, Ltd	Tisdale	1–3	60	220/110	110		
(Serving)	Birch Hills						74
	Kinistino						58
	Tisdale					2	203
H. H. Lee	Togo	D.C.			110		23
T. R. Waddington	Tompkins	D.C.			110		60
T. W. Shelstad	Torquay	D.C.			110		4
H. J. Bowles	Truax	D.C.			110		5
Geo. A. Turner	Tugaska	D.C.			110		30
L. M. Currie	Turtleford	D.C.			110		59
John V. Colver	Tuxford	D.C.			110		33
The Town of Unity	Unity	1–3	60	220	110	30	235
Alfred M. Schenider	Vanguard	D.C.			110		110
John J. Gerin	Vibank	D.C.			110	1	36
Sofus J. Herberg	Vidora	D.C.		110	110		
F. M. Smith	Viceroy	D.C.		110	110		14
Village of Viscount	Viscount	D.C.			110		75
Town of Vonda	Vonda	1–3	60		110		100
H. Hanson	Walpole	D.C.		32	32		
Alfred Lepine	Wakaw	D.C.			110		27
Ambrose H. Loughton	Waseka	D.C.			110		16
Town of Watson	Watson	D.C.			110		21
McPherson Brothers	Wawata	D.C.			110		14
M. Christianson	Webb	D.C.		110	110		53
The Municipal Plant of Weyburn	Weyburn	1–3	60	220	110	68	883

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Regina—Concluded							
Canadian Utilities Limited	Wilkie	1–3	60	220	220/110	15	309
Willow Bunch Electric	Willow Bunch	D.C.			110		69
H. H. Lee	Wiseton	D.C.			110		33
Canadian Utilities, Ltd	Yorkton	1–3	60	550/220	115	78	1,333
Total number of meters in District of Regina						2,894	59,754
Calgary—							
Dept. of Interior—Parks Branch	Banff	1–3	60	220/110	110	11	699
Can. Pac. Ry. Dept. of Natural Resources	Bassano	3	60			1	
West Canadian Collieries, Ltd	Bellevue	1–3	60	2,300	110/220	9	320
West Canadian Collieries, Ltd	Blairmore	1–3	60	2,300	110/220	30	110
The Town of Blairmore	Blairmore	1–3	60	110/220	110	26	381
The Town of Brooks	Brooks	3	60	220	110		15
Can. Pac. Dept. of Natural Resources	Brooks Irrigation Hdgtrs.	1–3	60	220	110		9
Elec. Light Dept. City of Calgary	Calgary	1–3	60	220	110	747	19,906
The Calgary Water Power Co., Ltd	Calgary	1–3	60	220	105	156	2,338
Forest Lawn Power & Light Co., Ltd	Calgary	1–3	60	220	110/220	1	73
Calgary Power Company	Calgary	1–3	60	220	220/110		
(Supplying)	Acme					12	85
	Airdrie					5	22
	Aldersyde					4	12
	Arrowwood					4	40
	Balzac					2	3
	Barnwell					6	20
	Barons					4	80
	Bassano					20	280
	Beiseker					4	35
	Black Diamond					6	108
	Blackie					10	90
	Bowden					2	32
	Brant					4	28
	Broxburn					1	
	Donaldson Mine					1	
	Calgary					9	
	Cardston					1	
	Carmangay					6	80

Carstairs	...	...	...	...	...	4	46
Cayley	...	...	...	...	...	6	40
Champion	...	...	...	...	...	12	109
Chancellor	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
Chin	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Claresholm	...	...	...	...	...	20	310
Cluny	...	...	...	...	...	6	75
Coaldale	...	...	...	...	...	4	40
Coalhurst	...	...	...	...	...	3	16
Cochrane	...	...	...	...	...	6	134
Connemara	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Craddock	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Crossfield	...	...	...	...	...	6	60
Crowfoot	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Diamond City	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Didsbury	...	...	...	...	...	8	190
Elcan Mine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	4	12
Exshaw	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ghost River Dam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gleichen	...	...	...	...	...	8	40
Glenwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Granum	...	...	...	...	...	4	28
Hardieville	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hartell	...	...	...	...	...	2	18
High River	...	...	...	...	...	22	375
Horseshoe Falls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hussar	...	...	...	...	...	3	20
Innisfail	...	...	...	...	...	20	240
Irricana	...	...	...	...	...	4	28
Jamieson	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kananaskis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kathryn	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Keomo	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Kirkcaldy	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
Lethbridge	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Macleod	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Magrath	...	...	...	...	...	10	120
Majestic Collieries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maybutt	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
Mazeppa	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
McNab	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Milk River	...	...	...	...	...	4	38
Monarch	...	...	...	...	...	2	20
Morley	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nanton	...	...	...	...	...	20	210
Naptha	...	...	...	...	...	4	12
New Dayton	...	...	...	...	...	4	22
Nobleford	...	...	...	...	...	4	33
Okotoks	...	...	...	...	...	12	168
Olds	...	...	...	...	...	12	210

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Calgary—Concluded							
Calgary Power Company—*Concluded*.	Calgary.						
(Serving)	Parkland					6	14
	Peacock Siding					4	2
	Pearce					2	1
	Penhold					2	24
	Pincher City					2	8
	Pincher Creek					12	280
	Pulteney					4	
	Raymond					1	
	Rockyford					6	48
	Standard					3	40
	Staveley					5	90
	Stirling					3	18
	Strathmore					10	60
	Taber					6	160
	Tempest					1	
	Tudor					1	2
	Turner Valley					8	112
	Vulcan					1	
	Warner					6	40
	Welling					4	10
	Whiskey Row					1	12
	Woodhouse					4	2
Dept. of Interior, Parks Bch	Canmore	1-3	60		110	2	111
The Canmore Coal Co., Ltd	Canmore	3	60	2,200/440/220/110	110	29	135
The Town of Cardston	Cardston	3	60	220/110	110	23	269
Cooley Brothers	Chinook	D.C		115	115	2	39
Coal Producers, Limited	Coalhurst	1-3	60	110	110		180
Coleman Light & Water Co., Ltd	Coleman	1-3	60	220	110	29	441
International Coal & Coke Company, Ltd	Coleman	3	60	2,200/440/220	220	8	
McGillivray Creek Coal & Coke Co., Ltd	Coleman	3	60	2,200/440/220	110/220	2	19
Southern Utilities Company, Ltd	Coutts	1-3	60	220	110	2	58
Alberta Block Coal Co., Ltd	Drumheller	3	60	220	110	3	
Union Power Company, Ltd	Drumheller	1-3	60	230	115		
(Serving)	Alliance					3	77
	Big Valley					8	127

	Botha					2	40
	Carbon					12	120
	Castor					8	153
	Coronation					9	206
	Craigmyle					11	69
	Delia					14	107
	Drumheller					43	1,102
	East Coulee					6	70
	Equity					2	3
	Erskine					1	48
	Fleet	1–3	60				10
	Forestburg					5	72
	Gadsby					1	40
	Galahad					3	51
	Halkirk					2	29
	Hanna					41	452
	Hesketh					2	15
	Michichi					2	33
	Morrin					4	53
	Munson					4	53
	Newcastle					3	319
	Rosedale					6	110
	Stettler					36	360
	Swalwell					2	33
	Three Hills					24	176
	Trochu					12	121
	Wayne					9	126
	Willow Creek						22
Endiang Board of Trade	Endiang	D.C.		110	110		2
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd	Fernie, B.C.			66,000/2,300	220/110	8	1
Village of Frank	Frank	1	60		110		65
Leidal Brothers	Hilda				110		12
Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd	Hillcrest	3	60	550	110	1	47
Hill Spring Power & Light Co	Hill Springs	3	60		110		27
City of Lethbridge	Lethbridge	1–3	60	2,300/220/110	110/220	225	3,300
The Town of Macleod	Macleod	1–3	60	230	115	28	472
City of Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat	1–3	60	13,200/220	110	107	2,017
Johnson's Garage	Oyen			115	115	1	75
Canadian Utilities, Limited	Raymond	1–3	60	220	220/110	19	342
Elmer O. Merriman	Retlaw	D.C.			110		
W. Linklater	Sibbald	D.C.				2	10
Can. Pac. Ry., Dept. of Natural Resources	Strathmore Irrigation Hdqtrs.	1–3	60	220	110	1	17
Vulcan Light & Power Co., Ltd	Vulcan	1–3	60	220	110	30	282
Ideal Coal Company, Limited	Wayne	3	60	220	110		22
Jewel Collieries, Limited	Wayne	2–3	60	220	110	1	25
Rose Deer Coal Mining Co., Ltd	Wayne			2,200	110	1	17
W. C. Auld	Youngstown	D.C.		110	110	2	80
Total number of meters in district of Calgary						2,212	40,649

APPENDIX H—Continued

LIST of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Edmonton—							
Alexo Coal Co., Ltd.	Alexo	3	60	220	110		25
The Athabasca Electric Light Co., Ltd.	Athabasca	1–3	60		110/220		63
Thorp Brothers	Bentley	D.C.			115		30
Hector Maheu	Bonnyville	3	60	220	110	1	24
Cadomin Coal Co., Ltd	Cadomin	1–3	60	2,200/550/220/110	110		
Calgary Power Company, Ltd.	Calgary	1–3	60	220	110	2	
(Serving)	Alix					3	8
	Amisk						14
	Bashaw					3	106
	Bawlf					1	63
	Blackfalds						13
	Bruderheim					3	69
	Cadogan						28
	Camrose					48	619
	Chipman					8	72
	Clive						46
	Clyde					3	44
	Czar					1	27
	Daysland					6	89
	Edberg					1	23
	Ferintosh						31
	Fort Saskatchewan					5	212
	Hardisty					9	136
	Hayter						12
	Hobbema					1	1
	Hughenden					1	40
	Irma					1	62
	Killam					9	89
	Lacombe					55	378
	Lamont					6	119
	Leduc					9	216
	Legal					5	45
	Lougheed					3	58
	Metiskow						14
	Millet					3	61
	Mirror					3	129
	Morinville					4	79

	New Norway						35
	Ohaton						12
	Ponoko					1	
	Provost					2	129
	Red Deer					2	
	St. Albert					1	42
	St. Paul					7	179
	Sedgewick					2	75
	Spruce Grove						18
	Stony Plain					6	116
	Strome					2	48
	Vimy					2	11
	Wainwright					15	278
	Westlock					5	137
	Wetaskiwin					41	529
Village of Chauvin	Chauvin	2–3	60		110		24
Grykuliak Bros	Derwent	D.C.		120	120		5
City of Edmonton Elec. Lt. & Pr. Dept	Edmonton	3	60	220/2,200	110/220	496	19,586
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry	Edson	3	60	550	110		1
The Town of Edson	Edson	3	60	110/220	110	15	389
Drs. Miller & Ross	Elk Point	D.C.		110	110	1	14
Coal Producers, Ltd	Evansburg	D.C.		250	250		
Oscar Johnson	Fairview	D.C.			125	17	33
Canadian Utilities, Limited	Grand Prairie	1–3	60	220	220/110		
(Serving)	Clairmont						26
	Grand Prairie					15	310
	Sexsmith					1	74
	Wembley						42
Dept. of Interior, National Parks Branch	Jasper	1	60	110/220	110	6	298
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry	Jasper	3	60	550	110	2	
Lac La Biche Power	Lac La Biche	D.C.		110	110	2	27
Uniker & Gray	Marwayne	D.C.		110	110		10
E. B. Loucks	Mayerthorpe			125	125		31
Northern Alberta Railways Co	McLellan	3	60	220	110	1	
E. O. Rietze	McLellan	1	60	220	110		18
McLeod River Collieries, Ltd	Mercoal	3	60	220/440	110/220		
Mountain Park Collieries, Ltd	Mountain Park	D.C.		250	250		6
Philip Kit	Myrnam	D.C.			110		11
Brazeau Collieries, Ltd	Nordegg	3	60	220/440	110	1	193
Onoway Electric Supply	Onoway	D.C.			120		32
Municipality of Town of Peace River	Peace River	3	60	110/220	110	4	144
Picardville Garage	Picardville	D.C.		125	125		9
The Town of Ponoka	Ponoka	1–3	60	220	110	22	254
R. N. Ouellette	Radway	D.C.			110		20
The City of Red Deer	Red Deer	3	60	220	110	54	644
A. E. Draden	Rimbey	1–3	60		110		56
C. W. Sherrington	Sanguda	D.C.			120		14
Spirit River Garage	Spirit River	D.C.		110	110		20
D. A. & H. H. Jamieson	Sylvan Lake	D.C.		110	110		8
Joe Bowal	Thorold	D.C.		110	110		
William Buk	Two Hills	D.C.			115		18

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Edmonton—Concluded							
Canadian Utilities, Limited	Vegreville	1–3	60	220	220/110		
(Serving)	Blackfoot, Sask.					1	4
	Innisfree					4	60
	Islay, Sask.					3	41
	Kitscoty, Sask.					1	4
	Lavoy					5	44
	Mannville					7	74
	Minburn					3	30
	Mundare					19	153
	Ranfurly					1	31
	Vegreville					47	423
	Warwick					5	5
	Willingdon					3	34
The Town of Vermilion	Vermilion	3	60	110/220	110	36	380
McAthey & Jones	Viking	D.C.		110	110		17
W. W. Walker	Wabamun	D.C.					1
Ernest W. McNee	Washatenau	D.C.		120	120		48
Total number of meters in the District of Edmonton						1,052	28,320
Nelson—							
Adams River Lumber Company	Chase	1	125		110		
The City of Cranbrook	Cranbrook	1–3	60	220	110	31	979
Charles O. Rodgers	Creston	1–3	60	220	110	2	23
Creston Power, Light & Telephone Co.	Creston	1–3	60	220	110	1	25
Corporation of the City of Fernie	Fernie	1–3	60	220	220/110	207	738
Crows' Nest Pass Electric Light & Power Co.	Fernie						
(Serving)	Coal Creek	1–3	60	2,200/200	110	1	83
	Michel	1–3	60	2,200/220	110	4	238
East Kootenay Power Company, Ltd.	Fernie	1–3	60	66,000/2,300	220/110		
(Serving)	Bull River						28
	C.P.R. Mill, Bull River					1	
	Coal Creek					1	
	Cranbrook					1	
	Con. Mining & Smelting Co.					3	

	Crows Nest Pass Lumber Co.					1	
	Elko						24
	Fernie					1	
	Michel					1	
	Morrissey, Fernie & Michel Rlwy					1	
	Wardner						48
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Field		D.C.		115		27
Columbia Valley Power Co.	Golden	3	60	110	110		3
Corporation of the City of Grand Forks	Grand Forks	1–3	60	2,200/220	110	13	427
Corporation of the City of Greenwood	Greenwood	2	60	2,200	120		66
Corporation of the City of Kaslo	Kaslo	1–2	60		110/115		1
Corporation of the City of Kelowna	Kelowna	1–3	60	220	110	128	1,137
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.	Kimberley	3	60	550/2,200	110/220	34	1,046
Consolidated Mining & Snelting Co.	Moyie	3	60	600	110	1	41
Nakusp Electric Light & Power Co.	Nakusp	1–3	60	110	110	2	159
Corporation of the City of Nelson	Nelson	2–3	60	2,300/440/220	220/110	100	1,820
The Denver Light & Power Co.	New Denver	1–3	60		110		120
Corporation of the District of Peachland	Peachland	1–3	60	220	110		
Corp. of the District of Penticton	Penticton	1–3	60	110/220	110/220	111	1,343
Corporation of the City of Revelstoke	Revelstoke	1–3	60	220/2,200	110	31	1,030
Cascade Water Power & Light Co., Ltd.	Rossland	3	60	2,200	110		
Okanagan Water Power Company	Rossland						
South Kootenay Water Power Co.	Rossland						
Rossland Water & Light Co.	Rossland	3	60	110/2,200	110/220		
West Kootenay Power & Light Co., Ltd.	Rossland	1–3	60	110/220/2,200	110/220		
(Serving)	Bonnington No. 1 Power House					3	
	Bonnington No. 2 Power House					4	
	Bonnington and South Slocan No. 3 Power House					3	61
	Cascade						2
	Experimental Farm					4	18
	Grand Forks					14	21
	Greenwood					2	
	Kelowna					4	
	Naramata					1	54
	Okanagan Mission					1	45
	Oliver					11	83
	Penticton					10	
	Rossland					4	307
	Summerland					2	
	Trail					46	2,253
	Ymir					1	
Sandon Water Works & Light Co.	Sandon		D.C.		110		
Sicamous Hotel Power House	Sicamous			115	115		21
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.	Trail	1–3	60	60,000/2,200/550	110/220	2	113

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Nelson—Concluded							
West Canadian Hydro Electric Corpn., Ltd. (Serving)	Vernon	1-3	60	220	110		
	Armstrong					10	332
	Canoe						20
	Coldstream					1	82
	Enderby					1	191
	Lumby					3	46
	Okanagan Landing						36
	Salmon Arm					3	266
	Vernon					51	1,296
Corp. of the District of Summerland	West Summerland	1-3	60	220	115/125	17	386
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	Yahk	1-3	60		115		49
Total number of meters in the district of Nelson						874	15,132
Vancouver—							
The Granby Cons. Mining, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd.	Allenby	1-3	60	2,200	110/220		
The Granby Cons. Mining, Smelting and Rower Co., Ltd.	Anyox	3	60	2,300/440/220	110/220		
Ashcroft W. E. and I. Company	Ashcroft	3	60		110		62
Britannia Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.	Britannia Beach	1-3	60	6,600-440-220	110	1	197
Anthony M. Ruddy	Burns Lake	D.C.		120	120		14
Clayburn Company, Limited	Clayburn	1-3	60	2,200/220	110	24	11
Coalmont Collieries, Limited	Coalmont	3	60	550	10,800		120
Cultus Lake Park Board	Chilliwack				110		70
Canadian Western Lumber Company, Ltd.	Fraser Mills	3	60	440	480/2200/110/220	35	
Kitanmax Water & Power Co., Ltd.	Hazelton	D.C.		125	125		20
Hedley Gold Mining Company, Ltd.	Hedley	3	60	2,200	110		4
Hope Trading and Supply Co.	Hope	D.C.		110	110		8
B.C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.	Kamloops Division	1-3	60	2,300/220/110	110	149	1,862
McBride Electric, Limited	McBride	1-3	60		110		60
Corporation of City of Merritt	Merritt	3	60	2,400	110	9	355
Nicola Pine Mills, Limited	Merritt	3	60	440	110		
Brunette Operations	New Westminster	3	60	440	110	2	2
Corporation of City of New Westminster	New Westminster	1-3	60	110/220	110	40	5,781
Mohawk Lumber Company, Ltd.	New Westminster	3	60	2,300/220			
Pacific Mills, Limited	Ocean Falls	3	60	2,300/440/220	110	6	432
Hammond Cedar Company, Ltd.	Port Hammond	3	60	440	115/120	3	1
Powell River Company, Ltd.	Powell River	3	50	2,200/550	110/220	5	48

City of Prince George	Prince George	1–3	60	220	110	26	724
Northern B.C. Power Co., Ltd	Prince Rupert	1–3	60	220	110/220	79	1,700
Princeton Light & Power Co., Ltd	Princeton	3	60	220	110	9	317
Quesnel Light & Water Co	Quesnel	3	60		110		63
Braden Bros	Rolla						8
West Kootenay Pr. & Lt. Co., Ltd	Rossland	3	60	60,000/20,000	2,000		
(Serving)	Princeton					3	
	Allenby					6	2
	Copper Mountain					2	
Smithers Electric, Limited	Smithers	3	60		110		246
Northern B.C. Power Co., Ltd	Stewart	1–3	60	220	110/220	3	202
Frederick C. Bishop	Terrace	D.C.		120	120		18
B.C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd	Vancouver	1–3	60	2,300/440/220/110	110		
(Serving)	Burnaby					55	6,113
	Coquitlam					19	798
	Fraser Valley					202	5,442
	Ladner					25	525
	New Westminster					96	18
	North Vancouver					70	3,645
	Point Grey					97	11,218
	Port Moody					17	352
	Richmond					62	1,128
	South Vancouver					103	10,520
	Vancouver City					1,866	44,597
	West Vancouver					7	1,438
Burrard Power Company, Ltd	Vancouver	3	60				
Huntting Merritt Lumber Co., Ltd	Vancouver	1–3	60		110	1	
Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co	Vancouver (Seton Creek)	1–3	60	220/2,200	110/220		
Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co	Vancouver	1–3	60	220/110	110	7	135
J. Hanbury & Co., Ltd	Vancouver	3	60	480	110	1	
Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd	Vancouver	3	60	440	110	1	2
Vancouver Power Company	Vancouver	3	60				
Western Power Co. of Canada, Ltd	Vancouver	3	60				
Total number of meters in the district of Vancouver						3,031	98,258
Victoria—							
The Victoria Lumber & M'f'g. Co., Ltd	Chemainus	1–3	60	660	110	9	230
The Coproration of City of Courtenay	Courtenay	1–3	25	2,200/110/220	110		707
Cumberland Electric Lighting Co., Ltd	Cumberland	1–3	25	110/220	110	10	652
Minto Electric Light, Heat & Pr. Co., Ltd	Cumberland (R.R. No. 1)	1	25	110	110	2	34
Duncan Utilities, Limited	Duncan	1–3	60	220/110		69	766
Wood and English, Limited	Englewood	1–3	60	480	110	5	25
Comox Logging & Railway Co	Headquarters	1–3	25	220	110	1	21
Canadian Industries, Ltd	James Island	1–3	60	220	110		69
The Corporation of City of Ladysmith	Ladysmith	1–3	60	220	110	9	550
Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir)	Nanaimo						
(Serving)	Cumberland	1–3	60	2,200–440	110	2	129
	Wellington	D.C.		220/250	220/250		

APPENDIX H—Continued

List of Electric Light and Power Companies Registered under the Provisions of the Electricity Inspection Act, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

District and Company	Address	Phases of System	Frequency of System	Service Voltages		Number of Meters	
				Power	Lighting	Power	Lighting
Victoria—Concluded							
Nanaimo Elec. Lt., Pr. & H'ting. Co., Ltd.	Nanaimo	1-3	60	2,300/440/220/110	110	92	2,752
(Serving)	Nanaimo						
	Brechin						
	Chase River						
	North Wellington						
	Northfield						
	Harewood						
	South Wellington						
Parksville Lt., Pr. & H'ting. Co., Ltd.	Parksville	D.C.			110		37
Royston Light & Power Co., Ltd.	Royston	1	25		110		37
British Columbia Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	Vancouver	1-3	60	2,200/440	220/110		
British Columbia Cement Co., Ltd.	Victoria						
(Serving)	Bamberton	1-3	60	550	110	2	30
	Tod Inlet Plant	1	60		110		
B.C. Electric Railway Company, Ltd.	Victoria	1-3	60	4,000/440/220	110	502	19,406
National Utilities Corporation	Victoria	1-3	60	2,200/440/220	110	47	834
Pemberton & Son	Victoria	1	60	110/220	110	1	14
J. A. Sayward	Victoria	1	60		110		10
Vancouver Island Power Co.	Victoria—						
(Serving)	Brentwood	3	60	60,000			
	Jordon River	3	60	60,000			
Victoria Electric Company	Victoria	1			110		21
Total number of meters in the district of Victoria						751	26,324

APPENDIX H—Concluded

SUMMARY

Total Number of Meters, by Provinces, in Use in Canada, March 31, 1930

—	Power	Light
Prince Edward Island	145	4,478
Nova Scotia	2,287	47,610
New Brunswick	1,134	38,020
Quebec	13,292	405,053
Ontario	18,414	652,979
Manitoba	3,398	116,368
Saskatchewan	2,961	59,754
Alberta	3,264	68,969
British Columbia	4,656	139,714
Totals	49,551	1,532,954

APPENDIX H

For purposes of inspection under the Electricity Inspection Act and the Gas Inspection Act the provinces of the Dominion have been divided into the following districts:—

Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia—Halifax.

New Brunswick—St. John.

Quebec—Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal.

Ontario—Ottawa, Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Sudbury and Fort William.

Manitoba—Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Regina.

Alberta—Calgary and Edmonton.

British Columbia—Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

MINISTER
HON. H. H. STEVENS, M.P.

DEPUTY MINISTER
F. C. T. O'HARA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada

FOR THE YEAR

1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

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REPORT OF THE BOARD

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

WINNIPEG, January 21, 1931.

The Hon. H. H. STEVENS, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—The present Board of Grain Commissioners was appointed on August 29, 1929, and this report is the first, therefore, to cover a full year of its activities in discharge of its duties under the Canada Grain Act.

On assuming office the board was instructed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce to carry out a complete revision and consolidation of the existing statute and was authorized to secure the services of Col. O. M. Biggar, K.C., of Ottawa, for the work of redrafting the Act.

A complete study of the whole question of grain handling as regulated by the Canada Grain Act was therefore made, consideration also being given to the Report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, 1923, the Brown Commission Report, 1928, and also the evidence given before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture in the House of Commons, 1929 session, together with recommendations made by that committee. Conferences were held from time to time between the various interests and the board with a view to ironing out possible divergencies of opinion as to the effect of the proposed legislation, and most of the debatable points were ironed out before the legislation was submitted to the minister. The Act passed the House and the Senate on May 27, 1930, and came into effect by Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General of Canada on September 1, 1930.

CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY NEW ACT

While the Act was in the main a revision and consolidation of existing legislation, there were some changes brought about which have proved to be quite satisfactory both from an administrative and an operating standpoint.

ADMINISTRATION

The Act sets out very clearly the powers and duties of the board and permits it to deal with the practical operation of the trade by regulation, a much more elastic means of control than statutory enactment. These regulations, however, of necessity are consistent with the Act and while they may permit of adjustment of detail from time to time, do not relieve the board of responsibilities, imposed upon it by the Act, the chief advantage being the clarification of the board's position and its ability to enforce the regulations and legislation.

For the first time, this year the board has had assistant commissioners, located in the three Prairie Provinces and at Fort William. At the request of the minister, the board, after interviewing all applicants, recommended the following for these appointments, which were approved by Order in Council:—

For Alberta: Mr. W. H. Blatchford.
For Saskatchewan: Mr. R. S. Dundas.
For Manitoba: Mr. T. J. Harrison.
For Fort William: Mr. Jas. Robinson.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Jas. Robinson on October 6, 1929, and he was succeeded in office by Mr. F. J. Rathbone.

These appointments under the Act authorized the board to delegate such authority as they saw fit to these gentlemen, and they have been given substantially the powers of a commissioner, only limiting them to the particular sphere of their operations in each province, the board retaining in its own hands the final disposal of all cases.

The work of the assistant commissioners will be dealt with more fully subsequently.

The appointment of Mr. Rathbone to the position of Assistant Commissioner at Fort William left the position of secretary open, and Mr. John Rayner was promoted by the Civil Service Commission to this appointment.

In previous legislation the headquarters of the board were at Fort William. Under the 1929 Act the Board was given discretion as to where these head offices would be located. It was with much regret that the board decided that for the proper and efficient carrying on of its duties it was necessary to be in Winnipeg, and it was with great reluctance that it therefore had to sever its connections with the city of Fort William which had been current since the inauguration of the board, making Winnipeg its head office.

One of the principal changes in the Act and one which is beneficial to the trade generally has been the complete registration of terminal documents by the board. It was the practice under the previous board to register terminal warehouse receipts as to weight only. We now register these documents as to weight and grade and these documents are a first charge with the exception of liens established for handling and freight consonant with the Act. It is necessary for a borrower of money against terminal stocks to have in his possession terminal warehouse receipts as these documents are the only means he has of giving security on his grain.

A further problem connected with terminal elevator receipts developed out of the delay in the movement of grain from terminal points into consumption or export during 1930. Up until 1930 the custom was that storage on grain was paid when the elevator receipts changed ownership, but in that year terminal elevator companies found that they were carrying large stocks of grain for periods extending beyond one year, upon which they were unable to collect storage. This undoubtedly created a financial hardship upon these companies. As a result, a new form of warehouse receipt has been approved. This receipt provides that storage in arrears against grain in excess of thirty (30) days shall be paid twice a year, on February 15 and on August 15, at the office of the issuing company.

Under the amendments of 1929 to the Act the prohibition of mixing in One Hard, One, Two and Three Northern was effective on August 1, 1930. This legislation was continued in the present Act, and the binning of these grades is controlled by the board through its registration of documents, a simple, inexpensive and obvious means of doing so.

GRAIN STANDARDS COMMITTEES

These old established committees have been recast and modernized to meet the present situation. The Grain Standards Board for the Eastern Division, which was eleminated in the 1929 amendments, has been re-established and is under the supervision of the board.

The setting of standards has been dealt with in a practical way. There is a primary inspection standard which is used to grade farmers' grain, and an outturn standard which is used for all grain leaving terminal points. The introduction of the outturn standard has had a beneficial effect on our shipments and is, in the board's opinion, a practical means of assurance that the export standards of Canadian grain will maintain their high quality.

The preparation of the general standards for all grains, embodied in the Act, was the work of an expert committee of inspectors under the charge of the chief inspector and they succeeded in eliminating a great deal of the multiplicity of grades which had gradually crept in to the work of the department.

These are the major changes made in the legislation and the change in practice involved has come into being with a minimum of disturbance to the trade generally and we have so far encountered no difficulty in administration which has proved insurmountable.

PREPARATION OF A HAND BOOK

The Agricultural Committee of Parliament in 1929 recommended the publication of a handbook which would make available to the grain grower in simple terms the main provisions of the Canada Grain Act. Such a handbook has been prepared by the board and is now in the press.

TARIFF SESSIONS

Maximum tariffs covering country elevator charges and terminal charges for points in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario as far east as Fort William-Port Arthur, were approved at an open session of the board held in Winnipeg on August 7 of 1930. A similar session was held on August 20 of 1930 to approve of the maximum tariffs for elevators on the Pacific coast.

The board has initiated the practice of also holding an annual tariff session in the city of Toronto to approve of minimum tariffs for eastern elevators. This session was held this year on September 3.

In this connection it is to be noted that, pursuant to provisions of the Canada Grain Act of 1930, all eastern elevators, whether operated by private interests or public bodies such as Board of Harbour Commissioners, have applied for and received licences from the board.

SETTING OF THE GRAIN STANDARDS

With a view to setting the standards for the crop year of 1930-31 as early as possible, the board called the Western Grain Standards Committee together at Winnipeg on September 17 and 18 of 1930, when standards for western grain were selected, and settled as far as it was possible to do so. At a subsequent meeting on November 17, the work was completed by the establishment of standard grades not previously dealt with.

The standards for eastern grain were settled at meetings of the eastern Standards Committee held in Toronto on November 20 and in Montreal on November 21. Commissioner Hamilton represented the Board at the meetings of the Eastern Committee.

SUSPENSION OF THE COASTAL LAWS ON THE GREAT LAKES

At a public meeting held in the council room of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on October 30 of 1930, the question was discussed whether there was ground for a recommendation to suspend, temporarily, the Canadian coastal laws on the Great Lakes, to permit vessels not otherwise entitled to load Canadian grain for winter storage. The meeting disclosed no demand for a suspension of the coastal laws. It was reported that there were sufficient Canadian boats to take care of any business that might offer. Following the precedent of last year, the board made no recommendation that the Canadian coastal laws on the Great Lakes should be suspended to permit other than Canadian vessels to load Canadian grain for winter storage.

COUNSEL

Mr. Travers Sweatman, K.C., has been appointed legal counsel to the board vice Mr. A. B. Hudson, K.C., resigned.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS

The four assistant commissioners, to whose appointment reference has been made previously, have been of great assistance to the board. Owing to the very large establishment maintained at Fort William the work of Mr. F. J. Rathbone and for which he is very fully qualified by reason of his long association with the department, has been largely administrative. The assistant commissioners located on the prairies, in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, have relieved the board from a great deal of travelling and left them free to attend to their executive and administrative duties.

The method of dealing with the assistant commissioners has been largely experimental in view of the fact that the appointment was a new departure. The assistant commissioners are delegated their powers by the board who have authority under the Act to endow them with similar powers as a commissioner. We have granted the necessary powers to each assistant commissioner, limiting these powers, however, to the province in which he is located. The assistant commissioners in their respective spheres deal with complaints under the Canada Grain Act received from farmers or others, compile the evidence in proper form and forward it to the board together with their recommendations. Before accepting such recommendations the case is completely reviewed by the board and order issued disposing of the same as finally determined. The assistant commissioners have instructions on receipt of a complaint to at once proceed to the place where the alleged irregularity occurred and personally investigate first-hand the circumstances. If he is of the opinion that the complaint is justified and a settlement cannot be arranged he recommends to the board that the matter be dealt with formally. The board then issues the necessary authority for a formal investigation. The evidence is taken on oath, transcribed and forwarded to the board with the recommendation of the assistant commissioner who sat on the case. Before accepting the recommendation of the assistant commissioner the board reviews all the evidences and circumstances of the case and issues an order disposing of the same.

During the year under review we have issued seven (7) orders disposing of seven (7) inquiries. No appeals have been made, as permitted under the Act, against any order.

Assistant commissioners are fully aware of the importance of prompt attention and the expeditious handling of cases which while they usually concern small sums of money at the same time are of great importance to the individual complainant, and that it is important to deal with them while the evidence is fresh and the necessary witnesses available.

The number of cases dealt with are referred to in detail in appendix " A " attached to the secretary's report.

Where a farmer lays a complaint in connection with some grain matter which does not come within the purview of the board the assistant commissioners have made it a practice to offer the services of the board with a view to arranging an amicable settlement in connection therewith.

We believe that the system is working out very satisfactorily and that the appointments fill a long felt want on the part of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Dominion Grain Research Laboratory

During the year the work of the laboratory has been continued along the same lines as indicated in previous annual reports. The chief inspector has been furnished from time to time, as occasion demanded, with information relating to the quality of the various types and varieties of wheat, the effect of different forms of damaged flax on the amount and quality of the oil produced therefrom, and quality of wheat dried at various elevators under different conditions, and many other related problems. Special reports were prepared for the three meetings of the Grain Standards Committee, and loaves exhibited illustrating the special points to which it was desired that particular attention should be drawn.

A number of special investigations have been undertaken on instructions from the board, and a certain amount of co-operative work carried out with other departments of the Government.

The full report of the chemist in charge, Dr. F. J. Birchard, is the subject of a separate report which we recommend to publish separately.

Staff

The retirement of Mr. J. G. White, after sixteen (16) years of important and valuable service under the board, was followed by the promotion of S. M. Capon, Weighmaster at Vancouver, to this position.

We have to record the retirement of Mr. Fred Symes, Inspector, Grade 2, in charge at Fort William on superannuation after thirty years of valued service.

The small crop of 1929 made necessary certain reductions in the staff employed by the board, especially in connection with the services of inspection and weighing. Having regard both to the existing trade depression and to maintaining an organization intact, necessary for future requirements, the Board made an effort to retain as many experienced employees as possible, even though the amount of work available during part of the season was limited.

In presenting its annual report and the reports of its principal officers, which are attached hereto, the Board wishes to pay tribute to the cordial co-operation it has received from all its employees in maintaining the services for which it is responsible.

Respectfully Submitted,

E. B. RAMSAY,
Chief Commissioner.

D. A. MacGibbon,
Commissioner.

C. M. HAMILTON,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX I

THE GRAIN STANDARDS BOARDS

A meeting of the Western Grain Standards Board as constituted under the Canada Grain Act, 1925, as amended 1929, was convened at Winnipeg by the board on January 10, 1930, to consider the schedule of grades and grouping thereof prepared by the board for inclusion in the new Canada Grain Act then being drawn up.

The following members of the committee were in attendance: Messrs. K. Campbell, E. B. Ramsay, D. A. MacGibbon, C. M. Hamilton, Geo. Serls, J. D. Fraser, Geo. Hill, C. R. Manahan, F. J. Birchard, Geo. Bennett, J. Wellbelove, A. E. Wilson, H. Sellars, W. McLeod, W. H. Boyle, J. D. Read, J. H. Robson, P. V. Wright, R. C. Steele (substitute for R. H. Mahoney), L. H. Newman, and T. J. Harrison.

Mr. W. H. Fairfield was unable to attend the meeting, as was also Dean Rutherford who submitted by letter certain recommendations regarding the details of grain grades outlined in the schedule sent to him.

Mr. J. D. Fraser, Chief Inspector of Grain, explained the schedule, item by item.

Dr. F. J. Birchard, Chemist in Charge, Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, addressed the meeting and afforded verbal information regarding the chemical baking tests of wheat samples having the character of the samples selected and representing those outlined in the schedule submitted. This information being accompanied by samples of bread baked from flour ground from the samples referred to above.

The schedule as prepared by the board was approved by the meeting with slight modifications and the amended schedule was the basis of the statutory definitions of Western Grain embodied in the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

J. RAYNER,
Secretary, Board of Grain Commissioners.

COMMITTEES ON GRAIN STANDARDS

Committees on Grain Standards to replace the Grain Standards Boards were constituted by the board in accordance with section 25 of the Canada Grain Act, 1930, for the crop year 1930-31 as follows:—

Committee on Western Grain Standards

E. B. Ramsay, Chief Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners.
D. A. MacGibbon, Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners.
C. M. Hamilton, Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners.
J. D. Fraser, Chief Grain Inspector, Board of Grain Commissioners.
George Serls, Chairman, Grain Appeal Tribunal, Winnipeg.
George Hill, Chairman, Grain Appeal Tribunal, Calgary.
C. R. Manahan, Chairman, Grain Appeal Tribunal, Edmonton.
Dr. F. J. Birchard, Chemist in Charge, Dominion Grain Research Laboratory.

L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, Department of Agriculture.
H. Sellers, Representing the Millers.
W. H. Boyle, Representing Grain Growers in Alberta.
George Bennett, Representing Grain Growers in Alberta.
W. McLeod, Representing Grain Growers in Alberta.
W. H. Fairfield, Representing Grain Growers in Alberta.
Dean A. M. Shaw, Representing Grain Growers in Saskatchewan.
J. Wellbelove, Representing Grain Growers in Saskatchewan.
J. D. Read, Representing Grain Growers in Saskatchewan.
J. H. Robson, Representing Grain Growers in Saskatchewan.
A. E. Wilson, Representing Grain Growers in Saskatchewan.
P. V. Wright, Representing Grain Growers in Manitoba.
R. M. Mahoney, Representing Grain Growers in Manitoba.
G. P. McRostie, Representing Grain Growers in Manitoba.
K. Campbell, Representing Grain Growers in British Columbia.

Dr. C. N. Bell, Secretary

COMMITTEE ON EASTERN GRAIN STANDARDS

E. B. Ramsay, Chief Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners.
C. M. Hamilton, Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners.
N. Wight, Representing the Montreal Board of Trade.
A. O. Hogg, Representing the Toronto Board of Trade.
T. A. Climo, Representing the Exporters of Grain.
C. B. Watts and G. H. G. Short, Representing the Millers of Wheat in the Eastern Division.
H. A. Gilroy, Representing Grain Growers in Ontario.
J. J. Page, Representing Grain Growers in Ontario.
J. M. Vilke, Additional.
E. D. Sullivan, Additional.
A. A. Bowen, Additional.

F. D. Tolchard, Secretary at Toronto
H. C. Beatty, Secretary at Montreal

Meetings of these committees were convened by the board as follows:—

Western Committee at Winnipeg, September 17, 1930 and November 17, 1930.

Eastern Committee at Toronto and Montreal on November 20 and 21, 1930, respectively.

WINNIPEG, Man., September 17, 1930.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON WESTERN GRAIN STANDARDS HELD IN WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 17, 1930, AT 10.30 A.M.

PRESENT: Messrs. E. B. Ramsay, Chief Commissioner; D. A. MacGibbon, Commissioner; C. M. Hamilton, Commissioner; H. Sellers, A. M. Shaw, J. Wellbelove, J. D. Read, J. H. Robson, A. E. Wilson, Wm. McLeod, W. H. Boyle, Geo. Bennett, W. H. Fairfield, P. V. Wright, Dr. C. P. McRostie, R. M. Mahoney, K. Campbell, J. D. Fraser, Dr. F. J. Birchard, L. H. Newman, Geo. Serls, Geo. Hill, C. R. Manahan, and C. N. Bell, Secretary.

Meeting was called to order by Mr. E. B. Ramsay, in the chair.

All members, as required by the Grain Act, filed their oaths of office.

Notice of meeting as sent to members was read, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Ramsay suggested that the meeting choose a member to act as chairman in case of his absence from the meeting. Mr. K. Campbell was named as acting chairman, and Mr. Ramsay confirmed the nomination.

The chairman called on Mr. J. D. Fraser, Chief Grain Inspector, to give information in regard to the grain samples secured for this meeting, the grading of Garnet wheat; the percentage of Red Winter wheat inspected. A general informal and conversational discussion followed, Mr. Fraser and Dr. Birchard answering questions asked by members.

Mr. L. H. Newman, by request, addressed the meeting on the subject of Garnet, Reward and other wheats, and his experience thereon, and answered questions of members.

Mr. Ramsay, in conclusion, stated that he took it as the concensus of opinion of the meeting that the course at present pursued in the grading of Garnet wheat be continued for the present crop. No member opposed this conclusion.

A letter from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, dated April 2, 1930, recommending that an additional grade be inserted between 3 Northern and the present No. 6 wheat, also that the committee give consideration to setting up a Tough and Moist grade to replace the present Tough grade, was read. On consideration of this letter, no motion followed, and the letter was tabled.

The meeting then adjourned until 1.45 p.m.

Meeting resumed in the grain inspection room, and during the afternoon viewed the samples submitted and adopted the following:—

No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum Wheat.
No. 2 C.W. Amber Durum Wheat.
No. 3 C.W. Amber Durum Wheat.
No. 3 Extra C.W. Six-rowed Barley.
No. 3 Extra C.W. Trebi Barley.
No. 3 C.W. Barley.
No. 4 C.W. Barley.
No. 5 C.W. Barley.
No. 6 C.W. Barley.
No. 1 C.W. Rye.
No. 2 C.W. Rye.
No. 3 C.W. Rye.
No. 1 White Spring Wheat.
No. 2 White Spring Wheat.
No. 3 White Spring Wheat.

On motion the above samples were established as the official standards.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 10 a.m. to-morrow in the grain inspection room.

THURSDAY, September 18, 1930.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m., when Dr. Birchard reported on the milling and baking tests of the tentative standard samples, 1 Hard to No. 6 wheat, answering questions of members, and generally affording information after members had viewed the samples of bread baked from the flour produced from the said tentative samples.

The tentative samples submitted by the Chief Grain Inspector were examined and on motion the samples of 1 Hard and 1 and 2 Northern wheat were adopted as the standards.

Motion by R. M. Mahoney and A. E. Wilson: "That the information in possession of this Standards Committee is not sufficient to enable them to select standard samples at the present time for Grades 3 and 4 Northern wheat."

The motion was carried by unanimous vote.

A motion was passed adopting standard samples for Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Wheat Specials. Moved by A. E. Wilson and J. D. Read:—

"The information in the possession of this Standards Committee is not sufficient to enable them to select standard samples at the present time for Nos. 5 and 6 wheat."

Motion carried.

Standard samples for No. 1 Hard, No. 1 and 2 Northern export grades, were selected and established.

Moved by J. D. Read and A. E. Wilson:—

"That wheat with moisture content sufficient to be classed as 'Tough' as at present, be divided into two classes, as follows:—

"(1) Wheat containing more moisture than is permitted in the straight grades, up to and including 15·5 per cent, be graded 'Tough' according to the grade it is entitled to.

"(2) Wheat containing over 15·5 per cent moisture up to the limit allowed in the present tough grades, to be graded as 'Moist'."

On the above motion being put to the meeting for vote, it was declared to be lost.

On motion the following were appointed as sub-committee "to define special Commercial Grades," viz: one member of the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Chief Inspector, Geo. Serls, Chairman of the Grain Appeal Tribunal, Dr. Birchard, Chief Chemist, R. M. Mahoney and A. E. Wilson.

The statement of the Chief Grain Inspector defining the grading of feed wheat, was, on motion of Messrs. Wilson and Mahoney, approved.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) C. N. BELL,
Secretary.

WINNIPEG, MAN., November 17, 1930.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE WESTERN GRAIN STANDARDS COMMITTEE, HELD THIS DAY AT 10 A.M. IN THE BOARD ROOM, GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING

Present: Messrs. E. B. Ramsay, Chief Commissioner; C. M. Hamilton, Geo. Serls, J. D. Fraser, Geo. Hill, C. R. Manahan, Geo. Bennett, J. Wellbelove, A. E. Wilson, Wm. McLeod, W. H. Boyle, H. Sellers, J. H. Robson, P. V. Wright, K. Campbell, R. M. Mahoney, S. C. Swanton (substitute for J. D. Read).

Mr. Ramsay took the chair and announced that as this was a continuance of the meeting held on the 17th and 18th of September last, it was not necessary to read the minutes of that meeting.

In the absence of Dr. Birchard, Chief Chemist, his assistant Mr. Aikin, read a report on this wheat crop, as tested in the laboratory. He also presented loaves of bread, being the result of the milling and baking tests, and the same were inspected by the meeting. After many questions of details of the grading and milling tests of the wheat so far inspected, were answered by Chief Inspector Fraser and Mr. Aikin, the meeting then adjourned to the Grain Inspection Department, where the following standards were selected and established, viz:—

No. 3 Northern Wheat.
No. 3 Northern Export or Outturn Wheat.
No. 4 Northern Wheat.
No. 4 Northern Export or Outturn Wheat.

Meeting adjourned from 12.30 to 2 p.m. and on reassembling, the following standards were selected and established, viz:—

No. 5 Wheat.
No. 5 Export or Outturn Wheat.
No. 6 Sample adopted as the minimum, and if found necessary the committee appointed at the meeting on September 18, 1930, shall meet and select a standard for No. 6 Wheat.
No. 2 C.W. Oats.
No. 3 C.W. Oats.
No. 1 Feed Oats.
No. 2 Feed Oats.
No. 1 C.W. Flax.
No. 2 C.W. Flax.

A schedule of classification for "Off Grade Grain" drawn up by the Chief Grain Inspector, and in addition, a schedule for "Separations for Cereal Grains," were submitted by the chairman, and having been read, clause by clause, were adopted. (Attached.)

A telegram from the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina, favouring a division of the moisture content, was read and discussed, and it was agreed that the Board of Grain Commissioners be requested to have the terminals and the officers of the board investigate, and ascertain the keeping qualities of Tough and Damp grain.

On motion, the board was requested to publish the report of the Chief Chemist on the milling and baking tests of wheat as submitted at this meeting.

On motion, the committee appointed to define if found necessary, the special Commercial Grades, was continued.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) C. N. BELL,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE EASTERN COMMITTEE ON GRAIN STANDARDS HELD IN THE CITY OF TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1930

Present: Commissioner C. M. Hamilton, Board of Grain Commissioners, and Messrs. A. A. Bowen, T. A. Climo, H. A. Gilroy, A. O. Hogg, J. J. Page, E. D. Sullivan, J. M. Vittie and C. B. Watts.

The following officials of the Board of Grain Commissioners were also present: Mr James D. Fraser, Chief Inspector of Grain, and Mr. J. Rayner, Secretary to the Board.

The meeting convened in the Council Chamber of the Toronto Board of Trade, Royal Bank building, at 10 a.m. with Commissioner C. M. Hamilton acting as chairman, and Mr. F. D. Tolchard acting as secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING

Mr. J. Rayner, Secretary to the Board of Grain Commissioners, read the notice calling the meeting, issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada from Winnipeg, under date of November 5.

OATHS OF OFFICE

Mr. Rayner reported that the oaths of office duly completed had been received from all members of the Eastern Committee on Grain Standards with the exception of Mr. C. H. G. Short of Montreal, who was absent in Europe.

The committee then adjourned to the office of the Grain Inspector, 28 Front Street East, Toronto, to select and settle the standard samples to be used in the current crop year in connection with the grading of grain in the Eastern Division as authorized by sections 24 and 25 of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

The committee examined the samples submitted by the Grain Inspector and standard samples were set for the following grades:—

No. 1 White Winter Wheat.
No. 2 White Winter Wheat.
No. 3 Winter Wheat.
No. 1 Commercial Wheat.
No. 2 Commercial Wheat.
No. 1 Red Winter Wheat.
No. 2 Red Winter Wheat.
No. 1 Mixed Winter Wheat.
No. 2 Mixed Winter Wheat.
No. 1 White Oats.
No. 2 White Oats.
No. 3 White Oats.
No. 1 Rye.
No. 2 Rye.
No. 1 Barley.
No. 2 Barley.
No. 3 Extra Barley.
No. 3 Barley.
No. 4 Barley.
No. 2 Peas.
No. 1 Marrowfat Peas.
No. 1 White Peas.
No. 2 White Peas.
No. 2 Buckwheat.

In view of the absence of suitable samples of grain, the committee resolved that the selection and settling of the standard samples of the following grains be deferred:—

Spring Wheat.
Goose Wheat.
No. 4 Winter Wheat.
No. 1 White Corn.
No. 2 White Corn.
No. 1 Yellow Corn.
No. 2 Yellow Corn.
No. 3 Yellow Corn.
No. 1 Mixed Grain.
No. 2 Mixed Grain.
No. 3 Mixed Grain.
No. 4 White Oats.
No. 1 Black Oats.
No. 2 Black Oats.
No. 3 Black Oats.
No. 4 Black Oats.
No. 1 Mixed Oats.
No. 2 Mixed Oats.
No. 3 Mixed Oats.
No. 4 Mixed Oats.
No. 1 White Clipped Oats.
No. 2 Clipped Oats.
No. 3 Clipped Oats.
No. 4 Clipped Oats.
No. 3 Rye.
No. 4 Rye.
No. 1 Peas.
No. 3 Peas.
No. 2 Marrowfat Peas.
No. 3 Marrowfat Peas.
No. 3 White Peas.
No. 1 Mixed Peas.
No. 2 Mixed Peas.
No. 3 Mixed Peas.
No. 1 Buckwheat.
No. 3 Buckwheat.
No. 4 Buckwheat.

MOISTURE CONTENT BUCKWHEAT

It was moved by Mr. A. O. Hogg and seconded by Mr. E. D. Sullivan, that the Eastern Grain Standards Committee recommend that the moisture test on straight grades of buckwheat be not more than 16 per cent and that all buckwheat having a moisture content of over 16 per cent shall be classed as tough.

Further, that all such buckwheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such buckwheat if it were not tough, and the word "tough" shall be made the first word of the grade designation.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the office of the Board of Trade, Montreal, at 10 a.m. Friday, November 21.

(Signed) F. D. TOLCHARD,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE EASTERN COMMITTEE ON GRAIN STANDARDS HELD IN MONTREAL ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1930

The meeting convened at 10.05 a.m. in the Council Chamber, Board of Trade building, Montreal.

The following members of the committee were present: Messrs. C. M. Hamilton, Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners; A. A. Bowen, T. A. Climo, H. A. Gilroy, J. J. Page, E. J. Sullivan, C. B. Watts, J. M. Vittie, N. Wight, and H. C. Beatty, Secretary.

The following officials of the Board of Grain Commissioners were also in attendance: Messrs. J. D. Fraser, Chief Inspector of Grain, and J. Rayner, Secretary, Board of Grain Commissioners.

Commissioner C. M. Hamilton acted as chairman of the meeting and Mr. H. C. Beatty as secretary.

The chairman explained to the meeting that the purpose of the meeting was to set standard samples of United States grain passing through Montreal and standard samples for any grades of Canadian grain grown in the Eastern Division, samples of which were not available in Toronto, but which samples might be available in Montreal.

MOISTURE CONTENT BUCKWHEAT

Mr. C. B. Watts addressed the meeting on the question of the moisture content of buckwheat and after some discussion moved that the resolution passed by the committee at Toronto on November 20 be modified to read that buckwheat containing over 19 per cent moisture be graded "damp." There was no seconder for this motion.

The meeting then adjourned to the office of the Grain Inspector, St. Nicholas building.

The committee examined the samples submitted by the Grain Inspector and standard samples were set for the following grades:—

Grain of U.S.A. Origin—

No. 1 Hard Winter Wheat.
No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat.
No. 3 Hard Winter Wheat.
No. 2 Red Durum Wheat.
No. 2 Amber Durum Wheat.
No. 2 Mixed Durum Wheat.
No. 2 Rye Western.

Grain Grown in Eastern Division—

No. 4 White Oats.

APPEAL TRIBUNAL, TORONTO

It was pointed out by Mr. Gilroy that in the constitution of the Appeal Tribunal at Toronto no representative of the growers had been appointed.

It was moved by E. J. Sullivan and seconded by J. J. Page, that recommendation be forwarded to the Board of Grain Commissioners that Mr. Gilroy be appointed to this tribunal.

This resolution was passed by the committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) H. C. BEATTY,
Secretary.

GRAIN SURVEY BOARDS

The Grain Survey Boards as constituted under the Canada Grain Act, 1925, as amended 1929, continued in office until August 31, 1930, but no surveys were held during the crop year under review.

The members of these boards were:—

Toronto.—D. O. Ellis, A. O. Hogg, R. H. Goode, D. A. Campbell, E. D. Sullivan, C. B. Walls, R. I. Braiden, C. W. Brand, Murray Brown, and W. H. McCarthy. F. D. Tolchard, secretary.

Montreal.—C. R. Esdaile, chairman; T. A. Climo, A. Chaplin, R. Hume, and J. M. Vittie. H. C. Beatty, secretary.

BOARDS OF GRAIN APPEAL

The Boards of Grain Appeal as constituted under the Canada Grain Act 1925, amended 1929, continued in operation until August 31, 1930.

The members of these boards were:—

Winnipeg.—Geo. Serls, R. C. Steele, P. V. Wright, Grant Hammond, A. F. Moore, G. J. Wells, J. McMahon, S. C. Swanton, and W. Duncan. C. N. Bell, secretary.

Calgary.—Geo. Hill, chairman; W. McLeod, S. J. Ewing, A. Piersen, J. A. Harris, E. J. Munson, C. W. Roenish, D. L. McLean, and W. W. Cumming. D. O. McHugh, secretary.

Edmonton.—C. R. Manahan, chairman; W. H. Boyle, L. T. Ingram, F. J. Wolfe, C. C. Gillies, R. H. Settle, A. Fraser, J. A. Kyle, and J. W. Allen. John Blue, secretary.

REPORTS OF THE APPEAL BOARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1930

—	Number of Appeals Held	Number of Appeals allowed		Number of Appeals Failed
		Raised	Lowered	
Winnipeg	860	149	3	708
Calgary	1,016	208	40	768
Edmonton	818	128	5	685

GRAIN APPEAL TRIBUNALS

The Canada Grain Act 1930, section 47, which came into effect on September 1, 1930, provided for the constitution of Grain Appeal Tribunals in place of the Grain Survey Boards and Boards of Grain Appeal constituted under the Canada Grain Act, 1925, as amended in 1929.

Grain Appeal Tribunals have been constituted by the board at the following points: Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton in the Western Division, and at Toronto and Montreal in the Eastern Division; the members of these tribunals are as follows:—

Winnipeg.—Geo. Serls, chairman; J. Murray, P. V. Wright, Grant Hammond, A. F. Moore, G. J. Wells, J. McMahon, and S. C. Swanton. C. N. Bell, secretary.

Calgary.—Geo. Hill, chairman; W. McLeod, S. J. Ewing, Arthur Piersen, J. A. Harris, E. J. Munson, C. W. Roenisch, D. L. McLean, and W. W. Cumming. F. W. Mackenzie, secretary.

Edmonton.—C. R. Manahan, chairman; W. H. Boyle, L. T. Ingram, F. J. Wolfe, C. C. Gillies, R. H. Settle, A. Fraser, J. A. Kyle, and J. W. Allen. John Blue, secretary.

Toronto.—A. O. Hogg, chairman; C. W. Baird, H. H. Campbell, Geo. Heimbecher, W. H. McCarthy, E. D. Sullivan, R. I. Braiden, D. O. Ellis, G. E. McConney, and C. B. Watts. F. D. Tolchard, secretary.

Montreal.—C. B. Esdaile, chairman; B. J. Bolan, R. Hume, A. Chaplin, and T. B. Earle. H. C. Beatty, secretary.

APPENDIX 2

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF GRAIN

WINNIPEG, Man., October 27, 1930.

The Secretary,
Board of Grain Commissioners,
Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith my annual report for the crop year August 1, 1929, to July 31, 1930.

WESTERN INSPECTION DIVISION

The crop of the year 1929 was the smallest produced in the Western Inspection Division since the crop of 1919. The seeding of the crop of 1929, both wheat and coarse grains, was completed by the end of May, with sufficient moisture for germination, but owing to an unusually dry fall in 1928, and light snow fall during the winter, the ground had little or no subsoil moisture. Cool to cold weather in the spring, and continuous hot, dry weather during the growing season seriously affected the crop over large areas in all three Prairie Provinces. The result was a very short crop, but the wheat produced was of excellent quality, and high grade.

The total inspections for the crop year 1929-1930 in the Western Division amounted to 191,204 cars as against 413,508 cars for the previous year.

The total inspections from August 1, 1929, to July 31, 1930, are made up as follows:—

	Cars	Percentage
Wheat	161,680	84.56
Oats	8,700	4.55
Barley	14,932	7.81
Flax seed	1,412	0.74
Rye	3,970	2.08
Mixed grain	403	0.21
Buckwheat	2	0.00
Screenings	105	0.05
	191,204	100.00

The grades of wheat show as follows:—

	Cars	Percentage
1 hard, 1°, 2°, and 3°	140,822	87.10
No. 4, 5, 6 and feed	5,817	3.60
No grade, tough or damp	2,331	1.44
Other grades	2,971	1.84
Amber Durum (All grades)	8,116	5.02
White Spring (All grades)	1,028	0.64
Kota wheat (All grades)	2	0.00
Winter wheat (All grades)	587	0.36
Red Durum (All grades)	6	0.00
	161,680	100.00

The grades of Oats show as follows:—

	Cars	Percentage
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 C.W.	3,074	35.33
Extra 1 feed, 1 feed and 2 feed	5,141	59.09
No grade, tough or damp	179	2.06
Other grades	306	3.52
	8,700	100.00

The grades of Barley show as follows:—

	Cars	Percentage
Nos. 1 C.W., 2 C.W. and 3 Ex. C.W.	1,886	12.63
Nos. 3 and 4 C.W.	10,317	69.09
Feed and rejected	95	0.64
No grade, tough or damp	575	3.85
Other grades	2,059	13.79
	14,932	100.00

The Grades of Flax Seed show as follows:—

	Cars	Percentage
No. 1 N.W. and 2 C.W.	1,391	98.51
No. 3 C.W.	6	0.43
No grade, tough or damp	4	0.28
Other grades	11	0.78
	1,412	100.00

The grades of Rye show as follows:—

	Cars	Percentage
No. 1, 2 and 3 C.W.	3,631	91.46
No grade, tough or damp	72	1.81
Other grades	267	6.73
	3,970	100.00

The number of cars of grain inspected at the various Inspection Points, were as follows:—

	Cars	Percentage
Winnipeg	113,046	59.12
Calgary	23,393	12.24
Edmonton	19,920	10.42
Moose Jaw	16,146	8.45
Saskatoon	14,812	7.74
Medicine Hat	2,450	1.28
Superior	265	0.14
Vancouver	1,149	0.60
Prince Rupert	23	0.01
	191,204	100.00

SUMMARY OF CARS REINSPECTED AT WINNIPEG

	Cars	Percentage
Left as graded	6,285	76.39
Grades raised	1,246	15.14
Grades lowered	149	1.81
Dockage raised	110	1.34
Dockage lowered	438	5.32
Total reinspections	8,228	100.00

SUMMARY OF CARS REINSPECTED AT CALGARY

	Cars	Percentage
Left as graded	2,315	52.85
Grades raised	768	17.55
Grades lowered	309	7.07
Dockage raised	464	10.61
Dockage lowered	524	11.92
Total reinspections	4,380	100.00

SUMMARY OF CARS REINSPECTED AT MOOSE JAW

	Cars	Percentage
Left as graded	789	62.08
Grades raised	358	28.16
Grades lowered	54	4.25
Dockage raised	13	1.03
Dockage lowered	57	4.48
Total reinspections	1,271	100.00

SUMMARY OF CARS REINSPECTED AT SASKATOON

	Cars	Percentage
Left as graded	974	79.18
Grades raised	148	12.01
Grades lowered	16	1.31
Dockage raised	35	2.85
Dockage lowered	57	4.65
Total reinspections	1,230	100.00

SUMMARY OF CARS REINSPECTED AT EDMONTON

	Cars	Percentage
Left as graded	3,331	75.27
Grades raised	714	16.13
Grades lowered	73	1.65
Dockage raised	136	3.07
Dockage lowered	172	3.88
Total reinspections	4,426	100.00

SUMMARY OF CARS REINSPECTED AT MEDICINE HAT

	Cars	Percentage
Left as graded	43	78.18
Grades raised	7	12.72
Grades lowered	2	3.64
Dockage raised	1	1.82
Dockage lowered	2	3.64
Total reinspections	55	100.00

SUMMARY OF CARS REINSPECTED AT SUPERIOR, WIS.

	Cars	Percentage
Left as graded	13	72.23
Grades raised	3	16.66
Grades lowered	....	....
Dockage raised	....	....
Dockage lowered	2	11.11
Total reinspections	18	100.00

RECAPITULATION OF REINSPECTIONS

	Cars	Percentage	Percentage of total inspections
Left as graded	13,750	70.13	7.19
Grades raised	3,244	16.54	1.69
Grades lowered	603	3.07	0.32
Dockage raised	759	3.87	0.40
Dockage lowered	1,252	6.39	0.65
Total reinspections	19,608	100.00	10.25
Total reinspections	19,608	....	10.25
Left as graded	13,750	7.19	....
Total changes	5,858	3.06	10.25

NUMBER OF CARS APPEALED AT WINNIPEG

	Cars	Percentage
Left as graded originally	729	82.37
Graded raised	153	17.29
Grades lowered	3	0.34
Dockage raised	0	....
Dockage lowered	0	....
Total appeals	885	100.00

NUMBER OF CARS APPEALED AT CALGARY

	Cars	Percentage
Left as graded originally	756	75.14
Grades raised	140	13.92
Grades lowered	36	3.58
Dockage raised	14	1.39
Dockage lowered	60	5.97
Total appeals	1,006	100.00

NUMBER OF CARS APPEALED AT EDMONTON

	Cars	Percentage
Left as graded originally	689	83.62
Grades raised	127	15.42
Grades lowered	2	0.24
Dockage raised	1	0.12
Dockage lowered	5	0.60
Total appeals	824	100.00

RECAPITULATION OF APPEALS

—	Cars		Percentage of Total Inspections. Left and Changed	Percentage of Total Inspections
Total cars appealed	.....	2,715	....	1·420
Grades left on appeal	2,174	.....	1·137	
Grades changed on appeal	541	2,715	0·283	1·420
Grades changed on appeal	.....	541	....	0·283
Grades raised	420	.....	0·220	
Grades lowered	41	.....	0·021	
Dockage raised	15	.....	0·008	
Dockage lowered	65	541	0·034	0·283

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AT FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR, VANCOUVER, PRINCE RUPERT, AND VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR AUGUST 1929, TO JULY 31, 1930

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR

—	Receipts bushels	Shipments bushels
Wheat	135,339,685	146,319,348
Oats	4,980,266	10,562,818
Barley	17,175,866	7,331,755
Rye	4,862,785	1,476,339
Flax seed	1,078,204	1,025,504
Mixed grain	552,071	770,607
Oat scalpings	716,563	2,300,053
	164,705,440	169,786,424

VANCOUVER

Wheat	52,953,938	49,762,238
Oats	765,095	109,547
Barley	103,424	17,310
Rye	122,585	....
Flax seed	2,386	....
Mixed grain	36,709	1,365
Oat scalpings	82,484	25,735
	54,066,621	49,916,195

PRINCE RUPERT

Wheat	1,118,440	272,533
Oats	395	....
Oat scalpings	504	353
	1,119,339	272,886

VICTORIA

Wheat		5,550
Oat scalpings		1,612
		7,162

EASTERN INSPECTION DIVISION

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1930

—	Montreal	Toronto	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Receipts—			
Inspection fees	18,830 96	718 00	19,548 96
Sampling fees	8,399 12	384 55	8,783 67
Samples sold	437 52	53 90	491 42
Overtime	464 40	....	464 40
Cargo certs. split	1,084 80	....	1,084 80
Sundries	472 03	4 15	476 18
	29,688 83	1,160 60	30,849 43
Expenditures—			
Salaries	29,459 75	4,950 50	34,410 25
Rent	2,313 00	660 00	2,973 00
Sundries	2,307 45	465 00	2,772 45
Printing and stationery	163 75	11 59	175 34
	34,243 95	6,087 09	40,331 04

RECAPITULATION

—	Receipts	Expenditures		—
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
Montreal	29,688 83	34,243 95	Deficit	4,555 12
Toronto	1,160 60	6,087 09	"	4,926 49
	30,849 43	40,331 04	"	9,481 61
	Cost of Eastern Standards Board			346 60
		Total Deficit		9,828 21

JAS. D. FRASER,
Chief Inspector.

APPENDIX 3

REPORT OF REGISTRAR

WINNIPEG, MAN., November 27, 1930.

J. RAYNER, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Grain Commissioners,
Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith submit a statement showing the work of the Registration Department for the crop year ended August 31, 1930:—

Total bushels registered		Total bushels registered for cancellation	
Wheat	168,187,006.20	Wheat	170,606,906.50
Oats	6,661,803.19	Oats	12,776,688.20
Barley	19,430,827.09	Barley	10,511,505.39
Flax	1,162,723.16	Flax	1,035,583.40
Mixed grain	859,238.08	Mixed grain	956,719.10
Rye	5,628,269.34	Rye	1,655,550.41
Oat scalps	849,755.06	Oat scalps	391,127.23
Corn	347,482.48	Corn	340,498.32

Yours truly,

W. T. TODD,
Deputy Registrar.

APPENDIX 4

REPORT OF CHIEF WEIGHMASTER

FORT WILLIAM, ONT., November 26, 1930.

The Secretary,
Board of Grain Commissioners,
Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith is my annual report for the crop year ending July 31, 1930:—

ELEVATORS

During the crop year this branch maintained staffs at one hundred and two (102) licensed elevators in the Western Division as follows: thirty-three (33) at Port Arthur and Fort William, twenty-two (22) at the Pacific coast and forty-seven (47) at interior points.

The handling and weighing equipment in the above elevators has been under constant supervision and the upkeep of the different plants has been satisfactory.

SCALES

In the thirty-three (33) elevators operating at Port Arthur and Fort William there are two hundred and three (203) scales of varying capacity up to seventy-five (75) tons and with the services of a scale mechanic employed by the elevator companies, these scales have been kept in good repair.

In the Government interior elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and at the terminal elevators at Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Victoria and New Westminster, loading to deep-sea berths, there are ninety-four (94) scales, making a total of two hundred and ninety-seven (297) scales under my supervision, which have been inspected twice during the year. The semi-annual test is made to insure the continued accuracy of the scales, for which there is no charge. Under my authority as elevator scale inspector, the regular annual inspection was carried out as provided for by the Weights and Measures Act, for which certificates of verification were issued and fees collected and remitted to the following district inspectors of Weights and Measures:—

J. B. Attridge, Winnipeg	$2,267 70
E. B. Lorrimer, Regina	79 60
W. Wallace, Saskatoon	77 60
A. E. H. Cable, Calgary	75.30
J. M. McLeod, Edmonton	68 80
A. H. Dutton, Vancouver	651 45
	$3,220 45

(Detailed statement of above attached.)

EASTERN DIVISION

Staffs were maintained on a fees basis at seven (7) licensed elevators under the supervision of Mr. Bowen of Montreal.

The scale inspection in the licensed elevators in the Eastern Division was carried out by Mr. A. A. Bowen of Montreal, under his authority as Weights and Measures Inspector.

WEIGHING STAFF

At the commencement of the crop year August 1, 1929, there were in the Western Weighing Division two hundred and seventy-five (275) employees, staffs being maintained at the following points:—

Ontario.—Port Arthur, Kenora, Fort William, and Keewatin.

Manitoba.—Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie.

Saskatchewan.—Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, and Factoria.

Alberta.—Medicine Hat, Edmonton, and Calgary.

British Columbia.—Vancouver, Prince Rupert, New Westminster, and Victoria.

During the crop year the following reductions in the staff took place:—

Superannuated	1
Deceased	3
Dismissed	1
Resigned	4
Laid off	7
	16

while the additions totalled ten (10), representing new appointments, re-engagements and the filling of some of the above vacancies. The staff at the close of the crop year, July 31, 1930, totalled two hundred and sixty-nine (269) employees.

LEAK AND SEAL INSPECTION

Following is a report of the work of the leak and seal inspectors stationed in the railway yards at Winnipeg for the crop year ending July 31, 1930:—

—	Cars Inspected	Cars Leaking	Cars with Missing or Defective Seals
Canadian Pacific Railway	**70,014**	**15,238**	**2,375**
Canadian National Railway	**64,830**	**10,844**	**664**

SUMMARY

Cars inspected	**134,844**
Cars leaking and defective	**26,082**
Cars with missing or defective seals	**3,039**
Condition reports completed for grain trade	**18,181**

During the crop year, eighteen thousand one hundred and eighty-one (18,181) condition reports were completed for the grain trade. This service is of great assistance to shippers in the collection of claims for shortages.

WEIGHING

Following are the quantities of grain which were weighed into and out of the elevators in the Western Division during the crop year ending July 31, 1930:—

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

GROSS HANDLINGS OF GRAINS AT FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR ELEVATORS CROP YEAR 1929–30

Grain	Cars	Receipts	Lake	Cars	Rail and milled	Transfers
		bush.	bush.		bush.	bush.
Wheat	**103,847**	**146,459,079**	**144,395,138**	**288½**	**1,938,521**	**7,581,943**
Oats	**3,098½**	**7,329,953**	**8,437,491**	**856½**	**1,622,763**	**1,638,525**
Barley	**12,028½**	**20,397,135**	**6,962,928**	**217**	**369,205**	**3,048,761**
Flax	**989½**	**1,252,630**	**994,114**	**36**	**51,753**	**3,653**
Rye	**3,620½**	**5,158,107**	**1,474,840**	**1**	**1,500**	**173,694**
Mixed grain	**479**	**662,090**	**708,343**	**36**	**62,264**	**228,429**
Corn	**25**	**50,869**			**35,923**	**14,929**
Total	**124,088**	**181,309,863**	**162,972,854**	**1,435**	**4,081,929**	**12,689,934**
		tons	tons		tons	tons
Screenings	**375½**	**12,842**	**83,720**	**662**	**23,406**	**6,411**

VANCOUVER

RECEIPTS

Grain	Number of cars	Gross bushels
Wheat	**37,142**	**55,172,737–10**
Oats	**398**	**945,574–26**
Barley	**78½**	**118,900–45**
Flaxseed	**1½**	**2,790–00**
Rye	**98½**	**154,988–46**
Corn	**567**	**1,076,345–20**
Mixed grain	**27**	**1,964,320 lbs.**
Screenings and other grain	**344½**	**23,829,160 “**
U.S.A. wheat	**299**	**422,482–30**
U.S.A. barley	**13**	**22,297–14**

Shipments

	Ocean gross bushels	Rail		Transfers	
		Number of cars	Gross bushels	Number of cars	Gross bushels
Wheat	49,515,531-50	187½	246,827-50	867	1,259,954-20
Oats	84,139-14	11	25,407-12	92½	186,271-21
Barley		12½	17,310-00	12	16,479-33
Flaxseed					287-23
Rye				18	33,037-28
Corn		108	150,131-04	230	336,244-46
Mixed grain	40,000 lbs.	½	28,250 lbs.	2½	124,330 lbs.
Screenings and other grain	56,000 "	384½	24,137,690 "	338	21,497,180 "
U.S.A. wheat	101,266-40		166-40	41	67,652-20
U.S.A. barley					

GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS AT VICTORIA ELEVATORS, CROP YEAR, 1929-30

Receipts

Grain	Number of cars	Gross bushels
Wheat	1	99,540-00
Argentine corn		38,898-52

Shipments

Grain	Rail		Transfers	
	Number of cars	Gross bushels	Number of cars	Gross bushels
Wheat	1	5,550-10	1	1,114-10
Barley		47-24		
Corn	5	28,784-16		
Argentine corn				
Recleaned screenings		1,250 lbs.		
Oat scalpings	1	54,820 "		

GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS AT PRINCE RUPERT, CROP YEAR, 1929-1930

Receipts

Grain	Number of cars	Gross bushels
Wheat	842	1,141,732-20
Oats		395-10
Oat scalpings		17,120 lbs.

Shipments

	Rail	Ocean
Wheat		272,533-20
Oat scalpings	12,000 lbs.	

GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS INTERIOR GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS, CROP YEAR, 1929-30

—	Receipts			Shipments		
	Number of cars	Bushels	Tons	Number of cars	Bushels	Tons
Saskatoon	2,088	2,845,819	34	1,915	2,688,475	1,600
Moose Jaw	2,065½	3,149,254	69	2,361	4,001,911	69
Edmonton	1,963	2,902,640	8	1,788	2,833,128	1,206
Calgary	2,131	3,111,207	976	1,808½	3,114,006	2,146
	8,247½	12,008,920	1,087	7,872½	12,637,520	5,021

TOTAL CARS WEIGHED AT INTERIOR POINTS, CROP YEAR 1929-1930

—	Bushels	Cars
Kenora	1,941,190	1,294
Keewatin	6,097,510	4,065
Winnipeg	20,010,100	13,519
Portage la Prairie	1,810,176	1,441
Saskatoon	6,174,200	4,583
Moose Jaw	7,123,100	4,885
Calgary	7,110,230	5,072
Edmonton	807,100	536
Medicine Hat	4,010,170	2,740
Factoria	102,130	72
Totals	55,185,906	38,207

REPORT OF CARS ARRIVING AT DESTINATION WITH MISSING OR DEFECTIVE SEALS—CROP YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1930

Month	Canadian Pacific Railway	Canadian National Railway	Total
1929—August	234	97	331
September	1,094	338	1,432
October	673	160	833
November	297	100	397
December	155	51	206
1930—January	109	35	144
February	105	12	117
March	111	20	131
April	104	22	126
May	166	31	197
June	319	69	388
July	209	47	256
Totals	3,576	982	4,558

SUMMARY

Via Canadian Pacific Railway	3,576
Via Canadian National Railway	982
Total	4,558

REPORT OF CARS LEAKING ON ARRIVAL AT DESTINATION IN THE WESTERN WEIGHING DIVISION—CROP YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1930

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Month	Door post	End	Draw bar	Side	King bolt	Floor	Grain door	Total
1929—August	78	320	24	158	....	15	66	661
September	343	1,771	138	1,104	8	41	239	3,644
October	456	1,863	138	1,541	8	104	278	4,388
November	149	714	54	589	1	15	168	1,690
December	61	228	18	219	3	11	84	624
1930—January	23	83	12	85	....	9	63	275
February	33	107	22	151	....	6	68	387
March	28	113	15	75	2	11	51	295
April	28	178	15	171	1	20	63	476
May	48	318	15	151	....	14	66	612
June	163	719	57	367	1	30	145	1,482
July	88	537	49	429	1	21	110	1,235
	1,498	6,951	557	5,040	25	297	1,401	15,769

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

Month	Door post	End	Draw bar	Side	King bolt	Floor	Grain door	Total
1929—August	38	99	8	116	....	3	56	320
September	151	531	52	881	....	24	257	1,896
October	222	842	97	967	4	105	200	2,437
November	67	369	60	441	2	203	166	1,308
December	22	234	21	170	....	76	82	605
1930—January	13	141	7	97	1	11	60	330
February	18	119	5	148	2	8	54	354
March	20	107	19	71	....	12	55	284
April	67	59	28	93	3	3	63	316
May	43	389	29	166	2	20	101	750
June	76	548	74	571	1	46	189	1,505
July	85	246	34	388	4	10	99	866
	822	3,684	434	4,109	19	521	1,382	10,971

SUMMARY

Total leaking cars via C.P.R.	15,769
Total leaking cars via C.N.R.	10,971
Total	26,740
Detected leaking in yards at Fort William	11,417
Transferred enroute account of bad order	259

SHORTAGES—CARS

Every precaution is taken to maintain the integrity of Government weights at the terminal elevators, but complaints of shortages on the outturn of cars come to us, in the majority of which, upon investigation, the cause is shown to be beyond the jurisdiction of the officers who supervise the weighing and in a great many cases it is apparent that these discrepancies are due to errors at loading, loss in transit or other unknown causes. In some cases investigation has shown the unloading elevator or the railways were responsible and settlement was secured or recommended.

SHORTAGES—VESSELS

Reported shortages on the outturns of vessel cargoes unloaded at Eastern Canadian and American ports continue to show about the same average:—

—	Canadian ports	American ports
	Per thousand bushels	Per thousand bushels
Wheat	23·4 short	16·37 short
Oats	30·04 "	
Barley	29·32 "	2·39 over
Flaxseed	15·12 "	80·91 short
Rye	28·09 "	39·47 over

Complaints were received of serious shortages on some individual cargoes during the season, the loading and weighing of which were thoroughly investigated without finding any trace of or cause for the reported shortages at the loading elevators.

No outturns are received from cargoes loaded at the Pacific coast ports.

STATEMENT—SHOWING THE SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN FROM FORT WILLIAM, PORT ARTHUR DURING THE CROP YEAR 1929-1930

—	Canadian vessels 539 cargoes	United States vessels 230 cargoes	British foreign 5 cargoes	Total 774 cargoes
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	78,909,301	65,058,574	308,653	144,276,528
Oats	8,609,463		226,994	8,836,457
Barley	5,387,456	1,727,065	70,000	7,184,521
Flaxseed	648,672	345,442		994,114
Rye	1,521,717	105,000		1,626,717
Oat scalpings	1,181,272	821,431		2,002,703
Screenings	17,288 tons	32,329 tons		49,617 tons
Totals	96,257,881 bush. 17,288 tons	68,057,512 bush. 32,329 tons	605,647	164,921,040 bush. 49,617 tons

ANNUAL WEIGH-UP

All the stocks in elevators operating under Public Terminal Licences were weighed up in accordance with the Act, also the stocks of the four top grades of wheat in elevators operating under private elevator licences in the Western Division, the weigh-up of the four top grades of wheat in the private terminals being necessary to determine the quantity in store prior to August first when section 140, subsection 1 of the Canada Grain Act, became effective. Statements were prepared of the correct quantities of each grade in store in the public terminals and of the four top grades of wheat in the private terminals and forwarded to the Board, the stocks in both public and private elevators being exceptionally heavy.

During the crop year a number of elevators operating under public and private licences in the Eastern and Western Divisions were weighed up by request, the usual charge being made for this service.

S. M. CAPON,
Chief Weighmaster.

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA—CHIEF WEIGHMASTER'S OFFICE

Report of Scales Inspected in Elevators in Western Division, Year 1929-1930

Name of Elevator	Date of Construction	Storage	Number of Scales	Make	Capacity	Shipping	Receiving	Date Installed	Inspection Weights and Measures	Fees	Board Inspection No charge	Special Inspections
		bush.			lb.					$ cts.		
PUBLIC TERMINALS												
Fort William—												
Grand Trunk Pacific..............	1910	5,750,000	10 hoppers.....	Gurney.........	120,000	5	5	1910	Annually...	120 00	Semi-annually..	
Port Arthur—												
Canadian Government............	1913	3,250,000	10 hoppers.....	Fairbanks......	120,000	5	5	1913	Annually...	120 00	Semi-annually..	
			1 automatic...	Fairbanks......	180	Bagger		....	....	2 50	....	
			1 platform....	Fairbanks......	600	....	....	....	....	1 00	....	
Saskatchewan Pool No. 7.........	1928	6,900,000	11 hoppers.....	Gurney.........	150,000	6	5	1928	Annually...	148 50	Semi-annually..	
Saskatchewan Pool No. 6.........	1920	7,398,800	9 hoppers.....	Fairbanks......	120,000	5	4	1920	Annually...	108 00	Semi-annually..	
Saskatchewan Pool No. 4.........	1917	6,568,410	8 hoppers.....	Gurney.........	120,000	4	4	1917	Annually...	96 00	Semi-annually..	1 special test.
Moose Jaw.—												
Canadian Government	1914	3,250,000	6 hoppers.....	Fairbanks......	120,000	3	3	1914	Annually...	72 00	Semi-annually..	1 special test.
			2 automatic ..	Fairbanks......	180	Bagger		1915	Annually...	4 60	Semi-annually..	
			2 platform....	Gurney.........	1,200			1915	Annually...	3 00	Semi-annually..	
Saskatoon—												
Canadian Government............	1914	3,250,000	6 hoppers.....	Gurney.........	120,000	3	3	1914	Annually...	72 00	Semi-annually..	
			2 automatic...	Fairbanks......	180	Bagger		1915	Annually...	4 60	....	
			1 platform....	Fairbanks......	600	....	....	1915	Annually...	1 00	....	
Calgary—												
Canadian Government............	1915	2,500,000	6 hoppers.....	Fairbanks......	120,000	3	3	1915	Annually...	72 00	Semi-annually..	2 special tests.
			1 automatic..	Fairbanks......	180	Bagger		1915	Annually...	2 30	....	
			1 platform....	Fairbanks......	600	....	....	1915	Annually...	1 00	....	
Edmonton—												
Canadian Government............	1924	2,500,000	5 hoppers.....	Gurney.........	120,000	3	2	1924	Annually...	60 00	Semi-annually..	1 special test.
			3 automatic ..	Richardson.....	180	Bagger		1925	Annually...	7 80	....	
			1 platform....	Fairbanks......	500	....	....	1925	Annually...	1 00	....	
Vancouver, B.C.—												
Pacific Terminal.................	1916	2,100,000	3 hoppers.....	Fairbanks......	120,000	....	3	1916	Annually...	36 00	Semi-annually..	1 special test.
			3 automatic ..	Richardson.....	10,000	3	....	1916	Annually...	54 00	Semi-annually..	
			3 automatic ..	Richardson.....	180	Bagger		1916	Annually...	9 45	....	
			1 platform....	Fairbanks......	1,000	....	....	1922	Annually...	1 00	....	
			3 hoppers.....	Fairbanks......	72,000	3	....	1923	Annually...	30 00	Semi-annually..	
Victoria, B.C.—												
Panama Pacific...................	1928	1,000,000	1 hopper......	Gurney.........	120,000	....	1	1928	Annually...	12 00	Semi-annually..	
			2 hoppers.....	Gurney.........	72,000	2	....	1928	Annually...	20 00	Semi-annually..	
		44,467,210								1,059 75		

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA—CHIEF WEIGHMASTER'S OFFICE—REPORT OF SCALES INSPECTED IN ELEVATORS IN WESTERN DIVISION, YEAR 1929-1930—*Concluded*

Name of Elevator	Date of Construction	Storage	Number of Scales	Make	Capacity	Shipping	Receiving	Date Installed	Inspection Weights and Measures	Fees	Board Inspection No charge	Special Inspections
		bush.			lb.					$ cts.		
PRIVATE TERMINALS												
Fort William—												
Northland "D"	1896	7,500,000	3 hoppers	Fairbanks	96,000	3	....	1896	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	
	1908	....	4 hoppers	Gurney	96,000	4	....	1908	Annually	48 00	Semi-annually	
	1908	....	4 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	....	4	1908	Annually	48 00	Semi-annually	
	1914	....	5 hoppers	Gurney	60,000	5	....	1914	Annually	40 00	Semi-annually	
Saskatchewan Pool No. 8	1903	2,500,000	8 hoppers	Fairbanks	100,000	4	4	1903	Annually	96 00	Semi-annually	
			2 hoppers	Fairbanks	72,000	2	....	1903	Annually	20 00	Semi-annually	
Empire	1904	1,750,000	8 hoppers	Fairbanks	96,000	4	4	1904	Annually	96 00	Semi-annually	
Western	1907	2,850,000	3 hoppers	Fairbanks	96,000	2	1	1907	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	
Western—2nd Unit	1914	....	4 hoppers	Fairbanks	120,000	2	2	1914	Annually	48 00	Semi-annually	
Western—3rd unit	1923	....	4 hoppers	Fairbanks	120,000	2	2	1923	Annually	48 00	Semi-annually	
	1915	250,000	1 hopper	Fairbanks	30,000	....	1	1915	Annually	6 00	Semi-annually	
	1916	....	1 hopper	Fairbanks	96,000	S. & R.		1916	Annually	12 00	Semi-annually	
Ogilvies	1908	3,000,000	2 hoppers	Fairbanks	30,000	2	....	1908	Annually	12 00	Semi-annually	
	1908	....	4 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	....	4	1914	Annually	48 00	Semi-annually	
Consolidated	1909	1,750,000	3 hoppers	Fairbanks	96,000	2	1	1909	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	
Consolidated—2nd Unit	1911	....	3 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	2	1	1911	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	
McCabes	1912	35,000	1 hopper	Fairbanks	12,000	S. & R.		1912	Annually	3 50	Semi-annually	
Bole	1912	20,000	1 hopper	Gurney	12,000	S. & R.		1912	Annually	3 50	Semi-annually	
			1 platform	B.S. & M.	1,200	....	....	1912	Annually	1 50	....	
			1 automatic	Richardson	180	Bagger		1913	Annually	2 55	....	
Fort William "F"	1913	1,750,000	6 hoppers	Gurney	96,000	3	3	1913	Annually	72 00	Semi-annually	
			3 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	3	....	1913	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	
Phoenix	1916	1,000,000	3 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	2	1	1916	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	2 special tests.
			1 hopper	Fairbanks	84,000	1	....	1926	Annually	12 00	Semi-annually	1 special test.
National Feed	1918	85,000	1 track	Gurney	200,000	S. & R.		1918	Annually	20 00	Semi-annually	
			1 hopper	Gurney	30,000	1	....	1918	Annually	6 00	Semi-annually	
			1 automatic	Richardson	180	Bagger		1918	Annually	2 45	....	
			1 platform	Champion	1,200	....	....	1918	Annually	1 50	....	
Ogilvie Feed Mill	1921	180,000	1 hopper	Fairbanks	84,000	S. & R.		1921	Annually	12 00	Semi-annually	
Northwestern	1922	3,000,000	3 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	1	2	1922	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	
	1925	....	3 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	3		1925	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	
Paterson's "O"	1927	2,500,000	4 hoppers	Gurney	150,000	2	2	1927	Annually	54 00	Semi-annually	
	1914	....	1 hopper	Fairbanks	60,000	1	....	....	Annually	8 00	Semi-annually	
Paterson's Annex "K"	1913	50,000	1 hopper	Fairbanks	30,000	1	....	1913	Annually	6 00	Semi-annually	
			1 hopper	Fairbanks	42,000	....	1	1913	Annually	8 00	Semi-annually	
Searle	1928	3,000,000	4 hoppers	Fairbanks	150,000	2	2	1928	Annually	54 00	Semi-annually	
Port Arthur—												
Manitoba Pool No. 2	1905	1,375,000	1 hopper	Fairbanks	42,000	1	....	1905	Annually	8 00	Semi-annually	
			2 hoppers	Fairbanks	120,000	1	1	1923	Annually	24 00	Semi-annually	
Thunder Bay	1908	1,500,000	3 hoppers	Fairbanks	96,000	3	....	1908	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	
			3 hoppers	Fairbanks	120,000	....	3	1908	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	
National Feed	1916	60,000	1 hopper	Fairbanks	60,000	S. & R.		1916	Annually	8 00	Semi-annually	
			1 automatic	Richardson	180	Bagger		1918	Annually	2 70	....	
			1 platform	B.S. & M.	1,200	....	....	1918	Annually	1 50	....	

Manitoba Pool No. 1	1917	1,300,000	2 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	1	1	1917	Annually	24 00	Semi-annually	1 special test.
			1 hopper	Gurney	96,000	1	....	1918	Annually	12 00	Semi-annually	
Union Terminal	1916	1,200,000	2 hoppers	Fairbanks	96,000	1	1	1916	Destroyed by fire.	....	Semi-annually	
			2 hoppers	Fairbanks	60,000	1	1	1918	....	....	Semi-annually	
Saskatchewan Pool No. 5	1918	2,100,000	4 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	2	2	1918	Annually	48 00	Semi-annually	1 special test.
Eastern Terminal	1918	3,500,000	7 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	4	3	1918	Annually	84 00	Semi-annually	
Superior	1922	900,000	3 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	2	1	1922	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	
Stewart	1923	2,250,000	5 hoppers	Fairbanks	120,000	3	2	1923	Annually	60 00	Semi-annually	
Bawlf	1923	2,350,000	5 hoppers	Fairbanks	120,000	3	2	1923	Annually	60 00	Semi-annually	1 special test.
Reliance	1924	3,800,000	5 hoppers	Fairbanks	120,000	3	2	1924	Annually	60 00	Semi-annually	
United Grain Growers "A"	1927	5,500,000	7 hoppers	Fairbanks	150,000	4	3	1927	Annually	94 50	Semi-annually	
Vancouver, B.C.—												
Burrard	1923	1,680,000	2 hoppers	Fairbanks	120,000	....	2	1923	Annually	24 00	Semi-annually	
			1 hopper	Gurney	60,000	1	....	1924	Annually	8 00	Semi-annually	
			2 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	2	....	1927	Annually	24 00	Semi-annually	
Vancouver Terminal	1924	2,250,000	5 hoppers	Fairbanks	120,000	2	3	1924	Annually	60 00	Semi-annually	
			1 hopper	Gurney	132,000	1	....	1925	Annually	13 00	Semi-annually	
Alberta Pool No. 2	1924	1,650,000	4 hoppers	Gurney	150,000	1	3	1924	Annually	56 00	Semi-annually	
			6 hoppers	Gurney	72,000	6	....	1924	Annually	60 00	Semi-annually	
Columbia	1924	150,000	2 hoppers	Fairbanks	60,000	2	....	1924	Annually	16 00	Semi-annually	
			1 hopper	Fairbanks	120,000	....	1	1924	Annually	12 00	Semi-annually	
Alberta Pool No. 1	1928	5,150,000	7 hoppers	Fairbanks	120,000	4	3	1928	Annually	84 00	Semi-annually	
Midland Pacific	1928	1,500,000	3 hoppers	Fairbanks	120,000	1	2	1928	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	2 special tests.
Prince Rupert, B.C.—												
Alberta Pool	1925	1,250,000	5 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	3	2	1925	Annually	60 00	Semi-annually	
New Westminster, B.C.—												
Fraser River	1929	700,000	3 hoppers	Gurney	120,000	1	2	1929	Annually	36 00	Semi-annually	
		71,385,000								2,160 70		

Public Terminals	$	1,059 75
Private terminals		2,160 70
Total	$	3,220 45

APPENDIX 5

REPORT OF GRAIN RESEARCH LABORATORY

WINNIPEG, January 20, 1931.

The Board of Grain Commissioners,
Winnipeg, Man.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit the following statement showing the special investigations and work carried out by the laboratory during the past year:—

1. Survey of the Protein Content of the Contract Grades of Hard Red Spring Wheat grown in Western Canada during the crop year 1930-31.
2. The comparative values of Canadian and foreign wheats.
3. Tests of varieties of wheat.
    - (*a*) Bald Wheat.
    - (*b*) Minturki Wheat.
    - (*c*) Hope Wheat.
    - (*d*) Ceres Wheat compared with Marquis.
4. The D-K. Rapid Moisture Tester.
5. The Improved Carter Simon Rapid Moisture Tester.
6. Removal of Ergot from Rye.
7. An Automatic Proofing Device for Bread Doughs.
8. Special tests for the information of the Chief Inspector.
    - (*a*) Comparative milling and baking quality of Hard Red and Hard White Kernels, contained in a sample of Marquis Wheat.
    - (*b*) Milling and baking quality of Montana Red Winter Wheat grown in Manitoba.
    - (*c*) The effect of different percentages of soft starchy wheat on the baking quality of Hard Red Spring Wheat.
    - (*d*) Protein content of cargoes of No 4 wheat.
    - (*e*) Drying of wheat.
    - (*f*) The oil content of damaged flax.
9. Tests of damaged wheat.
    - (*a*) Plump grass green kernels in otherwise normal wheat.
    - (*b*) Bleached wheat.
    - (*c*) Sprouted wheat.
    - (*d*) Bran frosted wheat.
    - (*e*) Heavily frosted wheat.
    - (*f*) Lower grades containing large percentages of frosted, green and immature kernels.

The supervision of the moisture testing at all inspection offices from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been continued as in the past. By constantly checking the results obtained at the different points with tests made on the same samples in the laboratory, a high degree of uniformity has been obtained at all points.

The laboratory has been pleased to co-operate with the Cereal Department of the Department of Agriculture and to conduct on different occasions a series of protein tests in connection with their plant breeding work on new varieties of wheat.

On numerous occasions throughout the year the laboratory has been of service to farmers, grain and milling organizations both in Canada and abroad by supplying them with information regarding the protein content, milling and baking qualities of different grades, varieties and types of wheat, the deterioration of grain in storage, and other related matters.

I also have the honour to submit separately a detailed report of the work of the laboratory with the recommendation that it may be published separately.

Yours respectfully,

F. J. BIRCHARD,
Chemist in Charge.

APPENDIX 6

REPORT OF SECRETARY

WINNIPEG, January 9, 1931.

The Chairman,
Board of Grain Commissioners,
Winnipeg, Man.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report covering the work of the Executive Offices of the board during the year ended December 31, 1930.

REORGANIZATION

The work of the executive offices was greatly handicapped at the beginning of the year owing to the fact that while the headquarters of the board had been moved from Fort William to Winnipeg it had not been possible to complete the moving of the necessary staff to Winnipeg and a part of the work was carried out from Fort William and the remainder from Winnipeg. The former secretary, Mr. F. J. Rathbone, was appointed Assistant Commissioner at the Head of the Lakes in December, 1929, and did not move to Winnipeg when the board established offices at that point, but he continued until July 10, 1930, to carry out the duties of secretary as far as possible at Fort William in addition to his duties as an assistant commissioner. The secretarial work at Winnipeg was carried out by a skeleton staff under Mr. V. C. LeFeuvre, Principal Clerk.

I took over the duties of secretary to the board on July 11, 1930, and since that date the whole of the secretarial work has been performed from the Winnipeg office.

The Licence and Bonding Branch was moved from Fort William to Winnipeg at the end of July, 1930, but it was decided that the Statistical Branch was to remain in Fort William.

OFFICES

The offices taken over by the board on the third floor in the Grain Exchange Annex when the offices were first established in Winnipeg were found to be unsatisfactory and in October, 1930, other offices were taken over on the second floor in the same building and while these offices are not entirely suitable, the present arrangements appear to be the best that can be made with the space available. The offices of the members of the board, secretary, Board Room, Licence and Bonding Branch, Canadian Government elevators and the Registration Branch are now en bloc, with the offices of the accountant, previously located in the offices of the Inspection Branch, and the office of the assistant commissioner for Manitoba, immediately above.

OFFICE PROCEDURE AND ROUTINE

Owing to the system used in Fort William not permitting of a cut-off in the files and records at a certain date, it was not possible without undertaking a great deal of work, to move all the more recent files and records from Fort William to Winnipeg.

It was not considered advisable to move all the files and records of the board since its inception in 1912, so only files and records considered to be absolutely essential have been moved to Winnipeg, other files and records being brought up as found necessary.

After considering the special needs of the executive offices of the board and examining different systems, a complete new filing system has now been introduced and this system appears to be working most satisfactorily. The same system has been introduced in the offices of the Statistical Branch and is also being introduced into the offices of the assistant commissioners. There are still one or two points with regard to the system for maintaining records of books, publications and reports which can be improved and consideration is being given to this matter, as also the matter of introducing a complete staff record to be maintained in the secretary's office.

A number of instructions have been issued regarding office procedure, etc., which all tend to greater efficiency in the executive offices of the board.

STAFF

The staff of the secretary's office in addition to the principal clerk and the secretary to executive who were transferred from Fort William has been augmented by the appointment of one stenographer, Grade 2, one clerk, Grade 3, and one clerk, Grade 1. The total number on the staff being the same as were previously on the secretary's staff in Fort William.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

Since my appointment as secretary, I have attended all the meetings of the board, except the public tariff sessions held in Vancouver and Toronto on August 20, 1930, and September 3, 1930, respectively, and have recorded the minutes of these meetings and issued to the parties concerned the decisions of the board.

The Canada Grain Act, 1930, which came into operation on September 1, 1930, necessitated the publication by the board of certain regulations, and instructions *re* changes in procedure and the instructions of the board in these matters have been issued to all concerned.

LICENCE AND BONDING BRANCH

This branch with Mr. C. F. Spittle in charge completed its work for the 1929-30 crop year in Fort William, being moved to Winnipeg at the end of July, 1930.

Under the Canada Grain Act, 1930, the definition of certain classes of elevators were changed and this necessitated a number of licencees applying for a different licence to that under which they had operated for the past few years. This involved extra work for the branch, but the work was facilitated to a great extent by the fact that constant reference could be made to the head offices of a large proportion of the elevator companies, since the offices were located in Winnipeg.

Of the staff of six maintained by this branch in Fort William, five members were transferred to Winnipeg, one stenographer who preferred to remain in Fort William being transferred to the office of the Statistical Branch, her position being filled by the Civil Service Commission from the eligible list for stenographers at Winnipeg. One extra clerk, Grade 3, has been added to the staff, making a total staff of seven.

Statistical Branch

The work of this branch has been increased considerably since September 1, 1930, owing to the necessity for maintaining the additional records necessary to permit the Board to exercise the closer supervision of grain in terminal elevators pursuant to the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1930, and the staff has been increased by the addition of three clerks, Grade 3 and one stenographer, Grade 2, to a total of twenty-six.

In October, 1930, the offices of the branch in the Grain Exchange building, Fort William, were moved to a brighter and more suitable location in the same building.

The following memoranda summarizing different matters handled and statements compiled by the executive offices are attached herewith:—

(*a*) Complaints.
(*b*) Defaults.
(*c*) Cars out of turn.
(*d*) Summary of licences issued for the season 1929-30.
(*e*) Licences issued during the past nineteen seasons.
(*f*) Elevators and storage capacity.
(*g*) Comparative summary of elevators for past nineteen years.
(*h*) Grain loading platforms.
(*i*) Report of statistician.
(*j*) Summary of annual weigh-up public terminal elevators, 1930.
(*k*) Sessions held by the board.

Your obedient servant,

J. RAYNER,
Secretary.

COMPLAINTS

During the period from September 1, 1929, to December 31, 1930, the board received one hundred and sixty-nine (169) complaints regarding the handling of grain at country elevators, shipments to terminal elevators, the weighing and grading of grain, the operations of licensees and the operations of parties dealing in grain but not licensed under the Canada Grain Act.

Formal investigations were held by the Board or by an Assistant Commissioner into seven (7) of these complaints.

During the same period twenty (20) complaints were made to the Board regarding the weights and quality of export shipments.

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS

Alberta	75	
Saskatchewan	80	
Manitoba	14	
Total	——	169
Export shipments		20

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS

No ground for complaint	77	
Settlement effected between parties	62	
Formal investigation held and orders issued by the board	7	
Not yet disposed of	23	
Total	——	169

SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS REGARDING EXPORT SHIPMENTS

Complaints not justified	17	
Allowance made	1	
Not yet disposed of	2	
Total	——	20

PROSECUTIONS

In two cases of complaint where breaches of the Canada Grain Act were disclosed, action was instituted by the board in the civil courts and convictions secured in both cases.

DEFAULTS

During the period from September 1, 1929, to December 31, 1930, the default of Robert MacInnes and Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, who were licensed by the board as commission merchants, was the only case of default by a licensee in which claims were submitted to the board for settlement from the security, a Bond in the amount of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) executed by the Canadian Indemnity Company of Winnipeg, furnished to the board when the licence was issued.

Ten claims amounting to seven thousand, four hundred and ninety dollars, fifty-seven cents ($7,490.57) filed with the board were found to be within the scope of the commission merchants' bond and a cheque for this amount was received from the Canadian Indemnity Company and distributed amongst the claimants in settlement of their claims in full.

CARS OUT OF TURN

During the period from September 1, 1929, to December 31, 1930, the Board found it necessary on only one occasion to order cars out of turn in accordance with section 68 of the Canada Grain Act, 1930, when eight cars were supplied to a country elevator which was in danger of collapse.

SUMMARY OF LICENCES ISSUED FOR THE SEASON 1929-30

During the season, 220 firms and individuals applied for licences as required by the provisions of The Canada Grain Act.

Five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two applications for licences were received. Eleven of the applications were withdrawn and 5,751 licences were issued.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND LICENCES ISSUED

Kind of Licence	Applications		Licences issued
	Received	Withdrawn	
Track buyers	66	4	62
Commission merchants	71	....	71
Primary grain dealers	5	2	3
Public terminal elevators	11	....	11
Private elevators	76	....	76
Public elevators	21	1	20
Manufacturing elevators	28	1	27
Elevator space	1	....	1
Country elevators	5,085	3	5,082
Private country elevators	398	....	398
	5,762	11	5,751

Private elevator licences issued by the board to the Electric Elevator and Grain Company Limited were cancelled on April 9, 1930.

Licence fees to the amount of $30,970 were received and remitted direct to the department at Ottawa.

Surety bonds amounting to $18,665,321 were executed by thirteen of the approved surety companies and were deposited with the board as security covering the operations of the licensees.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND KIND OF LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE SEASONS 1911-1912 TO 1929-1930

(Licence year commences 1st of September)

Kind	1929–1930	1928–1929	1927–1928	1926–1927	1925–1926	1924–1925	1923–1924	1922–1923	1921–1922	1920–1921	1919–1920	1918–1919	1917–1918	1916–1917	1915–1916	1914–1915	1913–1914	1912–1913	1911–1912
Public country elevators	5,082	5,153	4,540	4,314	4,236	4,074	4,054	3,828	3,668	3,704	3,146	3,322	3,577	3,257	3,013	2,636	2,552	2,267	1,972
Private country elevators	398	309	156	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Public terminal elevators	11	10	11	14	21	11	9	12	11	12	17	17	17	15	13	13	14	23*	34*
Private elevators	76	80	80	67	64	63	60	32	29	25	17	18	20	21	19	18	13		
Public elevators	20	20	18	17	17	11	10	10	13	11	16	16	18	16	18	18	20		
Manufacturing elevators	27	18	16	10	10	12	11	9	14	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Elevator space	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	......	......	......	......	7	7	10	7	3	19	58
Track buyers	62	82	84	88	95	104	109	113	132	143	131	130	156	211	195	140	137	146	123
Commission merchants	71	90	92	95	94	94	102	100	110	117	114	117	126	138	111	92	91	91	84
Primary grain dealers	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	6	3	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total number issued	5,751	5,765	5,001	4,646	4,543	4,374	4,361	4,112	3,980	4,014	3,441	3,620	3,921	3,666	3,379	2,924	2,830	2,546	2,271

* Licensed as terminal elevators.

SUMMARY OF ELEVATORS AND STORAGE CAPACITY—BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES—SEASON 1930-31

(As at December 1, 1930)

Kind of elevator and province	Points	Elevators	Capacity
			bush.
WESTERN DIVISION			
Country—			
Manitoba	373	739	23,751,500
Saskatchewan	1,080	3,237	103,855,400
Alberta	580	1,748	65,344,200
British Columbia	4	9	337,000
Ontario	1	1	40,000
Total	2,038	5,734	193,328,100
Mill—			
Manitoba	(2)	4	170,000
Saskatchewan	1+(3)	4	84,000
Alberta	(3)	3	82,000
British Columbia	2	11	826,000
Ontario	1	1	185,000
Total	4+(8)	23	1,347,000
Public terminal—			
Ontario	(2)	2	9,000,000
Saskatchewan	(2)	2	11,000,000
Alberta	(2)	2	5,000,000
British Columbia	(2)	2	2,000,000
Total	(8)	8	27,000,000
Semi-public terminal—			
Ontario	(2)	26	83,657,210
British Columbia	2+(1)	8	17,200,000
Total	2+(3)	34	100,857,210
Private terminal—			
Manitoba	3+(2)	14	5,247,450
Saskatchewan	(3)	6	4,585,500
Alberta	(3)	16	4,118,000
British Columbia	(1)	1	200,000
Ontario	2+(2)	7	1,940,000
Total	5+(10)	44	16,090,950
Total—Western Division	2,049	5,843	338,623,260
EASTERN DIVISION			
Eastern—			
Ontario	11	18	49,850,000
Quebec	3	7	21,787,000
New Brunswick	2	3	2,200,000
Nova Scotia	1	1	2,200,000
Total	17	29	76,037,000
TOTALS			
Country elevators	2,038	5,734	193,328,100
Mill elevators	4+(8)	23	1,347,000
Public terminal elevators	(8)	8	27,000,000
Semi-public terminal elevators	2+(3)	34	100,857,210
Private terminal elevators	5+(11)	44	16,090,950
Eastern elevators	17	29	76,037,000
	2,066	5,872	414,660,260

(—) Bracketed figures refer to points included in the totals under some other class of elevator, therefore are omitted from Grand Total.

NOTE:—The only elevators in the Eastern Division under the jurisdiction of the Board of Grain Commissioners are the 29 "Eastern Elevators".

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ELEVATORS FOR THE PAST NINETEEN YEARS

(As at December 1 each year)

Licence year	Stations	Elevators	Warehouses	Capacity
1911–1912	937	2,037	31	108,649,900
1912–1913	1,048	2,319	37	127,224,550
1913–1914	1,217	2,607	24	154,765,000
1914–1915	1,247	2,813	28	168,624,000
1915–1916	1,334	3,059	19	180,988,000
1916–1917	1,400	3,360	....	193,844,000
1917–1918	1,463	3,694	....	211,591,800
1918–1919	1,484	3,777	....	221,279,964
1919–1920	1,511	3,797	....	226,256,970
1920–1921	1,542	3,855	....	231,213,620
1921–1922	1,559	3,924	....	231,633,420
1922–1923	1,578	4,020	....	238,107,420
1923–1924	1,620	4,169	....	251,194,620
1924–1925	1,704	4,324	....	269,900,620
1925–1926	1,745	4,416	....	281,746,560
1926–1927	1,798	4,558	....	284,818,200
1927–1928	1,852	4,823	....	310,832,200
1928–1929	1,972	5,481	....	358,254,790
1929–1930	2,054	5,787	....	394,594,210

GRAIN LOADING PLATFORMS

Only three applications for the construction of loading platforms have been received by the Board since September 1, 1929.

At December 31, 1929, there were 2,578 loading platforms in Western Canada at which farmers could load grain, without putting such grain through country elevators, into 6,183 cars simultaneously.

SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF GRAIN LOADING PLATFORMS IN WESTERN CANADA

Province	Number of platforms	Car capacity
Manitoba	643	1,791
Saskatchewan	1,224	2,913
Alberta	672	1,405
British Columbia	31	58
Ontario	8	16
	2,578	6,183

REPORT OF STATISTICIAN—CROP YEAR 1929-30

The western Canadian grain crop of 1929 was the smallest for five years, but it followed the largest, by far, that Canada has ever experienced and of which a substantial quantity still remained to be disposed of.

The following figures represent the total carry-over, the crop of the three Prairie Provinces, the total Canadian crop, the quantities handled by different groups of elevators and the amounts exported, of the five principal grains:—

CROP YEAR 1929-30

——	Carry-over July 31, 1929	Crop of Prairie Provinces	Crop of all Canada	Carry-over July 31, 1930
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	104,383,221	281,664,000	304,520,000	111,692,519
Oats	45,165,498	141,620,000	282,838,300	21,411,710
Barley	11,020,857	79,787,000	102,313,300	22,840,550
Flaxseed	561,487	1,970,000	2,060,400	636,658
Rye	4,219,756	11,982,000	13,160,500	9,192,059

Platform Loadings at Country Points

—	Wheat	Other grains	Total
	bush.	bush.	bush.
Manitoba	3,295,470	2,904,432	6,199,902
Saskatchewan	2,346,954	533,346	2,880,300
Alberta	1,137,049	434,969	1,572,018
British Columbia	5,236	6,033	11,269
Total	6,784,709	3,878,780	10,663,489

Total Deliveries at Country Elevators (unrevised)

—	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Manitoba	20,547,249	2,480,461	13,196,234	174,803	729,432
Saskatchewan	132,978,152	10,293,349	9,753,975	1,427,174	4,495,850
Alberta	76,661,955	9,005,880	2,157,090	73,549	889,507
Total	230,187,356	21,779,690	25,107,299	1,675,526	6,114,789

Total Inspections—By Provinces of Origin

Manitoba	22,325,750	1,463,200	11,687,000	160,100	670,500
Saskatchewan	131,002,250	7,236,000	9,684,000	1,332,900	4,156,100
Alberta	66,451,000	7,840,400	1,465,000	47,000	549,500
British Columbia	221,000	425,400	9,000	....	3,900
Total	220,000,000	16,965,000	22,845,000	1,540,000	5,380,000

Total Handlings at Fort William-Port Arthur

Receipts	135,339,685	5,696,829	17,175,866	1,078,204	4,862,785
Shipments	146,319,348	12,862,871	7,331,755	1,025,504	1,476,339

Total Handlings at Vancouver-New Westminster, B.C.

Receipts	52,953,938	765,095	103,424	2,386	122,585
Shipments	49,873,588	114,842	28,801	25	68,672

Total Handlings at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Receipts	1,118,440	395	....	....	....
Shipments	272,533	....	....	....	....

Total Handlings at Canadian Government Interior Terminal Elevators

—	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Corn	Rye
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Receipts—					
Calgary	2,875,510	48,746	127,209	....	1,417
Edmonton	1,987,008	710,285	142,637	....	1,275
Moose Jaw	2,696,410	279,446	47,113	36,655	13,015
Saskatoon	2,590,988	82,670	34,534	28,333	12,706
Total	10,149,916	1,121,147	351,493	64,988	28,413
Shipments—					
Calgary	2,876,412	93,237	125,508	150	1,417
Edmonton	1,928,035	743,003	136,133	....	1,264
Moose Jaw	3,612,523	291,238	44,380	35,891	5,429
Saskatoon	2,499,806	95,131	32,536	28,020	5,034
Total	10,916,776	1,222,709	338,557	64,061	13,144

Total Handlings of Canadian Grain at Duluth-Superior

Receipts	268,476	703	107,687	....	1,674
Shipments	298,097	12,698	37,786	....	24,812

Total Handlings of Canadian Grain at Eastern Elevators

Receipts	109,978,595	12,242,788	6,667,507	619,484	2,045,197
Shipments	108,925,380	14,205,652	6,724,215	637,108	1,654,241

Total Handlings of Foreign Grain at Eastern Elevators

Receipts	35,830,696	9,631,740	11,457,628	15,630,766	4,769,406
Shipments	34,161,584	8,850,474	10,940,129	15,491,049	2,263,027

Total Exports of Canadian Grain and Wheatflour, Twelve Months ended July 31, 1930

—	Via Atlantic Seaboard and inland ports of exit	Via Pacific Seaboard	Total
Wheat	126,620,155 bush.	29,145,951 bush.	155,766,106 bush.
Wheatflour	5,506,858 bbls.	1,271,165 bbls.	6,778,023 bbls.
Total—as wheat	151,401,016 bush.	34,866,193 bush.	186,267,209 bush.
Oats	1,869,539 "	130,742 "	2,000,281 "
Barley	2,599,570 "	5,042 "	2,604,612 "
Rye	347,789 "	....	347,789 "
Flaxseed	415,099 "	....	415,099 "
Total	156,633,013 bush.	35,001,977 bush.	191,634,990 bush.

During the year a substantial number of names have been added to our mailing lists and whilst every effort is made to anticipate the needs of the trade, public bodies and other interested parties, for statistics concerning the marketing movement and handling of Canada's grain crops, inquiries and requests for special data, etc., continue to increase steadily.

As the result of an ever-increasing demand for details of stocks in store, by grades, at eastern elevators, the publication on Tuesday (or Wednesday) of each week, of these details was commenced. Also, when the possibility of congestion at Canadian lower lake ports during the fall movement of 1929 developed, a new weekly statement was introduced on which were shown the total stocks of all grains in store as compared to the capacity at each port. Both of these statements were continued throughout the year and appear, from expressions of appreciation received, to be of value to exporters and transportation interests particularly.

CHECKING OF INSURANCE

Under the Canada Grain Act, 1925, operators of public terminal and country elevators were required to fully insure, with approved companies, all grain in store in such elevators against loss by fire.

In the case of the public terminal elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur, Vancouver and Victoria, the insurance was effected by means of specific policies usually placed with a number of companies through one agency. The elevator operators arranged with the agencies to furnish weekly advices of the policies in force and amounts of each. The amounts in force were carefully checked against the value of the grain in store, by grades, as worked out in this office, and the names of the insurance companies compared with the official list of companies licensed to transact business in Canada under the Insurance Act. Where amounts in force appeared to be below the value of the grain in store, the elevator concerned was immediately notified and advice of the additional insurance being placed received promptly. Such occurrences are very rare and usually occasioned by wide fluctuations in prices not being provided for immediately. In the past crop year they did not exceed five.

The insurance of grain in store in country elevators is principally effected by means of " open " policies. Copies of these for eighty-two licensees or groups of licensees were received and scrutinized embracing all the principal companies and the three Pool organizations. Forty-four licensees carried specific insurance, advices of which were received and dealt with in precisely the same manner as for public terminals. During the year three cases of insufficient insurance were noticed and increases requested.

CHARTERS

The Inland Water Freight Rates Act, 1923, requires every shipper of grain loaded at Fort William-Port Arthur to file with the board a copy of the charter confirmation issued by the vessel broker covering each cargo or parcel of grain shipped, unless it is milling grain to be milled in Ontario.

From these charter confirmations weighted averages of freight rates charged, month by month, for the carriage of grain in vessels by each route and destination are compiled for the information of the minister, the board, and for publication. In addition, vessel owners or brokers occasionally ask for special data for use as evidence in disputes or lawsuits, and in one case an exact copy, with accompanying sworn attestation, was furnished the shipper for submission as evidence in the courts of the United States.

PRICES OF GRAIN

Periodicals and market price lists are obtained and preserved on file showing the prices of grain at all the principal markets of North America and Great Britain. Averages of the daily quotations are compiled for the principal grades of spot grain and of each kind of grain in the futures market for publication and as more permanent records.

E. A. URSELL,
Statistician.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL WEIGH-UP OF GRAIN IN PUBLIC TERMINAL ELEVATORS, 1930

Elevator Operator	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Flaxseed		Rye		Mixed Grain	
	Surplus	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	lbs.	lbs.
Fort William-Port Arthur—												
Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Co.		2,004-20		1,417-26		119-38		1,579-27		7,068-36	75,404	
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd. No. 4		3,260-20	550-10		1,034-41			482-26		9,976-19	96,495	
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd. No. 6		17,252-00	1,930-25		1,330-11		2,050-09			4,905-52	215,838	
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd. No. 7	53,454-00		198-10					73-05		687-33		58,320
Canadian Government Elevators		5,952-20	2,605-29		1,915-37			2,502-37		42-13	277,011	
Vancouver—												
Pacific Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	6,029-40		279-24		370-00							5,990
Victoria												
Panama Pacific Grain Terminals Ltd.											Corn 45-30 bu.	
Totals	59,483-40	28,469-00	5,564-30	1,417-26	4,650-41	119-38	2,050-09	4,637-39		22,680-41	664,748	64,310
Total net... Surplus or	31,014-40		4,147-04		4,531-03						Corn 45-30 bu.	
deficit								2,587-30		22,680-41	600,438 lb.	

SESSIONS HELD BY THE BOARD FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1929, TO DECEMBER 31, 1930

Date	Place	Subject matter
1929		
Sept. 6	Vancouver	Tariff of charges and rules and regulations governing the operation of public terminal elevators at Vancouver.
Sept. 17	Winnipeg	Routine matters.
Sept. 24	"	"
Oct. 8	"	"
Oct. 8	"	Coastal laws on Great Lakes.
Oct. 28	Fort William	Routine matters and complaints.
Nov. 9	Winnipeg	Routine matters and complaints.
Nov. 18	"	" "
Dec. 4	"	Bonds.
Dec. 9	"	Routine matters.
Dec. 18	Toronto	Tariff of charges Lake and Bay Port elevator.
1930		
Jan. 8	Winnipeg	Complaints.
Mar. 21	"	License—Electric Elevator and Grain Co.
Mar. 31	"	Complaints.
June 24	"	Appointment Inspector in Charge, Fort William.
July 24	"	Routine matters and complaints.
July 29–30	"	" "
Aug. 5	"	" "
Aug. 6	"	New Canada Grain Act.
Aug. 7	"	Tariff of charges terminal elevators, Calgary and east of Calgary and country elevators.
Aug. 12	"	Routine matters and complaints.
Aug. 20	Vancouver	Tariff of charges and rules and regulations for terminal elevators, west of Calgary.
Aug. 29	Winnipeg	Routine matters and complaints.
Aug. 30	"	" "
Sept. 3	Toronto	Tariff of charges and rules and regulations for eastern elevators.
Sept. 8	Winnipeg	Routine matters and complaints.
Sept. 12	"	Regulations, routine matters and complaints.
Sept. 17	"	Complaints and Car Order Book.
Sept. 22	"	Bonds.
Sept. 23–24	"	Regulations and routine matters.
Oct. 2	"	Routine matters and complaints.
Oct. 9	"	" "
Oct. 16	"	" "
Oct. 30	"	Suspension of coastal laws on the Great Lakes.
Nov. 3	"	Routine matters and complaints.
Nov. 11	"	" "
Dec. 2	"	" "
Dec. 9	"	" "
Dec. 16	"	" "
Dec. 23	"	" "
Dec. 30	"	" "

REPORT OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS FOR CROP YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1930

During the year five elevators were operated by the board, viz., Port Arthur, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton. The elevators at Prince Rupert and Halifax are still operated by other parties under lease.

The volume of grain handled at each of the five elevators was less than that of the previous year, the total showing a decrease of over four and a half million bushels, made up as follows:—

Elevator	1928-29	1929-30	Decrease
Port Arthur	5,009,437	3,233,123	1,776,314
Moose Jaw	3,955,107	3,145,507	809,600
Saskatoon	3,545,450	2,831,192	714,258
Calgary	4,058,724	3,107,347	951,377
Edmonton	3,314,012	2,896,801	417,211
	19,882,730	15,213,970	4,668,760

The decreased handling at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon is largely accounted for by the fact that at the commencement of the crop year these elevators were half filled with grain of the previous crop.

Work has been commenced on additional storage capacity of 2,000,000 bushels to each of these elevators, but as this will not be completed until December it is doubtful whether it will be used to any great extent for the 1930 crop. It should however result in considerably increasing the volume to be handled in future years.

During the latter part of the year under review the Moose Jaw and Saskatoon elevators have handled shipments of grain, principally feed oats, for account of the Provincial Government, destined to those parts of the province where light crops have been experienced, and arrangements have now been completed which it is anticipated will enable the elevators to co-operate with the provincial Department of Agriculture in rendering very valuable service in this direction.

Early in the crop year automatic grain samplers were installed on receiving legs at all the elevators, to ensure accurately representative samples being taken from all cars at the time of unloading.

Arrangements are being made for the installation of new up-to-date cleaning machinery, where necessary, to enable the elevators to maintain their position in rendering to their patrons the greatest possible service in handling and treating all classes of grain.

Notwithstanding the decrease in volume handled, the operations for the year show a surplus of revenue over expenditure, after making the usual provision for depreciation of buildings and equipment. This is mainly accounted for by the grain remaining in store for longer periods, resulting in correspondingly greater storage revenue.

Respectfully submitted,

R. HETHERINGTON,
General Manager.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD

Regulation No. 1, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada held at Winnipeg on the twelfth day of September, 1930, the said board did make the regulation as set out hereunder, in accordance with section 15 (*v*), of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

REGISTRATION AND CANCELLATION OF TERMINAL ELEVATOR WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

1. The word "registered" when used in reference to a warehouse receipt shall mean that a distinctive rubber stamp, bearing the date and the word "registered" is superimposed on the warehouse receipt in the space provided, and signed by the registrar, or deputy registrar.

2. Each manager or operator as soon as possible after the 31st of July in each year, unless otherwise determined by the board, shall prepare and deliver to the registrar a statement of all outstanding warehouse receipts at that date. Such statement shall be made by grades, showing the warehouse receipt number and the bushels.

3. Each manager or operator shall present to the registrar for registration warehouse receipts for all grain unloaded in his public or semi-public terminal elevator. Such warehouse receipts shall state the quantity and grade of grain, the date unloaded and the person on whose account the grain has been received. The Registrar shall compare the same with the records of his office and if he shall find that the same is issued for grain actually received in store into the elevator, and if for the correct quantity and grade of grain so received therein as shown by the records in his office, he is directed and authorized to stamp the same with his official stamp as registered, and to make a record thereof in the proper books of his office.

4. When any grain is shipped from any public or semi-public terminal elevator, the manager or operator thereof shall tender to the Registrar for "registration for cancellation" registered warehouse receipts covering the same both as to quantity and grade. All such receipts tendered to the registrar as aforesaid shall be accompanied by a report showing the number of the warehouse receipt; the number of bushels and kind of grain represented by such receipt, and such receipts shall be presented to the Registrar for cancellation as soon as possible after the shipment of the grain, in no case exceeding forty-eight hours after such grain has been shipped from the elevator.

5. Each manager or operator of a semi-public terminal elevator shall furnish the Registrar daily with a correct statement of the amount of each kind and grade of grain received into store in his elevator on the previous day. Also the amount of each kind and grade of grain shipped by each elevator during the previous day and a certified statement showing the balance in store at the close of business each day of each kind and grade of grain.

6. The manager or operator of a public or semi-public terminal elevator may present to the Registrar warehouse receipts to be split into two or more parts. A cancellation report shall be made showing date, number, bushels and grade of warehouse receipts being cancelled, and a registration report showing date, number, bushels and grade of the new warehouse receipts. Such new warehouse receipts shall be registered by the registrar.

7. The manager or operator of a semi-public terminal elevator may present to the Registrar two or more warehouse receipts for consolidation. A cancellation report shall be made up showing date, number of bushels, grade and number of warehouse receipts being cancelled and a registration report

showing date, number of bushels, grade, and number of the new warehouse receipt. Such new warehouse receipt shall be registered by the registrar. Consolidations for grades No. 1 Hard, One Northern, Two Northern and Three Northern must be for the same grade as is shown on the warehouse receipts presented for cancellation, all other consolidations may be registered as to grade for a grade different from that shown on the cancelled warehouse receipts provided that the total outstanding warehouse receipts including the said warehouse receipt for grain of such grade, shall not exceed the total quantity of grain of such grade shown to be in store at that date.

8. All warehouse receipts for grain issued by the manager or operator of any public or semi-public terminal elevator shall be in the form approved by the board and shall for each elevator be numbered consecutively. No two receipts bearing the same number shall be issued from the same elevator during any one year, except in the case of a lost or destroyed receipt, in which case the new receipt shall bear the same date and number as the original and shall be plainly marked on its face "duplicate."

9. The registrar shall furnish each manager or operator with a Signature Card and the manager or operator shall complete such card with a specimen signature of all the officers or employees who are authorized to sign and countersign warehouse receipts in their behalf.

10. Each public or semi-public terminal elevator shall pay to the Board a registration fee of 4 cents per thousand bushels for inward registration, and 4 cents per thousand bushels for registration for cancellation.

11. All warehouse receipts shall be signed and countersigned before being presented for registration.

Signed this twelfth day of September, 1930.

(Signed) E. B. Ramsay,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) D. A. MacGibbon,
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. Hamilton,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. Rayner,
Secretary.

Regulation No. 2, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, held in Winnipeg on the twelfth day of September, 1930, the said board did make the regulation as set out hereunder, in accordance with section 15 (*s*) of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

MAXIMUM SHRINKAGE ALLOWANCES WHICH MAY BE MADE ON THE DELIVERY OF GRAIN TO COUNTRY ELEVATORS

No elevator shall take more than the allowance for shrinkage, waste in handling, storing and transmitting the grain to a terminal than the weight in pounds set forth in this shrinkage table. All shrinkage on tough and damp grain shall not be more than double the allowance as set forth in this schedule. This shrinkage table shall be placed conspicuously in all licensed country elevators for free inspection of the public.

Gross bushels	Wheat	Flax and Rye	Shrinkage allowance
	Gross weight in pounds	Gross weight in pounds	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Up to and including 25 bush	1,500	1,400	5
Over 25 bush	1,500	1,400	
to 42 "	2,520	2,352	10
Over 42 "	2,520	2,352	
to 58 "	3,480	3,248	15
Over 58 "	3,480	3,248	
to 75 "	4,500	4,200	20
Over 75 "	4,500	4,200	
to 92 "	5,520	5,152	25
Over 92 "	5,520	5,152	
to 108 "	6,480	6,048	30
Over 108 "	6,480	6,048	
to 125 "	7,500	7,000	35
Over 125 "	7,500	7,000	
to 142 "	8,520	7,952	40
Over 142 "	8,520	7,952	
to 158 "	9,480	8,848	45

OATS

Gross bushels	Gross weight in pounds	Shrinkage allowance
	lbs.	lbs.
Up to and including 25 bush	850	5
Over 25 bush	850	
to 42 "	1,428	6
Over 42 "	1,428	
to 58 "	1,972	8
Over 58 "	1,972	
to 75 "	2,550	11
Over 75 "	2,550	
to 92 "	3,128	14
Over 92 "	3,128	
to 108 "	3,672	17
Over 108 "	3,672	
to 125 "	4,250	20
Over 125 "	4,250	
to 142 "	4,828	23
Over 142 "	4,828	
to 158 "	5,372	26

BARLEY

Gross bushels	Gross weight in pounds	Shrinkage allowance
	lbs.	lbs.
Up to and including 25 bush.	1,200	5
Over 25 bush.	1,200	
to 42 "	2,016	8
Over 42 "	2,016	
to 58 "	2,784	12
Over 58 "	2,784	
to 75 "	3,600	16
Over 75 "	3,600	
to 92 "	4,416	20
Over 92 "	4,416	
to 108 "	5,184	24
Over 108 "	5,184	
to 125 "	6,000	28
Over 125 "	6,000	
to 142 "	6,816	32
Over 142 "	6,816	
to 158 "	7,584	36

(Signed) E. B. RAMSAY,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) D. A. MACGIBBON,
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. HAMILTON,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. RAYNER,
Secretary.

REGULATION NO. 3, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada held at Winnipeg on twelfth day of September, 1930, the said board did make the regulation as set out hereunder, in accordance with sections 15 (R), (T) 110, (2); and 112; of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

MAXIMUM TARIFF OF CHARGES AND RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR LICENSED COUNTRY ELEVATORS, FOR THE CROP YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1931

MAXIMUM TARIFF OF CHARGES

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of the construction, all grain tendered must be taken into store upon following terms and conditions, and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1930:—

Maximum Rates—Special Bin Grains:

Receiving, elevating, spouting, insurance against fire, storing for the first fifteen (15) days and putting into cars on track; no elevator shall charge more than three cents (3 cents) per bushel for Flax, two and one-half cents (2½ cents) per bushel for Wheat, Barley and Rye, and one and three-quarter cents (1¾ cents) per bushel for Oats.

Graded Storage and Subject to Grade and Dockage Grain:

Receiving, elevating, spouting, insurance against fire, storing for the first fifteen days and putting into cars on track no elevator shall charge more than three cents (3 cents) per bushel for Flax, two cents (2 cents) per bushel for Wheat, Barley and Rye and one and three-quarters cents ($1\frac{3}{4}$ cents) per bushel for Oats. Storage not otherwise provided, including insurance against fire, for each succeeding day after the first fifteen (15) days shall not exceed one-thirtieth of one cent (1/30 cent) per bushel.

Cleaning:

The rate for cleaning grain shall be mutually agreed upon by the elevator operator and the owner of the grain according to the nature of its dockage, but in no case shall the rate exceed a maximum of two cents (2 cents) per bushel.

Shrinkage:

No elevator shall take more than the allowance for shrinkage, waste in handling, storing and transmitting the grain to a terminal than the weight in pounds set forth in the shrinkage table as authorized and declared to form part of the tariff and Rules and Regulations for Country Elevators.

All shrinkage on tough and damp grain shall not be more than double the allowance as set forth in the aforesaid schedule.

Such shrinkage table shall be placed conspicuously in all licensed Country Elevators for free inspection of the public.

Dockage on Cash or Stored Grain:

No elevator shall take a greater dockage than that shown by a proper test over a number ten sieve, except where the grains contain foreign grain or seeds which cannot be taken out by a number ten sieve.

Every elevator must be equipped with the necessary sieves and scales for making proper tests, and the elevator operator must make the test in the presence of the owner of the grain when requested.

General:

When tough, damp or wet grain is taken into store it shall be at the owner's risk, and the elevator operator shall have the right to ship it immediately to a terminal elevator for treatment.

All tough, damp or wet grain, containing an excessive amount of snow, and ice, may be handled subject to agreement between the owner of the grain and the operator.

Rules and Regulations:

1. The owner or operator of a country elevator shall post in the elevator in a conspicuous place, a diagram to a scale of not less than one-half inch to one foot, showing the location and numbers of the several bins in such elevator.

2. In shipping or delivering any grain stored in a country elevator, the net weight on the ticket or tickets shall be final, unless an investigation by the Board of Grain Commissioners shows reason for the contrary. The shipper to be paid in case of short shipment up to the amount of his or her ticket or tickets for the full billing capacity of the car, at the same price as the car was disposed of.

3. All shipping bills for grain shipped through an elevator shall be made out by the elevator agent, and he shall advise such parties as the owner may instruct.

4. The owner of grain in an elevator wishing such grain shipped to any point other than a terminal point, or where Government weights cannot be obtained, the owner of the grain must then accept the elevator weights at the shipping point as final unless it is proved that the shipping weights are not correct. Provided, moreover, the owner of the grain can always demand an affidavit as to the actual grain shipped and delivered from the elevator operator and receiver of said grain respectively.

5. No owner or operator of a country elevator or warehouse shall sell, assign, mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate any grain stored in such elevator or warehouse, for which storage tickets have been issued, and the owner or operator may be required by the Board to produce at any time proper registered warehouse receipts or bills of lading for such grain as has been shipped from the country elevator or warehouse, and for which there is still outstanding storage tickets.

6. No license will be granted for the operation of any country elevator the agent or buyer of which is subject to a shortage bond, and in the event of a shortage bond being entered into after license has been granted such license will be subject to immediate cancellation.

7. The ticket or tickets issued where there is a disagreement as to grade and dockage or where grain has been received subject to inspector's grade and dockage must have incorporated thereon at the time of issue the grade offered by the elevator owner or operator to the owner of the grain.

8. The owner of the grain can only demand the quantity that the storage ticket or tickets call for.

9. In case there is a dispute as to the weighing accuracy of the receiving scales, it shall be incumbent upon the owner of the elevator to prove that the scales are weighing accurately.

10. In the case of special bin or subject to grade and dockage grain a proper sample must be drawn from each load by the elevator operator at the time of delivery, in the presence of the party delivering same, and such sample must be drawn satisfactorily to both the deliverer and the operator, and all such samples must be placed in a suitable receptacle satisfactory to the Board of Grain Commissioners and must be properly mixed in such receptacle. The receptacle shall be provided by the warehouseman and the sample shall be placed therein in the presence of the owner. The receptacle shall be secured by padlock which the owner of the grain shall provide, and the key of which he shall retain. The warehouseman shall be the custodian of the receptacle and of the sample.

11. In the case of subject to grade and dockage grain, a fair and proper sample of at least 2 quarts shall then be drawn in the presence of the owner of the grain from such receptacle and forwarded in a suitable receptacle properly tied and sealed, and marked "Subject to Inspector's Grade and Dockage" to the Chief Inspector of Grain, and shall be accompanied by a request in writing of either or both parties aforesaid that the Chief Inspector will examine the sample and report on the grade and dockage the grain is in his opinion entitled to, and would receive if shipped to a terminal point and subjected to an official inspection.

12. After receiving the inspector's judgment, showing the grade and dockage the elevator operator shall in the case of cash tickets make settlement on the basis of the grade and dockage given by the Chief Inspector, and shall, in the case of subject to grade and dockage tickets, issue graded storage tickets showing the grade and dockage as given by the Chief Inspector for the full amount of grain so taken into store, such graded storage tickets to bear the same date as the original subject to grade and dockage tickets, after which the grain shall be subject to the rules and regulations covering graded stored grain.

13. Notwithstanding any regulation provided in paragraphs five and six of these regulations, if the identity of the grain has been preserved even though Subject to Grade and Dockage tickets may have been issued therefor, if agreeable to the owner, the grain then may be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Grain Act and Rules and Regulations relating to the special binning of grain in country elevators.

14. At the time of delivery of any grain where a ticket of this kind is being used, and it is agreed upon by the owner of the grain and the elevator operator that the grain is tough, damp, or wet, and the elevator operator marks such ticket or tickets; "Out of condition, tough, damp or wet," then whatever grade such sample may receive from the Chief Inspector, it will still grade "tough, damp, or wet."

15. If the elevator operator fails at any time to draw and preserve such sample in the manner stated herein, the owner or operator must account to the owner of the grain for the grade designated by the said owner.

16. When submitting samples of grain to the Chief Inspector, elevator operators must have such samples properly marked either "Special Bin" or "Subject to Inspector's Grade and Dockage" as the case may be.

Signed this twelfth day of September, 1930.

(Signed) E. B. Ramsay,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) D. A. MacGibbon,
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. Hamilton,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. Rayner, *Secretary.*

Regulation No. 4, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada held at Winnipeg, on the twelfth day of September, 1930, the said board did make a regulation as set out hereunder, in accordance with section 15 (*f*) of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES TAKEN OTHER THAN AT AN INSPECTION POINT

1. Any producer, holder of, or person, or persons interested in any grain may submit to the Chief Inspector, or to the inspector in charge at any inspection point of the Board of Grain Commissioners at any time, a sample of such grain which has been taken otherwise than at an inspection point, provided always that such sample is forwarded in accordance with these regulations.

2. The sample must consist of two pounds of the grain which the sample represents and the sample shall be taken in such a manner as to ensure that an average and representative sample of the whole is secured.

3. Samples must be forwarded in cotton bags or tin containers with shipping tag attached and plainly addressed to the Chief Inspector or Grain Inspector in charge at any inspection office maintained by the Board of Grain Commissioners, with carrying charges fully prepaid.

4. Not more than one sample may be enclosed in one container.

5. All samples must bear on the shipping tag attached to the container or in an accompanying letter, the name and post office address of the party or parties to whom advice as to the grade of the sample is to be forwarded, and each sample must bear on the shipping tag a distinguishing number or other mark of identification. The same mark of identification must not be used by a shipper on more than one sample during the season.

6. When it is the wish of the shipper that the Inspection Department shall make a test as to condition of any sample, the sample or a portion of the sample, not less than eight ounces in weight, must be forwarded in a metal air-tight container. This sample should be placed in the air-tight container immediately the sample is taken from the bulk of the grain which the sample represents.

Signed this twelfth day of September, 1930.

(Signed) E. B. RAMSAY,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) D. A. MACGIBBON,
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. HAMILTON,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. RAYNER, *Secretary.*

REGULATION NO. 5, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, held at Winnipeg on the twelfth day of September, 1930, the said board did make the regulation as set out hereunder, in accordance with section 15 (*r*) and 134, of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

MAXIMUM TARIFF OF TERMINAL ELEVATOR CHARGES AT FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR TERMINALS FOR THE CROP YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1931

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of its equipment, shipments will be received upon the following terms and conditions, and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1930:—

ELEVATION CHARGES

On straight grade, tough, damp or wet grain receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days:—

Flax	2 cents per bushel
Rye	1½ cents per bushel
Wheat, oats and barley	1¼ cents per bushel

All tough, damp, wet, condemned, heating, heated or fireburnt grain may always be refused. If received and stored it will only be at the owner's risk of deterioration. All damp grain and tough and damp flax will be dried without notice as soon after unloading as facilities will permit.

On mixed grain handled as mixtures, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, two cents (2 cents) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, three cents (3 cents) per hundred pounds.

STORAGE CHARGES

On straight grade and tough grain, not otherwise specified, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof after the first fifteen days, one-thirtieth of one cent (1/30 cent) per bushel.

On mixed grain handled as mixtures, storage, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof after the first fifteen days, two-thirtieths of one cent (2/30 cent) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, storage including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof after the first fifteen days, one-tenth of one cent (1/10 cent) per hundred pounds.

SCREENINGS

On wheat carrying a dockage of three per cent (3%) or more, after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of screenings.

On wheat carrying a dockage containing three and one-half per cent (3½%) wild oats a separate return will be made for the wild oats, after deducting therefrom one-half of one per cent (½%) on the gross weight of the car for waste.

On oats and barley, carrying a dockage of over five per cent (5%) after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

On rye and flax carrying a dockage of over five per cent (5%) after deducting one per cent (1%) of the gross weight of the car to cover outward dockage and waste in cleaning, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

If disposition of screenings covered by outstanding returns is not received within thirty (30) days from the date of unloading, they may be disposed of for account of whom it may concern.

The holder of warehouse receipts or shut-outs covering dockage shall be entitled to receive such average quality of screenings as shall be determined by the Inspection Department in accordance with sample tests which shall be made in such manner and when deemed necessary by said department.

CLEANING CHARGES

On wheat, for removal of dockage, other than domestic grain, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

Dockage under 3 per cent—No charge.

Dockage 3 per cent to 5 per cent inclusive—One-half cent (½c.) per bushel.

Dockage 5½ per cent to 10 per cent—One cent (1c.) per bushel.

Dockage over 10 per cent—One and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

On wheat carrying a return of wild oats computed on the gross weight of the car, an additional separating charge of one-half cent (½c.) per bushel.

On oats, barley and rye, for removal of dockage, other than domestic grain, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

On all cars carrying a dockage of:—

Up to and including 5 per cent—no charge.

Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent, oats and barley—one cent (1c.) per bushel.

Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent, rye—one and one-half cent (1½c.) per bushel.

Over 10 per cent, oats and barley—one and one-half cent (1½c.) per bushel.

Over 10 per cent, rye—two cents (2c.) per bushel.

On all grain carrying a return of other domestic grain (C.C. cars) computed on the gross weight of the car additional separating charges as follows:—

Dockage up to 10 per cent (Domestic grain)—Three cents (3c.) per 100 pounds.

Dockage over 10 per cent and up to 15 per cent—Four cents (4c.) per 100 pounds.

Dockage over 15 per cent—Five cents (5c.) per 100 pounds.

Flax cleaned from any other grain containing broken particles that cannot be separated, shall be classified as " Flax and Broken Wheat."

On flax for removal of dockage, other than domestic grain, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

On flax carrying a dockage of:—

Up to and including 5 per cent—no charge.

Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent—one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

Over 10 per cent rye—two cents (2c.) per bushel.

SPECIAL SEPARATIONS

Separations of mixed grains, or straight grade grains to improve grade, computed on gross weight of car, five cents (5c.) per one hundred pounds.

On all such separations a deduction of one per cent (1%) of the gross weight will be made to cover invisible loss in separation.

DRYING CHARGES

On damp or wet grain—five cents (5c.) per bushel.

On tough grain—three cents (3c.) per bushel.

Allowance for Invisible Loss and Shrinkage on All Cars

Wheat	30 pounds per car
Oats	50 pounds per car
Barley	50 pounds per car
Mixed grain	50 pounds per car
Rye	56 pounds per car
Flax	56 pounds per car

ALL CHARGES

All charges for cleaning, drying or other treatment will be computed on gross weight of car, for elevation and storage on net weights. All charges accruing after issue of initial completed outturn and expense bill will follow the grain. All charges whatsoever must be paid before shipment.

BULKHEADS

On bulkheads for their removal and other additional expenses in handling and unloading car—five dollars ($5) per bulkhead.

UNLOADING SACKED GRAIN

A charge of five cents (5c.) per sack will be made for unloading all sacked grain.

PREPARING CARS FOR LOADING

When paper is used in preparing cars, there will be a charge of four dollars ($4) for each car.

UNSPECIFIED GRAIN

Unspecified grain will only be received, stored and treated subject to special charges to be agreed upon at the time, subject to the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Upon the application to the board of any terminal elevator, the above tariff may be reduced in so far as that elevator is concerned, but such reduced charges must apply to all grain received at such elevator during the crop year 1930-31.

Signed this twelfth day of September, 1930.

(Signed) E. B. Ramsay,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) D. A. McGibbon,
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. Hamilton,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. Rayner, Secretary.

Regulation No. 6, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, held at Winnipeg on the twelfth day of September, 1930, the said board did make the Regulations as set out hereunder, in accordance with section 15 (*r*) and 134, of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

MAXIMUM TARIFF OF CHARGES GOVERNMENT INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT SASKATOON, MOOSE JAW, CALGARY AND EDMONTON FOR THE CROP YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1931

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of its equipment, shipments will be received upon the following terms and conditions, and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1930:—

ELEVATION CHARGES

On straight grade, tough, damp or wet grain, not otherwise specified, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, one cent (1c.) per bushel.

All tough, damp, wet, condemned, heating, heated or fireburnt grain may always be refused. If received and stored, it will be only at the owner's risk of deterioration and under special contract, except that from November 1 to April 1 tough grain will be received and stored under the terms and conditions applying to straight grade grain.

On mixed grains handled as mixture, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, one and one-half cents (1½c.) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, three cents (3c.) per hundred pounds.

On grain unloaded from wagons, or teams, receiving, elevating, cleaning, shipping, insurance against fire, storage for the first fifteen days, one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

STORAGE CHARGES

On straight grade and tough grain, not otherwise specified, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof after the first fifteen days, one-sixtieth of one cent (1/60c.) per bushel.

On mixed grain handled as mixtures, storage, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof, after the first fifteen days, one-thirtieth of one cent (1/30c.) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, storage, including insurance against fire for each succeeding day or part thereof, after the first fifteen days, one-tenth of one cent (1/10c.) per hundred pounds.

SCREENINGS

On wheat carrying a dockage of three per cent (3%) or more, after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

On wheat carrying a dockage containing three and one-half per cent (3½%) wild oats, a separate return will be made for the wild oats, after deducting therefrom one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste.

On oats and barley carrying a dockage of over five per cent (5%) after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

On rye and flax carrying a dockage of over five per cent (5%) after deducting one per cent (1%) of the gross weight of the car to cover outward dockage and waste in cleaning, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

If disposition of screenings covered by outstanding returns is not received within thirty (30) days from the date of unloading, they may be disposed of for account of whom it may concern.

The holder of warehouse receipts or shut-outs covering dockage shall be entitled to receive such average quality of screenings as shall be determined by the Inspection Dpartment in accordance with sample tests which shall be made in such manner and when deemed necessary by said department.

CLEANING CHARGES

On wheat, for removal of dockage, other than domestic grain, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

Dockage under 3%—no charge.
Dockage 3% to 5% inclusive—one-half cent (½c.) per bushel.
Dockage 5½% to 10%—one cent (1c.) per bushel.
Dockage over 10%—one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

On wheat carrying a return of wild oats computed on the gross weight of the car, an additional separating charge of one-half cent (½c.) per bushel.

On oats, barley and rye, for removal of dockage other than domestic grain, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

On all cars carrying a dockage of:—

Up to and including 5 per cent—no charge.

Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent, oats and barley,—one cent (1c.) per bushel.

Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent rye—one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

Over 10 per cent, oats and barley—one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

Over 10 per cent rye—two cents (2c.) per bushel.

On all grain carrying a return of other domestic grain (C.C. Cars) computed on the gross weight of the car additional separating charges as follows:—

Dockage up to 10% (Domestic Grain)—three cents (3c.) per 100 pounds.
Dockage over 10% and up to 15%—four cents (4c.) per 100 pounds.
Dockage over 15%—five cents (5c.) per 100 pounds.

Flax cleaned from any other grain containing broken particles that cannot be separated, shall be classified as "Flax and Broken Wheat."

On Flax for removal of dockage, other than domestic grain, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

On flax carrying a dockage of:—

Up to and including 5 per cent—no charge.

Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent—one and half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

Over 10 per cent (2c.) two cents per bushel.

SPECIAL SEPARATIONS

Separations of mixed grains, or straight grade grains to improve grade, computed on gross weight of car, Five cents (5c.) per one hundred pounds.

On all such separations a deduction of one per cent (1%) of the gross weight will be made to cover invisible loss in separation.

DRYING CHARGES

On tough grain—three cents (3c.) per bushel.

On damp or wet grain—five cents (5c.) per bushel.

Allowance for Invisible Loss and Shrinkage on All Cars

On all grain received, deductions from the gross weight of each car to cover invisible loss and shrinkage in handling will be made as follows:—

Wheat	30 pounds per car
Oats	50 pounds per car
Barley	50 pounds per car
Mixed grain	50 pounds per car
Rye	56 pounds per car
Flax	56 pounds per car

ALL CHARGES

All charges for cleaning, drying or other treatment will be computed on gross weight of car, for elevation and storage on net weights. All charges accruing after issue of initial completed outturn and expense bill will follow the grain. All charges whatsoever must be paid before shipment.

BULKHEADS

On bulkheads for their removal and other additional expense in handling and unloading car, five dollars ($5) per bulkhead.

UNLOADING SACKED GRAIN

A charge of five cents (5c.) per sack will be made for unloading all sacked grain.

SACKING GRAIN

Sacking grain and loading to cars or other vehicles will be subject to rate agreed upon.

PREPARING CARS FOR LOADING

When paper is used in preparing cars, there will be a charge of four dollars ($4) for each car.

UNSPECIFIED GRAIN

Unspecified grain will be only received, stored and treated subject to special charges to be agreed upon at the time, subject to the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Upon the application to the board of any terminal elevator, the above tariff may be reduced in so far as that elevator is concerned, but such reduced charges must apply to all grain received at such elevator during the crop year 1930-31.

Signed this twelfth day of September, 1930.

(Signed) E. B. Ramsay,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) D. A. McGibbon,
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. Hamilton,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. Rayner, *Secretary.*

REGULATION No. 7, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada held at Winnipeg on the twelfth day of September, 1930, the said board did make the Regulation as set out hereunder, in accordance with section 15 (*r*) and 134 of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

MAXIMUM TARIFF OF CHARGES TERMINAL ELEVATORS WEST OF CALGARY, ALTA., FOR THE CROP YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1931

Subject to the capacity of the elevator and the nature of its equipment shipments will be received upon the following terms and conditions and under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

ELEVATION CHARGES

On straight grade, tough, damp or wet grain, not otherwise specified, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days:—

Flax—two cents (2c.) per bushel.

Rye—one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

Wheat, oats and barley—one and one-quarter cents (1¼c.) per bushel.

All tough, damp, wet, condemned, heating, heated or fireburnt grain may always be refused, if received and stored it will only be at the owners risk of deterioration and under special contract except that tough grain will be received and stored under the terms and conditions applied to straight grade grain as provided in the Canada Grain Act.

On mixed grains, handled as mixtures, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, two cents (2c.) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, receiving, elevating, shipping, storing and insurance against fire for the first fifteen days, three cents (3c.) per hundred pounds.

STORAGE CHARGES

On straight grade and tough grain, not otherwise specified, including insurance against fire, for each succeeding day or part thereof after the first fifteen days, one-thirtieth of one cent (1/30c.) per bushel.

On mixed grain handled as mixtures, storage, including insurance against fire, for each succeeding day or part thereof, after the first fifteen days, two-thirtieths of one cent (2/30c.) per hundred pounds.

On screenings, storage, including insurance against fire, for each succeeding day or part thereof, after the first fifteen days, one-tenth of one cent (1/10c.) per hundred pounds.

SCREENINGS

On wheat carrying a dockage of three per cent (3%) or more, after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

On wheat carrying a dockage containing three and one-half per cent (3½%) wild oats a separate return will be made for the wild oats, after deducting therefrom one-half of one per cent (½%) on the gross weight of the car for waste.

On oats and barley, carrying a dockage of over five per cent (5%) after deducting one-half of one per cent (½%) of the gross weight of the car for waste, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

On rye and flax carrying a dockage of over five per cent (5%) after deducting one per cent (1%) of the gross weight of the car to cover outward dockage and waste in cleaning, a return will be made for the balance of the screenings.

If disposition of screenings covered by outstanding returns is not received within thirty (30) days from the date of unloading, they may be disposed of for account of whom it may concern.

The holder of warehouse receipts of shut-outs covering dockage shall be entitled to receive such average quality of screenings as shall be determined by the Inspection Department in accordance with sample tests which shall be made in such manner and when deemed necessary by said Department.

CLEANING CHARGES

On wheat, for removal of dockage, other than domestic grain, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

Dockage under 3%—no charge.
Dockage 3% to 5% inclusive—one-half cent (½c.) per bushel.
Dockage 5½% to 10%—one cent (1c.) per bushel.
Dockage over 10%—one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.

On wheat carrying a return of wild oats computed on the gross weight of the car, an additional separating charge of one-half of one cent (½c.) per bushel.

On oats, barley and rye, for removal of dockage, other than domestic grain, there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

On all cars carrying a dockage of:—

Up to and including 5 per cent—no charge.
Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent, oats and barley—one cent (1c.) per bushel.
Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent rye—one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.
Over 10 per cent, oats and barley—one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.
Rye—two cents (2c.) per bushel.

On all grain carrying a return of other domestic grain (C.C. Cars) computed on the gross weight of the car additional separating charges as follows:—

Dockage up to 10% (Domestic Grain)—three cents (3c.) per 100 pounds.
Dockage over 10% and up to 15%—four cents (4c.) per 100 pounds.
Dockage over 15%—five cents (5c.) per 100 pounds.

Flax cleaned from any other grain containing broken particles that cannot be separated, shall be classified as "Flax and Broken Wheat."

On flax for removal of dockage, other than domestic grain there will be cleaning charges as follows:—

On flax carrying a dockage of:—

Up to and including 5 per cent—no charge.
Over 5 per cent and up to 10 per cent—one and one-half cents (1½c.) per bushel.
Over 10 per cent—two cents (2c.) per bushel.

SPECIAL SEPARATIONS

Separations of mixed grains, or straight grade grains to improve grade, computed on gross weight of car, five cents (5c.) per one hundred pounds.

On all such separations a deduction of one per cent (1%) of the gross weight will be made to cover invisible loss in separation.

DRYING CHARGES

On tough grain—three cents (3c.) per bushel.

On damp or wet grain—five cents (5c.) per bushel.

Allowance for Invisible Loss and Shrinkage on All Cars

Wheat	**30 pounds per car**
Oats	**50 pounds per car**
Barley	**50 pounds per car**
Mixed grain	**50 pounds per car**
Rye	**56 pounds per car**
Flax	**56 pounds per car**

ALL CHARGES

All charges for cleaning, drying or other treatment will be computed on gross weight of car, for elevation and storage, on net weights.

All charges accruing after issue of initial completed outturn and expense bill will follow the grain. All charges whatsoever, must be paid before shipment.

BULKHEADS

On bulkheads for their removal and other additional expense in handling and unloading cars, $5 for each bulkhead.

UNLOADING SACKED GRAIN

A charge of five cents (5c.) per sack will be made for unloading all sacked grain.

SACKING GRAIN

For sacking grain the following charges will be made:—

1½c. per bushel on sacks not exceeding 125 pounds.
2c. per bushel on sacks not exceeding 160 pounds.
2½c. per bushel on sacks not exceeding 220 pounds.
For double sacking one cent (1c.) per sack in addition to above.
For sacking screenings a charge of ten cents (10c.) a sack for sacking will be made.
Sacking of screenings will be done only when conditions warrant it, and the Superintendents of such terminal elevators will be the sole judge of this.
Sacks and twine to be furnished by the shipper or supplied at his expense. In case of machine sewing, one-half of one cent (½c.) per sack will be charged for twine.

STENCILLING

For sacking grain the following charges will be made for stencilling.
One-half cent (½c.) per sack.

PREPARING CARS FOR LOADING

When paper is used in preparing cars, there will be a charge of four dollars ($4) for each car.

UNSPECIFIED GRAIN

Unspecified grain will only be received, stored and treated subject to special charges to be agreed upon at the time, subject to the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Upon the application to the board of any public or semi-public terminal elevator, the above tariff may be reduced in so far as that elevator is concerned but such reduced charges must apply to all grain received at such elevator during the crop year 1930-31.

Signed this twelfth day of September, 1930.

(Signed) E. B. Ramsay,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) D. A. MacGibbon,
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. Hamilton,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. Rayner, *Secretary.*

REGULATION NO. 8, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada held at Winnipeg on the twelfth day of September, 1930, the said board did make the regulation as set out hereunder, in accordance with section 15 (*t*) and section 138 (6) of the Canada Grain Act, 1930:

INSPECTION AND GRADING OF GRAIN AFTER TREATMENT

When grain which has been inspected into a public, or semi-public elevator with a grade other than 1 Hard, 1, 2 or 3 Northern by reason of its condition or otherwise has been treated, the Chief Inspector may, upon the request of the operator or manager, inspect such grain in such a manner as he may determine and he may issue therefor an inspection certificate for the grade to which such grain shall then belong by reason of its treatment, which grain shall then be binned according to its grade.

The Chief Inspector shall also, in conjunction with this inspection, issue a transfer certificate for a similar quantity and grade of grain, a copy of which certificate shall be sent to the registrar and to the statistician, who will record the transaction in their books.

Upon the completion of this transaction, the operator or manager of the elevator may issue warehouse receipts for such quantity and grade on his cancelling a like quantity of the grades which have been treated.

Signed this twelfth day of September, 1930.

(Signed) E. B. RAMSAY,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) D. A. MACGIBBON,
Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. HAMILTON,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. RAYNER,
Secretary.

REGULATION NO. 9, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, held at Winnipeg on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of September, 1930, the said board did make the regulation as set out hereunder, in accordance with section 110 (2) and (3) of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

STORING OF AND SUBMISSION FOR EXAMINATION OF COUNTRY ELEVATOR SAMPLES OF SPECIAL BIN GRAIN

1. The receptacle or receptacles containing samples of Special Bin or subject to Grade and Dockage Grain, drawn in accordance with the Regulations of the board, shall, after being locked by the owner of the grain, be kept by the Warehouseman in a locked cabinet or storeroom, the key of which shall be kept by the Warehouseman.

2. On the request made to the manager of a country elevator, within fifteen (15) days after the receipt of the Inspection Certificate covering a shipment from a country elevator of Special Bin Grain, by the owner of the grain or his

agent who considers that the grade placed on his grain is not satisfactory, or who considers that the identity of his grain has not been preserved, both parties thereupon shall forward, charges prepaid and properly sealed, to the Chief Grain Inspector, the receptacle containing the sample taken at the time of the receipt of the grain in the country elevator. The owner of the grain shall forward, under separate cover, to the Chief Inspector, the key of the lock placed on the receptacle. The manager of the elevator shall inform the Chief Inspector by letter that the sample is being forwarded and shall request him to compare the sample forwarded with the sample taken by the Inspection Department from the car at the time of inspection and to state whether, in his opinion, the identity of the grain has been preserved.

3. The Chief Inspector shall compare the two samples of grain and advise the Manager of the elevator and the owner of the grain of his opinion as to whether or not the identity of the grain has been preserved. In cases where th Chief Inspector is of the opinion that the identity has not been preserved, he shall inform the parties concerned of the grade of the sample forwarded from the elevator.

4. If, after the receipt of this advice from the Chief Inspector, the owner of the grain and the manager of the elevator cannot come to an amicable settlement, a complaint shall be made to the Board by either of the parties concerned and the Board shall make an order for settlement.

5. The Chief Inspector shall preserve both the elevator sample and the sample drawn at the time of inspection, *for such period of time* as he considers necessary and convenient.

Signed this twenty-third day of September, 1930.

(Signed) E. B. Ramsay,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. Hamilton,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. Rayner,
Secretary.

Regulation No. 10, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, held at Winnipeg on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of September, 1930, the said board did make the regulation as set out hereunder, in accordance with section 112 of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

PROCEDURE FOR FORWARDING TO AND EXAMINATION AND INSPECTION BY THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SAMPLES OF GRAIN RECEIVED IN COUNTRY ELEVATORS, SUBJECT TO INSPECTOR'S GRADE AND DOCKAGE

1. The owner of the grain and the manager or operator of the country elevator shall jointly forward the sample to the Chief Inspector.

2. On receipt of samples of grain from the manager or operator of a country elevator, or the owner of the grain, with advice as to the names of the elevator and the owner of the grain and that such grain has been received at the elevator subject to inspector's grade and dockage, the Chief Inspector shall, as soon as

practical, examine such sample or samples of grain and shall make out, in writing, a statement of his decision and shall transmit a copy thereof by mail to each of the parties to the disagreement, preserving the original together with the sample on file in his office.

3. The decision of the Chief Inspector in such cases shall be conclusive.

Signed this 23rd day of September, 1930.

(Signed) E. B. Ramsay,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. Hamilton,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. Rayner,
Secretary.

Regulation No. 11, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, held at Winnipeg on the twenty-third day of September, 1930, the said board did make the regulation set out hereunder in accordance with section 15 (*h*) and 48, of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

PROCEDURE FOR APPEALS FROM INSPECTING OFFICERS TO GRAIN APPEAL TRIBUNALS

1. The freshly drawn or unload sample, if any, shall be placed before the Appeal Tribunal to examine and assign the proper grade.

2. When forwarding samples to the Appeal Tribunal the Inspecting Officer shall inform the Secretary of the Appeal Tribunal of the initial and car number of the car from which the sample was taken, the grade assigned to the sample by the Inspecting Officer and, in cases of samples taken at unloading, the name and location of the elevator where the car is being or has been unloaded.

3. The results of all appeals to Appeal Tribunals shall immediately be notified by the Secretary of the Appeal Tribunals to the Inspecting Officer who submitted the sample or samples to the Appeal Tribunal. The Inspecting Officer will then immediately advise the principal Inspecting Officer at the terminal point who will advise the operator at the elevator where the car is being or has been unloaded.

4. The Secretary of the Appeal Tribunal shall notify the Statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners daily of all changes made in grade and/or dockage by the Appeal Tribunal stating the initial and number of the car which the sample represents, the grade assigned by the Inspecting Officer, the grade assigned by the Appeal Tribunal, and when known, the name of the elevator where the car is being or has been unloaded.

5. In cases where the identity of the grain has not been preserved appeals from the decision of the Inspecting Officer to the Appeal Tribunals may be made within thirty (30) days from date of unloading, if, at unloading a sample of the grain was taken by means of an automatic sampler, and such sample has been preserved. Applications for such appeals shall only be made by the owner of the grain or his agent in whose possession the grain is at the time of the application.

In all other cases where the identity of the grain has not been preserved and a sample was not taken at the time of unloading by means of an automatic sampler, no appeal shall be entertained except with the express authority of the board.

6. When in cases where the identity of the grain has not been preserved changes in grade and/or dockage are made as the result of an appeal to a Grain Appeal Tribunal, advice of such change will be given by the Inspecting Officer who submitted the sample or samples to the Appeal Tribunal to the principal inspecting officer at the terminal point who will then advise the operator of the elevator where the grain was unloaded. The elevator operator will issue a corrected outturn.

The principal Inspecting Officer at the terminal point will advise the Deputy Registrar of all such changes and on the presentation for cancellation of the original warehouse receipt, a corrected warehouse receipt will be registered by the Deputy Registrar.

7. No application for appeal to a Grain Appeal Tribunal can be considered after the Warehouse Receipt has been surrendered to the Registration Department for cancellation.

8. In all cases where any changes are made as the result of an Appeal to a Grain Appeal Tribunal Inspection records will be corrected accordingly and corrected certificates issued bearing the date on which the change was made.

9. Every application for appeal to a Grain Appeal Tribunal shall be accompanied by a fee of Three Dollars ($3).

When the decision of the Inspecting Officer is upheld by the Grain Appeal Tribunal this fee shall be retained by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

In cases where the decision of the Inspecting Officer is not upheld the fee shall be returned to the applicant.

Signed this twenty-third day of September, 1930.

(Signed) E. B. RAMSAY,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. HAMILTON,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. RAYNER,
Secretary.

REGULATION No. 12, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, held at Winnipeg on the second day of October, 1930, the said board did make the regulation as set out hereunder, in accordance with sections 15 (*o*) and 113, of the Canada Grain Act, 1930.

INTERIM ELEVATOR RECEIPT FOR GRAIN STORED AT A PUBLIC COUNTRY ELEVATOR FOR CLEANING

When grain is stored in a public country elevator for cleaning under section 113 of the Canada Grain Act, 1930, until such time as it can be cleaned, the elevator operator or manager shall issue in respect therefor a Special Bin Ticket (Form No. 1, Schedule Three of the Canada Grain Act, 1930) surcharged.

"To be cleaned before being shipped."

After the grain is cleaned such ticket shall be surrendered by the holder thereof to the operator or manager who shall then issue such ticket or tickets as may be requested or the circumstances determine.

Signed this second day of October, 1930.

(Signed) E. B. RAMSAY,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) C. M. HAMILTON,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. RAYNER,
Secretary.

REGULATION No. 13, 1930

At a regular meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, held in Winnipeg on the second day of December, 1930, the said board did make the regulation as set out hereunder, in accordance with section 15 (*g*) of the Canada Grain Act, 1930:—

FEES

The following fees shall be payable for the various services performed by the officers and employees of the board, and shall be paid on demand by the party or parties specified hereunder:—

INSPECTION OF GRAIN

In Carload Lots—One Dollar ($1) per car

Payable by the railway company in whose possession the grain is at the time of inspection, except that the fees for cars arriving at Vancouver, originating on lines other than the Canadian National or the Canadian Pacific Railways, shall be paid by the manager of the elevator at which the car is unloaded.

Fees for cars ex elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver, B.C., shall be paid by the manager of the elevator loading the grain.

Cargoes—One Dollar ($1) per thousand (1,000) bushels

This fee shall be paid by the manager of the elevator loading the grain.

When a cargo certificate is surrendered with a request that it be split into certificates covering smaller denominations, a fee of ten cents (10 cents) per split will be charged. This fee shall be payable by the party or parties requesting the split.

Inspection after Treatment in Elevators

When inspection is requested in public or semi-public elevators on grain which has been treated for the purpose of binning with a straight grade of the first four (4) grades in Schedule 1 of the Canada Grain Act, 1930, weighed for the annual stock-taking, a fee of fifty cents (50 cents) per thousand bushels, payable by the manager of the elevator, will be charged.

Wagon or Truck Loads

When grain is delivered to or loaded out of terminal elevators at interior points or points in British Columbia, in wagon or truck loads, a fee at the rate of one dollar ($1) per thousand bushels, with a minimum charge of ten cents (10 cents) will be charged. This fee is payable by the manager of the elevator receiving or loading out the grain.

Certificates on Unofficial Samples

On samples not officially drawn and on which an inspection certificate is requested, a fee of one dollar ($1) per sample, payable at the time of inspection by the party or parties requesting the inspection, will be charged.

WEIGHING OF GRAIN

In Car-load Lots—One Dollar ($1) per car
Cargoes—One Dollar ($1) per thousand (1000) bushels

On cars unloaded at Fort William and Port Arthur, these fees shall be payable by the railway company in whose possession the grain is at the time of inspection.

On cars ex elevators at the Head of the Lakes and into and out of elevators at all inspection points west of Fort William, this fee shall be payable by the elevator company where the grain is weighed.

Fees for cargoes shall be payable by the manager of the elevator loading the grain.

Weigh-up

When weighing service is requested on weigh-up at semi-public or private terminal elevators, except on grain of the first four (4) grades shown in Schedule 1 of the Canada Grain Act, 1930, weighed for the annual stock-taking, a fee of fifty cents (50 cents) per thousand bushels, payable by the elevator company will be charged.

Weighing after Treatment

When grain which has been treated in a public or semi-public elevator is weighed in connection with the inspection for the purpose of binning with a straight grade of the first four (4) grades as shown in Schedule 1 of the Canada Grain Act, 1930, a fee of fifty cents (50 cents) per thousand bushels, payable by the elevator company, will be charged.

SPECIAL WEIGHING AND INSPECTION SERVICE

At all private, mill and manufacturing elevators where inspection and weighing services are required full time and the fees for such inspection and weighing services calculated at the above rates for inspection and weighing, as the case may be, do not cover the salaries paid by the board to the employees of the board for the time they are engaged at the elevator, such elevator shall be liable for the difference between the salaries so paid and the amount due calculated at the above rates.

Accounts shall be rendered and paid monthly. The excess cost of carrying out this arrangement shall be adjusted at the end of each crop year, namely August 31.

When casual weighing or inspection service is required at private, mill and manufacturing elevators, a charge of one dollar ($1) per hour per employee who is engaged on this work, will be made.

CONDITION REPORTS

A fee of twenty-five cents (25c.) shall be paid by the applicant for each condition report requested.

UNLOAD SAMPLES

A fee of twenty-five cents (25c) to cover express charges shall be paid by the applicant for each unload sample requested to be forwarded to the primary inspection point for the purpose of reinspection or appeal in cases where the original grade placed on the sample is upheld on reinspection or appeal.

Signed this second day of December, A.D. 1930.

(Signed) E. B. Ramsay,
Chief Commissioner.

(Signed) D. A. MacGibbon,
Commissioner.

(Signed) J. Rayner,
Secretary.

APPENDIX 9

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR CROP YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1930—EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS

WESTERN DIVISION

Winnipeg—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$124,375 00	
Weighing fees	15,132 16	
Samples sold	8,515 31	
Overtime	262 87	
Refund express	660 91	
Cargo certificates split	449 60	
Condition reports	4,302 25	
Sundries	42 76	
		$ 153,740 86
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$298,387 40	
Salaries weighing	85,402 33	
Rents inspection	24,958 00	
Rents weighing	2,040 00	
Sundries inspection	20,701 12	
Sundries weighing	889 18	
		$ 432,378 03
Deficit		$ 278,637 17
Keewatin—		
Revenue—		
Weighing fees	$ 5,420 00	
Overtime	15 00	
		$ 5,435 00
Expenditure—		
Salaries weighing	$ 5,435 00	5,435 00
Kenora—		
Revenue—Weighing fees	$ 1,910 00	
Overtime	182 00	
		$ 2,092 00
Expenditure—Salaries weighing	$ 2,092 00	2,092 00
Peterborough, Ont.—		
Revenue—Weighing fees		$ 2,455 00
Expenditure—Salaries weighing		2,455 00
Portage la Prairie—		
Revenue—Weighing fees	$ 3,123 50	
Overtime	4 50	
		$ 3,128 00
Expenditure—Salaries weighing	4,924 50	
Expenses	1 50	
		4,926 00
Deficit		$ 1,798 00
Prince Rupert—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 341 00	
Weighing fees	1,172 00	
Samples sold	25 80	
		$ 1,538 80
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$ 4,567 50	
Salaries weighing	4,070 00	
Expenses inspection	49 60	
Expenses weighing	85 00	
		8,772 10
Deficit		$ 7,233 30

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR CROP YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1930—EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS—*Continued*

WESTERN DIVISION—*Continued*

Transcona—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 856 75	
Weighing fees	2,952 50	
Overtime	25 85	
		$ 3,835 10
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$ 1,402 72	
Salaries weighing	1,941 20	
		3,343 92
Surplus		$ 491 18
Saskatoon—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 17,755 00	
Weighing fees	8,735 00	
Samples sold	682 13	
Overtime	396 25	
		$ 27,568 38
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$ 44,574 87	
Salaries weighing	10,954 25	
Rent inspection	2,221 03	
Sundries inspection	4,374 86	
Sundries weighing	76 40	
		$ 62,201 41
Deficit		$ 34,633 03
Moose Jaw—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 19,431 00	
Weighing fees	9,192 00	
Samples sold	1,273 99	
Overtime	308 75	
		$ 30,205 74
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$ 44,964 50	
Salaries weighing	8,996 85	
Rent inspection	1,499 00	
Sundries inspection	2,182 66	
Sundries weighing	38 35	
		57,681 36
Deficit		$ 27,475 62
Calgary—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 29,116 00	
Weighing fees	13,609 50	
Samples sold	1,525 08	
Sundries	....	
Overtime	86 00	
		$ 44,336 58
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$ 39,077 90	
Salaries weighing	19,657 32	
Rent inspection	2,506 60	
Sundries inspection	3,194 00	
Sundries weighing	107 50	
		64,543 32
Deficit		$ 20,206 74
Edmonton—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 23,646 00	
Weighing fees	5,468 50	
Samples sold	1,429 38	
Sundries	25	
Overtime	32 50	
		$ 30,576 63

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR CROP YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1930—EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS—*Continued*

WESTERN DIVISION—*Continued*

Edmonton—		
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$ 36,912 55	
Salaries weighing	6,847 50	
Rent inspection	4,652 50	
Sundries inspection	2,989 57	
Sundries weighing	68 50	
		51,470 62
Deficit		$ 20,893 99
Vancouver—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 54,949 00	
Weighing fees	96,779 00	
Samples sold	982 27	
Overtime	193 50	
Sundries	19 00	
		$ 152,922 77
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$ 82,170 25	
Salaries weighing	62,140 18	
Rent inspection	360 00	
Sundries inspection	2,580 89	
Sundries weighing	985 15	
		148,236 47
Surplus		$ 4,686 30
Superior, Wis.—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 671 00	
		$ 671 00
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$ 4,230 00	
Expenses	43 87	
		4,273 87
Deficit		$ 3,602 87
Victoria—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 52 00	
Weighing fees	109 00	
		$ 161 00
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$ 160 00	
Salaries weighing	1,845 00	
		2,005 00
Deficit		$ 1,844 00
Medicine Hat—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 6,189 21	
Weighing fees	6,890 00	
Overtime	94 00	
Samples sold	61 20	
		$ 13,234 41
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$ 5,294 30	
Salaries weighing	6,984 00	
Rent inspection	300 00	
Sundries inspection	305 58	
Sundries weighing	202 05	
Printing and stationery	148 48	
		$ 13,234 41

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for Crop Year ending August 31, 1930—Eastern and Western Divisions—*Continued*

WESTERN DIVISION—*Continued*

Fort William—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$194,984 20	
Weighing fees	329,826 50	
Samples sold	3,455 55	
Cargo certificates split	11 00	
Overtime	6,895 63	
Sundries	1 82	
		$ 535,174 70
Expenditure—		
Salaries inspection	$338,662 64	
Salaries weighing	296,118 29	
Rent inspection	9,402 60	
Rent weighing	2,992 08	
Sundries inspection	10,731 26	
Sundries weighing	4,816 87	
		662,723 74
Deficit		$ 127,549 04
Appeal Boards—		
Revenue—		
Appeal fees, Winnipeg	$ 907 50	
Appeal fees, Calgary	936 00	
Appeal fees, Edmonton	915 00	
		$ 2,758 50
Expenditure—		
Salaries Winnipeg	$ 6,750 00	
Salaries Calgary	4,300 00	
Salaries Edmonton	4,300 00	
Rent Winnipeg	540 00	
Rent Calgary	336 36	
Rent Edmonton	650 00	
Sundries Winnipeg	127 50	
Sundries Calgary	106 79	
Sundries Edmonton	71 20	
		17,181 85
Deficit		$ 14,423 35
Summary—Western Division—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$472,366 16	
Weighing fees	502,774 66	
Samples sold	17,950 71	
Overtime	8,496 85	
Refund express	660 91	
Cargo certificates split	460 60	
Registration fees	16,056 12	
License fees	30,750 00	
Appeal fees	2,758 50	
Condition reports	4,302 25	
Sundries	63 83	
		$1,056,640 59
Expenditure—		
Inspection salaries	$900,404 63	
Inspection expenses	93,053 14	
Inspection printing and stationery	7,718 61	
Weighing salaries	519,863 42	
Weighing expenses	12,302 58	
Weighing printing and stationery	3,783 23	
Appeal Board salaries	15,350 00	
Appeal Board expenses	1,831 85	
Registration salaries	16,685 26	
Registration expenses	2,780 47	
Registration printing and stationery	76 40	
Grain research laboratory salaries	30,267 61	
Grain research expenses	21,442 42	
Grain research capital expenditure	17,222 90	
Grain research printing and stationery	2,891 34	
Western Grain Standards Board	8,716 56	
Grain Commission salaries	143,370 55	

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR CROP YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1930—EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS—*Concluded*

WESTERN DIVISION—*Concluded*

***Summary—Western Division*—Concluded**		
Expenditure—*Concluded*		
Grain Commission expenses	27,021 32	
Grain Commission printing and stationery	6,181 69	
General expenses, sundries	6,451 35	
		1,837,415 33
Deficit		$ 780,774 74

EASTERN DIVISION

Montreal—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 18,830 96	
Sampling fees	8,399 12	
Samples sold	437 52	
Overtime	464 40	
Cargo certificates split	1,084 80	
Sundries	472 03	
		$ 29,688 83
Expenditure—		
Salaries	$ 29,459 75	
Rent	2,313 00	
Sundries	2,307 45	
Printing and stationery	163 73	
		34,243 93
Deficit		$ 4,555 10
Toronto—		
Revenue—		
Inspection fees	$ 718 00	
Sampling fees	384 55	
Samples sold	53 90	
Sundries	4 15	
		$ 1,160 60
Expenditure—		
Salaries	$ 4,950 50	
Rent	660 00	
Sundries	465 41	
Printing and stationery	11 59	
		6,087 50
Deficit		$ 4,926 90
Eastern Standard Board—		
Expenditure—Sundries		$ 346 60
Summary—		
Montreal—Deficit		$ 4,555 10
Toronto—Deficit		4,926 90
Cost of Eastern Standard Board		346 60
Total deficit		$ 9,828 60
Summary—Eastern and Western Divisions—		
Eastern Division—Deficit		$ 9,828 60
Western Division—Deficit		780,774 74
Total deficit		$ 790,603 34

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS G. MURPHY,
Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, November 17, 1930

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REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1929-30

Honourable Thomas G. Murphy,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the fifty-seventh annual report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

During the period under review considerable advance was made toward the completing of arrangements for the transfer to the western provinces of the natural resources within their boundaries, but the administration remained wholly with the Department throughout the fiscal year. Broadly speaking, except for the last few months, settlement and development of all kinds went forward at a more rapid pace than in the preceding year. However, this increased activity, gratifying as it was in itself, did not alter the relative proportions of the different divisions of the work of the Department; for it must be borne in mind that services rendered by the Department of the Interior have not, for a good many years, been confined to the duties directly connected with the management of the federal domain in the western provinces. Even when the transfer is completed the Department will directly control in the Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory and National Parks an area of 1,528,000 square miles, almost two-fifths of the whole Dominion, and will also be responsible for the carrying on of the general work of conserving all natural resources placed upon it in 1921, when, at the direction of Parliament, it took over the work of the Commission of Conservation.

In the work of the Dominion Lands Administration during the fiscal year there was an increase of 1,347 in the total number of homestead entries granted, as compared with 1928-29. While the total for this year does not compare with the figures for the years of the decade preceding the war this upward trend is a satisfactory indication of renewed interest in land settlement. There was a general auction sale of school lands in Saskatchewan and smaller sales in Manitoba and Alberta and satisfactory prices were realized. Farmers and ranchers are making increased use of Dominion lands for the grazing of stock. Returns show an increase over 1928-29 of over eighty-six thousand head of live stock grazing on Dominion Government leaseholds.

There was an expansion in all branches of the mining industry in Western Canada. The rapid extension of the Turner Valley oil and gas field was one of the outstanding features and a production of well over a million barrels of petroleum was attained in the year. The bringing in of the large number of producing wells in the Turner Valley created a problem in regard to the disposal of surplus gas. The burning of such gas has taken place since 1924, but until lately it was done only for short periods in summer when the demand for gas in the cities and towns was low. So soon as the waste became continuous, joint action was decided upon by the Dominion and Alberta Governments, and a committee was appointed to investigate the situation. In its report the committee stated that the only solution that would make conservation possible was a recognition of the fact that

Turner Valley was a gas field and the formulation of rigid regulations for the purpose of controlling all phases of the gas-producing industry. The problem is still receiving consideration. In the matter of mining for metallic ores efforts were made to investigate those deposits previously located in northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The trend of the search for minerals appears to have been northwards, several large companies having undertaken a vigorous prospecting program in the Northwest Territories, which are being closely studied by organized expeditions based on aerial transport. However, notwithstanding the advances in the production of oils and metals, coal mining still remains the major mining industry on Dominion lands, and the amount of coal mined compared favourably with that for 1928-29. The coming into force of the new Quartz Mining Regulations added to the duties of the Supervisory Mining Engineer and his staff, entailing as it did the covering by the mining inspectors of large areas in northern and eastern Manitoba, and northern Saskatchewan, and from Hudson bay to Great Slave lake in the Northwest Territories.

The Forest Service had a season of great activity. Unusual climatic conditions during the winter of 1928-29 and the spring and summer of the following year were responsible for the fact that the forest fire situation from western Ontario through to the Pacific coast was one of the severest experienced since forest-fire protection was organized. While losses were greater than the average of the preceding five years, they were undoubtedly kept below what otherwise they would have been by the efficient organization maintained for fire prevention and fire suppression. There was a slight decrease in timber sales but there was much activity in other methods of timber disposal, and all the minor lines show an increase.

During the year a co-operative arrangement was effected by the Dominion Government and the provinces looking to a national inventory of forest resources. The Forest Service, besides working in the Prairie Provinces, has undertaken the work of compiling the returns for the whole Dominion.

Substantial progress has been made in research both on its silvicultural and industrial sides, in the latter especially in regard to pulp and paper. Important other research fields are those of the fundamental problems of forest protection from fire, the rates of growth of Canadian tree species and the better utilization of raw materials. The work of distributing trees to prairie farmers for the planting of shelterbelts continues to expand. Over 8,750,000 trees were sent out in the year to nearly 7,500 farmers and the plantations both of this and of previous years made good growth. The establishment of gardens and orchards in the shelter of these windbreaks is an important feature of prairie life. The collection of tree seed was carried on in the different provinces and over five tons was extracted and distributed, most of it to Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand.

Steady progress was maintained during the year in the expansion and development of Canada's National Parks system. The outstanding event of the year was the acquiring of two new areas, one in Manitoba, and the other in Ontario. The Riding Mountain national park in the province of Manitoba covers an area of approximately 1,100 square miles. The other reservation, Georgian Bay Islands park, consists of a series of small islands in the Georgian Bay district of Ontario, the largest of which, Beausoleil island, is not only eminently suited as a summer resort, but is rich in legendary and historic interest.

There was a most satisfactory increase in the amount of motor travel to the different parks, over 70,000 more tourists having visited them than in the preceding year. A main factor in the steady increase of tourist travel is the fine system of trails and highways maintained in the parks. The most important highway development during the past year was the commencement of construction of the Big Bend highway between Donald and Revelstoke, B.C.

A revision of the boundaries of the parks on the eastern slope of the Rockies has been in progress. During 1927 an investigation of the eastern areas of Banff and Jasper national parks was conducted to determine the most suitable method of re-locating the boundaries from a standpoint of travel, and the preservation of wild life.

Through the establishment of an adequate system of game patrols and enforcement of the regulations, the increase in wild life has been most gratifying. Native species have re-established their numbers to such an extent that the parks are becoming more and more the wild-life reservoirs of the country.

The protection of migratory birds is a matter which receives the careful consideration of the Department, and in June last amendments were made to the regulations based on the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* following receipt of suggestions from the provincial game officers, and the chief federal migratory bird officers.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board marked many new sites of national interest during the past year, and a great deal of restorative work was carried out in connection with the larger sites already controlled.

The past year was one of great activity in the various phases of the work of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service. Water-power, which has given such impetus to our industrial life, has developed to an extent that a few years ago would have been considered phenomenal. The new construction during the year 1929 brought the total installed horse-power to 5,727,600, and the completion of work now under way will further increase this imposing figure. Developments cover practically all the provinces and all lines of industry, with a marked widening of the use of power in the domestic, municipal, mining, and agricultural fields. In the year under review, the three Prairie Provinces made a most marked advance in water-power development. Interim licences were in effect covering the Ghost site on the Bow river in Alberta, the Island Falls site on the Churchill river in Saskatchewan, and the Seven Sisters, and the Slave Falls sites both on the Winnipeg river in Manitoba. In Canada generally hydro-electric development showed no signs of slackening. Construction actually in progress should add an installation of 1,600,000 h.p. within the next three years.

International waterway matters continued in an increasing degree to engage the attention of the Branch. The Convention and Protocol signed between Canada and the United States, providing for the construction of remedial works at Niagara falls for the preservation and enhancement of their scenic beauty, was ratified by the Dominion Parliament on May 20, 1929. The Convention awaits the ratification of the United States Senate. Matters concerning other boundary waters were also dealt with.

The Dominion Hydrometric Survey embraces stream measurement throughout Canada. The records are brought together in one central agency which attends to the compilation and dissemination of stream-flow data. The uses to which the records are put are primarily in connection with water-power development and irrigation projects.

Irrigation work was pursued energetically, a reclassification of lands in the major projects was continued, together with studies of more efficient irrigation methods as applied to sugar beet growing, and other agricultural problems.

Great interest and activity was manifested in Northern Canada during the past fiscal year. The tremendous advances in transportation and communication made possible by the aeroplane and the wireless have pushed forward exploration and development into regions hitherto practically inaccessible. The possibilities of our far northern possessions as a great mining area have already attracted widespread attention, and many mining companies financially well supported are carrying out an extensive program of prospecting, and aerial exploration for minerals. The North West Territories and Yukon Branch is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the governmental policy of broader development activities, and the present year has been an unusually active one in administration, exploration, and the dissemination of knowledge concerning the territory under its jurisdiction.

The annual expedition to the posts in the Canadian Arctic sector was carried out successfully on board the ss. *Beothic.* All posts were reprovisioned and changes effected in the personnel.

During the year a field inspection of the Mackenzie District of the North West Territories and of Yukon Territory was made by the Director of the Branch. In accordance with the policy of the Department to maintain careful supervision of the health and welfare of the natives of the region, medical services have been brought to a high state of efficiency, and several new medical stations were established during the year. Medical stations are now located at Aklavik, at the mouth of the Mackenzie; Coppermine, on the Arctic coast; Chesterfield, on the west side of Hudson bay; and Pangnirtung, on Baffin island. By co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs, medical officers are also maintained at Fort Smith, Resolution, and Simpson, while assistance is given to the Anglican and Roman Catholic mission hospitals at other important centres.

A feature of the exploratory work completed during the year was the discovery of the breeding grounds of the blue goose on Baffin island, and the examination and patrol of the Thelon Game Sanctuary east of Great Slave lake. The selection of the 3,000 Alaskan reindeer intended as the nucleus of herds to be established for the benefit of the natives in Arctic Canada was made during December, 1929, and the overland movement to the Mackenzie delta begun.

During the year, seven meetings of the Northwest Territories Council were held, and many important matters pertaining to development and to the maintenance of the native population were dealt with.

The revenue from the administration of the *Northwest Game Act* increased to the extent of $15,619.31 over the amount received during the previous year.

All branches of survey work—geodetic, topographic, aerial, and boundary —carried on by this Department are co-ordinated under the Surveys Bureau, in charge of the Director General of Surveys.

Every phase of the work of the Geodetic Survey was advanced during the year. The geographical positions of an increased number of geodetic stations were determined with the highest attainable accuracy. These are required as basic control for Canadian mapping operations. Triangulation nets and precise traverses were extended and base lines for length control in triangulation were measured with first-order accuracy. Bench-marks were established over an increased milage along railways and highways throughout Canada. Field parties of the Levelling Division operated in five provinces.

Steady progress is being made by the Topographical Survey in the mapping of the Dominion. The field work of this branch includes ground surveys, aerial surveys, legal surveys, land classification work, and interprovincial boundary surveys. The work of issuing maps of the newer parts of Canada, where development is particularly active, is being greatly assisted by the use of aerial photographs. Field operations were carried on in all the provinces and in the Northwest and Yukon Territories. The area covered by newly issued maps was 106,302 square miles. The Physical Testing Laboratory carried out a number of important investigations in addition to its regular work of testing, readjustment, and certification of the various scientific instruments.

The importance of aerial photography in the production of maps and in furthering exploration and development is seen in the increasing demands for this service. During the past year 48,025 square miles were covered by oblique and 26,230 square miles by vertical photographs.

The Canadian and United States members of the International Boundary Commission held two conferences during the past fiscal year. The first took place in Washington in April, when a division of the field work to be done during the summer was made, and the second in Ottawa in November, when the joint reports required by the treaty of 1908 were considered.

The Dominion Observatory at Ottawa and the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C., each carried out a very full program of observations. Investigations were continued in the fields of seismology, terrestrial magnetism, and stellar spectra photometry. A number of scientific publications were issued. The Astrophysical Observatory completed the program of observation of Wolf-Rayet stars, begun in 1927.

The work of the National Development Bureau, formerly designated the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, expanded along its several lines of activity. In the field of industrial surveys special investigations were carried out in regard to the utilization of raw materials and products of specified areas. During the past fiscal year, departmental co-operation was solicited by the boards of trade of nearly all the principal cities of the western provinces, and a comprehensive industrial survey was made of the Border Cities district in Ontario. Numerous inquiries were received during the year both from this country and abroad, covering a wide range of resources and industrial subjects. The domestication of fur-bearing animals has centred interest in Canada's fur resources and, based on the information gathered on this important industry, a number of reports were issued.

Tourist traffic is now recognized as one of the major factors in Canadian development. In order to maintain and increase this important industry every effort is made to furnish the prospective tourist with authentic information in regard to Canada's recreational facilities. By means of a wide distribution of informative publications, co-operation was maintained with practically all trade and travel organizations of importance in different countries.

The importance of economic geography in relation to national progress is now generally recognized. Extensive investigations in this field were carried out, as a result of which many of the series of economic maps were revised, and a number of new maps issued. Considerable progress was made in the preparation and issue of official maps of Canada.

The technical plant is increasingly made use of by this and other federal departments. The photographic library covers all fields of development in Canada and is constantly kept up to date. Photographs for reproduction purposes are in great demand by syndicate newspaper services, chambers of commerce, trade commissioners, and other organizations at home and abroad.

Outlines of the work of the several branches of the department follow.

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Lands Patents

Letters Patent.—The number of letters patent issued during the fiscal year was 5,997, covering an area of 832,665 acres, made up by provinces as follows:—

Province	Patents	Acres
Manitoba	604	81,898
Saskatchewan	2,621	376,784
Alberta	2,338	349,240
British Columbia	425	24,558
Yukon Territory	2	180
Northwest Territories	7	5
Totals	5,997	832,665

Homestead Entries.—Seventeen thousand five hundred and four (17,504) homestead entries (including 4,952 second homesteads) were granted during the year, aggregating an approximate area of 2,800,640 acres, being an increase of 1,347 in the number of homesteads granted as compared with the previous year.

By provinces the entries were made up as follows: Manitoba, 727; Saskatchewan, 6,089; Alberta, 9,795; British Columbia, 893; total, 17,504.

There were 720 soldier grant entries made during the year, aggregating an approximate area of 115,200 acres, made up by provinces as follows:—

	Number of entries	Acres
Manitoba	19	3,040
Saskatchewan	224	35,840
Alberta	422	67,520
British Columbia (Railway Belt and Peace River Block)	55	8,800
Totals	720	115,200

There were 4,952 second homestead entries made during the year, aggregating approximately 792,320 acres, made up by provinces as follows:—

	Number of entries	Acres
Manitoba	182	29,120
Saskatchewan	2,061	329,760
Alberta	2,470	395,200
British Columbia (Railway Belt and Peace River Block)	239	38,240
Totals	4,952	792,320

Refunds.—Value of improvements collected on cancelled homesteads—762 refunds—$41,447.81.

Newly Surveyed Lands Thrown Open to Homestead Entry.—Newly surveyed lands included in 37 townships were made available for homestead entry as follows:—

Province	Number of townships
Manitoba	4
Saskatchewan	3
Alberta	28
British Columbia	2

School Lands

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, school lands were disposed of by public auction and private sales in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta as follows:—

Province	Area in acres	Value	Average per acre
Manitoba	4,230·97	$ 50,403 19	$ 11 91
Saskatchewan	372,010·73	5,435,353 70	14 61
Alberta	28,676·93	345,992 43	12 06

The approximate net areas disposed of to March 31, 1930, after making deductions for cancelled sales and adjustments in regard to changes in area, were as follows:—

Province	Area in acres	Value	Average per acre
Manitoba	635,480·74	$ 6,101,913 80	$ 9 60
Saskatchewan	2,119,796·68	33,198,820 73	15 66
Alberta	1,234,647·53	17,554,966 53	14 22

The revenues collected for the fiscal year (less principal moneys and less expenditures) and paid over to the provinces were as follows: Manitoba, $87.18; Saskatchewan, $303,535.75; Alberta, $411,983.77.

The amounts of interest paid in the fiscal year on the investments to the three provinces were as follows: Manitoba, $294,525; Saskatchewan, $835,225; Alberta, $459,175.

Mining Lands

The report of the Mining Lands Division for the fiscal year 1929-30 shows that the total revenue for the year ($1,638,597.74), was over half a million dollars greater than in 1928-29. The collection of royalty from the petroleum industry began on January 1, 1930, and over $30,000 was collected on this account during the last three months of the fiscal year.

In the Northwest Territories continued interest was maintained in prospecting for minerals under the provisions of the Quartz Mining Regulations. Development work was done on certain properties situated south of Great Slave lake. New discoveries were made in the vicinity of Great Bear lake and other points. An Order in Council was passed making available for location on July 1, 1930, an area of land in the vicinity of the Coppermine river which had been under reservation for a number of years.

In Yukon Territory the concentrating mill of the Treadwell Yukon Company Limited, operated during the whole year. This is situated at Keno, Mayo district. The value of the minerals produced from this district was over $2,000,000. Placer mining with dredges and by the hydraulic method of mining continued in Yukon Territory, but the output from quartz mines in the Mayo district now exceeds the value of the production from the placer mines.

The mill of the Central Manitoba Mines Limited, in the province of Manitoba, operated continuously, and that province before the end of another year will witness the completion of the extensive mill and smelter constructed by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited, to treat the ores from the Flin Flon mine, and this plant will also treat the ores from the Sherritt-Gordon mine.

Owing to new discoveries of oil and to the interest taken by companies from other parts of the world, an increasing interest was manifested in the oil fields of Alberta, but the production of coal from mines in Alberta remained the principal mining industry on Dominion lands.

Timber and Grazing

Due to the unusual circumstances which prevailed during the past fiscal year, and which were particularly felt in the western provinces, there was a decrease of $256,990.94 in the revenue from timber, grazing, and hay lands as compared with 1928-29. Compared with the previous year, there was a marked advance in the quantities of lumber manufactured, the increase over that of last year being over 60,000,000 feet board measure, but owing to the business depression in the latter part of the year, a large portion of manufactured material remained unmarketed. As a consequence of these conditions, the revenue from licence and permit berths was considerably reduced.

The grazing regulations established in the year 1925 allowing for the granting of twenty-one-year leases have given a decided impetus to stock raising. Stock returns from approximately 95 per cent of the present leaseholders show the number of stock grazing on leaseholds on Dominion lands to be considerably in excess of any previous year.

A continued increase in the number of hay permits issued, together with the number of tons cut, was recorded during the past fiscal year, accounting for an increase in revenue from this source amounting to $3,799.58 over the previous year.

Ordnance, Admiralty, and Public Lands

The fiscal year 1929-30 was one of activity from the standpoint of administration, the main efforts being directed towards the securing of information relative to titles and to complete the records it was necessary to conduct investigations in several of the registry offices.

The revenue for the year shows a substantial increase, and from the sale of fractional areas and accrued lands there was derived the sum of $98,012.90 in comparison with $52,472.74 for the previous year. The revenue from Ordnance lands amounted to $30,308.90 an increase of $5,478.81 over the fiscal year 1928-29.

In the past, grants of land had been made by Parliament to railway companies to aid in the construction of colonization railways, and claims were subsequently made by the companies that they were entitled to the mineral rights, in addition to the surface rights, and the question became the subject of decision by the Imperial Privy Council. As it was ruled that title to the minerals should pass to the aforementioned companies, many difficulties had to be overcome before patents could issue. The completion of this work required considerable research, as the grants amounted to 31,784,610 acres.

New applications to purchase land numbered nearly five hundred, and sales were consummated in 320 cases, covering a total of 12,882 acres.

SUPERVISORY MINING ENGINEER

The fiscal year has been one of great activity in the various fields of mining enterprise which have grown up of late on lands under the administration of the department, namely, those associated with the search for, development and production of metals, coal, petroleum and natural gas. This activity has been particularly marked in the case of metals and oil and gas, which have attracted very great interest on the part of operators, following on the favourable results chronicled in the annual report for 1928-29.

The area over which prospecting for minerals under the Quartz Mining Regulations was carried on was much extended, largely owing to the successful application of the aeroplane both for transport and for reconnaissance purposes. In this manner operations were carried far into the Northwest Territories and a number of interesting mineral occurrences of economic importance were noted. Development work proceeded on a number of properties already acquired, notably in northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the construction work at the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon mines, and on the power plant at Island Falls, making marked progress and bearing witness to the importance of these undertakings. The one producing property was that of the Central Manitoba Mines, Limited, at Long lake in the Rice Lake division of the Winnipeg mining district.

The new Quartz Mining Regulations came into force on April 1, 1929, and were found to function smoothly and to receive general approval. To meet the requirements of the growing activity in the Winnipeg district an office, subsidiary to that already in existence at The Pas, was opened at Winnipeg.

Coal mining operations were continued on the same scale as hitherto in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Prospecting in certain areas, notably north of Luscar and on the Kipp-Retlaw extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, met with success, discoveries in the latter area being brought to the production stage. Briquetting of Saskatchewan coals now appears to be established as the basis of a permanent industry, a ready market being found for the briquettes in Winnipeg and elsewhere.

In connection with petroleum and natural gas, Turner Valley and other areas in Alberta became the scene of great drilling activity, already foreshadowed towards the close of the previous year. Although many of the new wells started were subsequently suspended, the number reaching the limestone, in which occurs the naphtha-laden gas of Turner Valley, enabled the productive area to be much increased. Every well drilled into the limestone encounters gas, the production varying considerably in different wells. The total production of naphtha exceeded one million barrels, this being by far the most important product utilized.

The systematic testing of other areas was prosecuted with equal vigour by means of detailed geological mapping, test drilling, and deep drilling; and geophysical methods of prospecting were introduced. Operations have been successful, production being increased in areas already established; other structures have been recognized and are in process of further testing; and an important new area proven and brought into production at Red Coulee, five miles west of Coutts.

A matter of much concern to the Department ever since the discovery of the Turner Valley naphtha-laden gas has been the waste of much of the gas after it was separated from the naphtha. This waste, so long as it was largely seasonal, did not appear to consist of a product that could be marketed, although the matter was kept under careful investigation. When, however, during the winter of 1928-29 the volume produced became such as to result in waste on a large scale, a joint committee of Dominion and Provincial Government officers was appointed to go into the matter and report.

FOREST SERVICE

The transfer to the western provinces of their natural resources will result in a very considerable change in the duties of this branch of the department by relieving it of a large part of its administrative responsibilities and permitting it to expand its investigative and advisory work. Substantial progress has already been made in silvicultural, economic, and industrial research through the work of the Silvicultural Research Division and the Forest Products Laboratories. Important fields for further investigation are the fundamental problems of forest fire protection, the rates of growth and other silvicultural characteristics of Canadian tree species, the better utilization of the raw materials furnished by Canadian forests, and the Dominion-wide forest inventory.

Owing to almost unprecedented meteorological conditions during the winter of 1928-29 and the spring and summer following, the forest fire situation from western Ontario through to the Pacific coast was one of the severest ever experienced since forest fire protection was organized. Efficient fire protection, however reduced losses to a figure that, while considerably greater than the average of the preceding five years, was much less than might have been expected from the unusual conditions.

During the year a co-operative arrangement was effected by the Dominion Government and the provinces, looking to a national inventory of forest resources. The Forest Service, besides working in the Prairie Provinces, has undertaken the work of compilation of the returns for the whole Dominion. It is hoped to have the work completed in about five years.

The revenue for the year shows a decrease, mainly attributable to a falling off in the revenue from timber sales in Saskatchewan. In other methods of timber disposal, much activity was shown and minor sources of revenue generally show increases.

The use of the forest reserves for purposes of recreation continues to increase, and additional facilities were provided for this purpose.

Forest surveys were continued in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, particular attention being given to the work of a forest inventory of the former province.

At the extracting plant at New Westminster, B.C., five and one quarter tons of seed were extracted from 8,800 bushels—about thirteen carloads—of cones; of this amount two and one quarter tons were sent to Great Britain for the use of the Forestry Commission, and further large quantities to the Irish Free State, New Zealand and Australia.

The number of active timber sales shows a considerable increase, though the revenue from this source decreased somewhat owing to restricted operations under existing market conditions.

The unfavourable weather conditions made this season an unpropitious one for work at the Indian Head and Sutherland nursery stations, and for newly set out tree plantations on the farmsteads throughout the Prairie Provinces. Established plantations came through the season well. The interest of farmers in ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, lawns, and fruit trees is growing; shelterbelts for the protection of field crops are slowly increasing in number and their benefits are being experienced. The total number of broad-leaved trees distributed (to 6,486 applicants) was 8,673,650, and of conifers (pine and spruce) 138,700 were sent to 966 applicants.

Research work at the Indian Head nursery station received much attention. Many experimental plantations were surveyed and plotted; the effects of mixing different species were studied, as was also the effect of field-shelters on grain crops. In the sphere of forest pathology an intensive study was begun of poplar canker, and " damping-off " is also being investigated. Tests of apples, plums, and bush-fruits grown under the protection of shelterbelts are being carried on both at Indian Head and at Sutherland.

Exceptional activity has characterized the work of the Forest Products Laboratories at Ottawa, Montreal, and Vancouver. Several important investigations were carried on jointly at the Ottawa and Vancouver laboratories; in one of these investigations the department was pleased to have the co-operation of the British Forest Products Laboratory at Princes Risborough, England. The Pulp and Paper Laboratory at Montreal continued and enlarged its work in close co-operation with the pulp and paper industry.

The Silvicultural Research Division of the service continued its sample-plot work at the Forest Research Stations and took an important part in the Dominion-wide forest survey. Considerable progress was made in the work of investigating fire-weather conditions, carried on at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station.

The chief publication of the year was a collection of *Form-class Volume Tables,* embodying the result of several years of work in forest mensuration.

Publicity activities included a newspaper advertising campaign in the interest of forest fire prevention, lecture work in boys' and girls' summer camps, and exhibits at fairs and exhibitions in Western Canada.

NATIONAL PARKS

During the year two new areas were added to the National Parks system. The first of these is the Riding Mountain national park in Manitoba. It consists of over 1,100 square miles of rolling woodland and lake country, rising into a rugged tableland and rocky forest-clad ridges. Beautiful lakes with fine bathing beaches, and a natural abundance of wild life add to its attractions, while its accessibility to through motor highways makes it very desirable from the tourist point of view. There seems no doubt that this reserve will serve the recreational requirements of a large section of the West, and conserve for future generations a typical example of some of the most interesting scenery of this part of Canada.

The second reservation was the Georgian Bay Islands park among the Thirty Thousand Islands of the Georgian Bay region of Ontario. This consists of a number of small areas, all islands, as in the case of those set aside many years ago among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence river. Of recent years the islands have been so rapidly taken up that it was felt desirable some permanent provision should be made for public access to and enjoyment of this beautiful region. The largest reservation, Beausoleil island, is eminently suited to become a resort. In addition to fine bathing beaches and beautiful groves, it possesses legendary and historic interest.

From the tourist traffic point of view the parks had a most successful year with a total increase in travel of over 70,000. The growth of motor travel continues to be the outstanding factor in tourist business and there was an increase in the number of motorists visiting the parks.

The most important highway development during the year was the beginning of construction on the Big Bend road. This section will overcome the barrier of the Selkirks and supply the last link in the western half of the All Canada Highway. The route selected, instead of crossing the Selkirks, follows the valley of the Columbia river in its great arc about these mountains, and so avoids the engineering and climatic difficulties that would have been involved by a route crossing them direct. To facilitate the building of the highway the federal Government agreed to construct the eastern leg of the road, from Donald, to Boat Encampment, a distance of approximately ninety-five miles, while the provincial Government is building the western half.

Clearing and bridge construction, which was begun by the Highway Division of the National Parks Branch early in the autumn, was continued as long as weather conditions permitted, and begun again as soon as the snow disappeared. The provincial Government is also prosecuting its section with vigour and it is expected that the whole road will be ready by 1932. The completion of the highway will mean much to the future development of Western Canada. A through way will then be open to motor travel from the prairies to the coast with a consequent benefit to both. The outstanding magnificence of its scenery and the fact that it will give direct access to five national parks should make this one of the great scenic routes of the country and attract an increasing volume of foreign travel.

WATER POWER AND RECLAMATION

International Waterway Matters.—The responsibility of the Minister of the Interior to advise the Government with respect to international waterway problems is steadily increasing and the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service is called upon to devote more and more time to these points. Amongst new matters arising was the application of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company to the International Joint Commission for permission to construct and operate works on the Kootenay river for the purpose of storing water in and regulating the outflow from Kootenay lake.

Water-Power.—The outstanding feature of the past year was an even greater activity in water-power development in the Prairie Provinces than was noted in the last report. Interim licences were in effect covering the Ghost site on the Bow river in Alberta, the Island Falls site on the Churchill river in Saskatchewan, the Seven Sisters and the Slave Falls sites, both on the Winnipeg river in Manitoba. These sites, with an ultimate designed capacity of 345,000 horse-power, were scenes of intense construction activity during the year. The Ghost development was completed and power produced during the past winter, the Island Falls development was so far advanced by the end of the fiscal year, it was expected that power would be available within two or three months, whilst at Seven Sisters and Slave Falls construction was proceeding according to schedule. In Canada generally hydro-electric development showed no signs of slackening, for although the new turbine installation completed during 1929 of 378,000 horse-power was slightly lower than for 1928, a great deal of new work was started. In fact, construction actually in progress should add an installation of 1,600,000 horse-power within the next three years, with a further 1,500,000 horse-power when these installations are brought to their ultimate designed capacities. This new construction and the further developments not yet commenced but in early prospect, ensure a steady increase in the utilization of Canadian water-power for some years to come.

Irrigation.—A dry, hot summer following a spring of subnormal run-off, characterized the season of 1929 in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. Such conditions caused a considerable demand for water for irrigation purposes, a demand which was fully met on the larger projects where canal and reservoir systems are designed to render the districts independent of seasonal climatic conditions. Harvest conditions were ideal and little loss was occasioned by frost. Some 912,000 acre-feet of water were diverted from the St. Mary, Oldman, Bow, and Belly rivers into the canal systems of eight major irrigation projects, where crops valued at more than eight million dollars were grown on 490,000 acres under cultivation. Of this area 260,000 acres were irrigated during the season.

Drainage.—During the past year the weather was exceptionally favourable for construction work in connection with drainage development as precipitation was somewhat below average. The Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service made field investigations and inspections of seventy-four private drainage schemes under the provisions of the Dominion Drainage Regulations, and twenty-four new applications for small schemes were dealt with. Since 1919 one hundred and eighteen such schemes have been carried out and a very considerable area has been reclaimed and utilized for agricultural purposes. Several field investigations were made of proposed provincial drainage districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Roseau River flood prevention and reclamation project was fully investigated by intensive surveys, and complete topographic maps prepared. The western scheme of the Manitoba Dairy Farms Limited was inspected. Satisfactory progress was made in constructing drainage works for the Low Water Lake project. The fur-farming leases issued totalled ninety-four and comprised 33,346 acres.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

The past fiscal year was marked by the exceptional interest manifested in northern Canada. The development of aviation as a means of transportation has made possible the reaching of regions hitherto deemed practically inaccessible. The activity in Arctic exploration, the proposals to establish international air routes between Europe and America by way of Greenland and other Arctic islands, and the quest for northern furs and minerals have been responsible for the desire for a more intimate knowledge of our northern possessions. In carrying out the department's policy of broader development activities the work of this branch has been considerably increased in scope, both in regard to administration, and the dissemination of knowledge to the general public.

The Northwest Territories Council held seven meetings during the year at which many important subjects were dealt with, including the redrafting of game regulations, grants for the protection of native orphan children, and to assist the operation of schools, hospitals, and the establishment and maintenance of medical services, together with other matters affecting Canada's Northland.

The annual expedition to the Arctic Archipelago on the ss. *Beothic* was carried out successfully despite the fact that climatic conditions were distinctly unfavourable. All the northern posts were reprovisioned and the required changes in the personnel were satisfactorily effected. At all of the places visited during the patrol conditions among the natives were found to be good, and the general health of the respective communities excellent.

During the year the Director conducted a special investigation of the posts and settlements in the Mackenzie District and Yukon Territory with a view to securing first-hand information of the rapidly changing conditions in order to advise on needed adjustments in administrative procedure.

Explorations were carried out in regard to the fauna of southwestern Baffin island, and an investigation was conducted in connection with the musk-oxen in the Thelon Game Sanctuary. With respect to reindeer a thorough investigation proved that large areas in Mackenzie District were suitable for the grazing of these animals. As a result of this and other information it was decided to purchase 3,000 head of reindeer in Alaska. The movement of these animals was begun late in 1929, and they are now being driven across country to the Mackenzie delta. Necessary arrangements are being made for the reception of the herd.

The engineering staff of the branch compiled the field notes of the various explorers and investigators. A number of surveys were made in different parts of the Territories including one of the Arctic Red River settlement.

Field medical services have been brought to a high state of efficiency, and several new medical stations were established at strategic points. In addition the Department co-operates with other Dominion Government services in maintaining medical officers at the chief settlements along the Mackenzie river.

To meet the ever increasing demand for information respecting Yukon and Northwest Territories the branch issued a number of timely publications containing authentic data with regard to inhabitants, resources, climate, transportation, and related matters.

Wild life is steadily increasing, and the larger bounty on wolves and coyotes has been instrumental in reducing to a considerable extent these predatory animals, with a resultant benefit to other forms of wild life.

The revenue derived from the administration of the *Northwest Game Act* was $66,760.35 as compared with $51,141.04 collected during the fiscal year 1928-29, representing an increase of $15,619.31.

Yukon.—As a result of the deliberations of the Yukon Council several important amendments were made to existing ordinances, and new ordinances were passed regulating the hours of labour in placer mining operations, while the usual administrative details were dealt with.

Public welfare was maintained at the usual high level, the schools and hospitals being conducted in a most efficient manner, and the general health of the residents was good throughout.

The season was very good from an agricultural standpoint, an abundance of moisture resulting in large yields of high grade produce.

The Territory sustained its reputation as a Mecca for both hunters and tourists. Big game was reported as very plentiful, and many fine specimens were taken.

OBSERVATORIES

Dominion Observatory, Ottawa

Observations with the meridian circle were obtained on 196 days. In the regular program there were obtained 2,646 measurements of right ascension and declination of program, clock, and azimuth stars; 52 of planets; and 135 of the sun; also 1,039 sets of measurements of nadir and other instrumental constants. In addition to the regular program, observations were made during January with a three-inch Cooke transit for the purpose of investigating possible errors of a systematic nature. The time service, comprising 4 primary clocks, 15 secondary clocks, 600 minute-dials, 18 second-dials, 2 tower clocks, and various relays, chronographs, and seismograph shutters, was maintained as usual; in addition 253 clocks, watches, and other time mechanisms were overhauled for other branches and departments of the government service. Wireless time signals were received regularly from England, the United States, Germany, and France. Three sets of time signals were sent out daily, one through the local broadcasting station, CNRO, and two directly from the observatory on short wavelengths. The synchronome clock was received in January and installed in the clock vault, where its rate has proved to be almost constant and free from the sudden small changes usual to sensitive master clocks.

With the eighty-foot coelostat reflecting telescope and the twenty-three-foot spectrograph, 235 observations (each containing 9 strips of spectrum) of solar limbs, midway and centre, together with iodine comparison lines, were obtained. Direct photographs were made of the nine-inch solar image on 110 occasions, recording sunspots and position lines; prints of these were supplied to the Radio Branch, Department of Marine, in connection with the study of sunspot effects on radio reception. About 430 spectrograms were measured and as many computations made of solar radial velocity and heliographic positions. Charts and information relating to long-period variations in terrestrial and astronomical phenomena were prepared in connection with an investigation of fluctuations in wild life.

The fifteen-inch equatorial was employed in the continued study of Cepheid variables and several selected spectroscopic binaries. With the spectrograph attachment 144 spectrograms were obtained, mostly of ε Aurigae, 1 Geminorum, η Aquilae, β Lyrae, ζ Ursae Majoris and η Virginis. η Virginis proved to be an interesting triple system with evidence of marked perturbations. The spectrograms were measured and reduced, and in collaboration with McGill University a thorough investigation of the variables α Ursae Minoris and R T Aurigae was carried out with a Moll microphotometer. The photo-electric photometer attachment was overhauled and a number of mechanical changes effected in order to increase its sensitivity. As usual the equatorial telescope was made available on Saturday nights for observations by the public.

In photographic photometry, observations on the revised list of Cepheid fields were continued for the purpose of obtaining charts of fields of the variables. Copies of charts for thirty-two fields were completed for distribution to the various co-operating observatories. Observations were also made for the determination of the light curves, and 185 plates obtained. Measurements of the magnitudes of some of the variables on the original program were continued. Tables were computed for the prediction of occultations by a semi-graphical method.

The seismographs at Ottawa, Saskatoon, Halifax, Shawinigan Falls, and Seven Falls were in practically continuous operation, and during the year 434 earthquakes were recorded, of which thirty-one were reported to the press and, by telegraph, to Science Service, Washington. Tremors of marked intensity originated in the Aleutians, in New Zealand, New York State, Alaska and at the Grand Banks off Newfoundland. The last mentioned caused serious damage and is being made the subject of a special investigation through the collection of original seismic records from the many stations scattered over the globe, and local information by questionnaire and correspondence. The seismologist was attached to a prospecting party in Turner valley, Alberta, in January for the purpose of noting the routine and results of underground investigation by modern seismic methods. Arrangements were made with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Department of Marine and Fisheries for reporting earthquakes occurring in the Arctic, in connection with a continent-wide scheme of investigation.

In terrestrial magnetism determinations of the three magnetic elements, declination, inclination, and horizontal intensity, were made at six stations which were established by the Carnegie Institution in 1913 (three of which were exact reoccupations and three approximate) and at four new stations, along the water route between Sioux Lookout and Fort Albany on James bay by way of lac Seul and the Root and Albany rivers, in the area between longitudes 80° W. and 95° W. and latitudes 50° N. and 53° N. Similar determinations were also made in the vicinity of two known fault lines near Ottawa, in conjunction with torsion balance surveys for the investigation of the applicability of geophysical methods in prospecting.

In connection with the gravity observations reported last year for Greenwich, Potsdam, Washington, and Ottawa, to redetermine the adopted international standard values, a series of observations was made to determine the temperature co-efficients of the three pendulums used, and the final results were computed, completing a fairly rigorous connection between gravity values in Europe and North America. The value obtained for Greenwich agrees well with earlier determinations, while the new values for Ottawa, and Washington are slightly higher than those previously accepted. Considerable progress was made with the computations of unpublished observations of some fifteen field gravity stations in 1927. Following the recent investigations of modern European methods of geophysical prospecting, undertaken in collaboration with the Department of Mines, a torsion balance purchased by the Geological Survey was tested at the observatory and used for making traverse surveys of certain geological structures in the vicinity of Ottawa, instituting an investigation of the applicability of the torsion balance to mining in Canada.

The American Astronomical Society held its forty-second meeting at the observatory from August 26 to 29. Professor E. W. Brown of Yale University, President of the Society, presided over the proceedings. Forty-eight technical papers were read and discussed, thirteen of which were contributed by members of this observatory, five by the staff of the Victoria observatory and four from other Canadian sources. At an informal reception the visiting astronomers, some seventy-five in number, were given facilities for inspecting the work of the observatory.

Seven of the regular series of Dominion Observatory publications were issued and distributed, Vol. VII, No. 4, *Location of Epicentres, 1923-4-5;* Vol. VIII, No. 9, *Gravity in Western Canada;* Vol. IX, No. 6, *The Castor System;* Vol. IX, No. 7, *A Study of Eta Aquilae, Second Paper;* and Vol. X, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, *Bibliography of Seismology.*

The Bibliography of Seismology, issued quarterly as a publication of the observatory, takes the place of the *Bibliographical Bulletin,* formerly issued under the auspices of the eastern section of the Seismological Society of America, but compiled and edited at the observatory.

Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C.

This is the twelfth annual report of the work of this institution, which commenced actual operations on May 6, 1918. The details of the work are published in complete form in the publications of the observatory. Three volumes of these publications and fourteen numbers of Volume IV have been issued, while three more numbers are in press.

As in previous years, the whole time of the telescope, except two hours for visitors every Saturday evening, was devoted to photographing stellar spectra. The observing weather was considerably above the average even exceeding that of last year. The eleven-year average shows that on 207 nights with a total exposure time of 1,259·4 hours there were secured 1,558 plates. While the number of plates secured in the past year, 1,133, is considerably fewer than the average, this is a necessary consequence of the investigations being carried to increasingly fainter stars which require longer exposure. A better index is the total observing time; on 223 nights during the past year the total was 1,497·1 hours, which is about 19 per cent above the average.

The investigation of all B type stars brighter than 7·50 and north of declination -11° which has been in progress since 1924 was completed during the year. This program involved the observation and measurement of 3,500 spectra of 550 stars. Following the completion of the manuscript for publication a general catalogue was compiled. This catalogue contains 1,560 entries for 996 stars; 458 of the stellar velocities (46 per cent) were determined solely at this institution, these being for stars fainter than 5·50.

Preliminary solutions for the K term and galactic rotation for the O and B type stars were made. It was found that the K term vanishes for stars fainter than the 6th magnitude. It seems likely that this hitherto unexplained term in radial velocity is caused by group motion of recession of the bright stars in the southern hemisphere—brighter than 5·50. The nearest group of stars B3-B5 brighter than 5·50 does not show a galactic rotation but the other more distant groups show a decided rotation about a distant centre in galactic longitude 326° in the direction of the constellation of Sagittarius. This research confirms the hypothesis of Lindblad and Oort.

The motions and distribution of the interstellar gases were determined from observations of the interstellar lines H and K in the spectra of 261 O to B2 stars. The determination of the sun's velocity and apex relative to the interstellar matter gave values in good agreement with the elements determined by Campbell for 2,149 naked-eye stars. The calcium cloud has no K term. The solutions for galactic rotation show conclusively that this diffuse interstellar matter is in rotation about the same distant centre in galactic longitude 332° ± 6°. Further by solving concurrently for the distances of the interstellar matter and the stars in whose spectra the lines are observed, it was shown that the interstellar matter is uniformly distributed throughout space. The rotational co-efficient for the stars has exactly twice the value of that for the clouds, thus confirming Eddington's hypothesis of uniform distribution.

Further solutions of the motions of the O and B type stars are now being made to deduce final values for the solar motion K term and galactic rotation.

About 450 spectra were secured during the year on the A-type program, among which number there were spectra of roughly 100 stars of which previously we had no spectrum. The remainder were additional plates for other stars. Slightly over 500 were measured during the year for radial velocity, a few having to do with spectroscopic binaries. We have now the spectra of about 1,100 A-type stars to be used later for spectroscopic parallax work.

The orbits of two A-type stars, Boss 613 and H.R. 3352, were completed during the year but not published. A revision of the elements of the binary 19 Draconis was made as recent observations suggested a slight correction to the period formerly adopted. A number of spectrograms of the B-type binary star H.D. 185936 were remeasured and a satisfactory period in the neighbourhood of 2·5 days deduced.

Observations of the eclipsing variable Y Cygni were continued. Calculations of the orbital elements for the years 1919-21 and for 1928-29 show clearly the rotation of periastron detected by other methods. Further the quantitative agreement with the latest photometric results by Professor R. S. Dugan of Princeton is good, in view of the accuracy of the observation. A marked change was found in the velocity of the system, indicating the presence of a third body with a spectrum too faint to be observed.

Measurements were made of the radial velocities of 209 faint K stars near the galactic equator and 15 near the galactic pole. An analysis of the velocities giving the solar motion and galactic rotation effect for these stars agrees with the results derived by other astronomers from proper motion data. It is found that the peculiar velocities of these K stars are high (four have been observed greater than 100 km./sec.) and they show definite signs of stream motion. Observations are being continued in order to place these conclusions on a firmer basis.

A spectroscopic study of two semi-regular variables SV Ursae Majoris and V Ursae Minoris was commenced.

The program of observation of Wolf-Rayet stars, begun in the fall of 1927, was completed. Analysis of the complete data made it possible to formulate a theory concerning the physical nature of these peculiar objects. This theory attributes the broad band emission spectra of Wolf-Rayet stars to the continuous ejection of gaseous material from the stellar surface by selective radiation pressure. A new system of classification has been devised for the Wolf-Rayet stars which defines their position relative to other stars in the Harvard sequence.

An investigation of the physical nature of the variable star Z Ursae Majoris was begun and some 22 spectrograms of the star were obtained during the year.

A 10-foot grating spectrograph of Littrow form was completed and installed in the laboratory. This instrument has been used for the photometric determination of line intensities in laboratory spectra.

Many noted astronomers from all over the world visit the observatory from time to time. Including day visitors, approximately 39,000 persons visited the institution during the year.

SURVEYS BUREAU

All branches of survey work were actively prosecuted in the fiscal year 1929-30. The season was notable for the advance in the use of the aeroplane in all surveying fields, not only for the making of aerial photographs but for reconnaissance purposes and the transportation of ground survey parties.

Progress was made by the Geodetic Survey in the work of triangulation and levelling. In nearly all of the provinces work in the extension of triangulation nets and precise traverses was carried forward, and Laplace stations combining observations for latitude, longitude, and azimuth were established. The Levelling Division had field parties operating in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. The work of establishing precise level bench-marks throughout Canada was pushed forward energetically and nine publications were issued containing the record of the results throughout Canada. Geodetic research work was continued, and valuable data in the investigation of isostasy were secured.

The Topographical Survey continued its mapping program, including control surveys, aerial, ground, land-classification, and interprovincial boundary surveys, and surveys for determining magnetic declination. Eighteen parties were in the field and new map sheets were issued covering over 100,000 square miles, of which over 70,000 square miles were covered by map sheets of the National Topographic Series. The facilities of the Physical Testing Laboratories are increasingly made use of both by Government departments and the public, in connection with the repairing and testing of scientific measuring and recording instruments.

The International Boundary Commission, Canadian Section, in conjunction with the United States Section was engaged in its work of maintaining the 5,500 miles of boundary between Canada and the United States in a state of effective demarcation. The vista in the Quebec-Maine section of the boundary was reopened, monuments were repaired, and the exact boundary marked on a number of international highways, bridges and tunnels. During the year fourteen boundary maps were printed and signed by the commissioners.

The Town Planning Division is the central educational agency for the promotion of town-planning practice throughout the Dominion, and contact is maintained with those centres where town-planning is in progress, or is being initiated, and the most up-to-date information is furnished relating to this work.

National Development Bureau*

This bureau had a most active year along all its lines of endeavour.

Industrial Surveys.—As was the case last year, active co-operation was extended to boards of trade and other commercial and municipal organizations interested in industrial expansion. This work has now become a very important phase of the development studies carried on by the bureau. It comprises general and special investigations into the utilization of raw materials and products, and the initiation and direction of field surveys designed to indicate all latent possibilities for industrial expansion within specified areas. As regards the industrial surveys the policy formulated and adopted by the bureau provides for directing the formation, within the co-operating agencies concerned, of committees representative of the various commercial and social elements of the districts, for advising these in the matter of personnel, procedure, and other factors of importance which enter into the execution of the survey, and for such departmental assistance in the final analysis and correlation of the material as may be required.

During the year departmental co-operation was solicited by the boards of trade of Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Calgary, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat. In order that these as well as other interested bodies in Western Canada might be assured of the full benefit of departmental facilities in this work, a visit was made to the various districts by an officer of the bureau. This afforded the personal contacts essential to co-operation and enabled the leaders and members of the organizations concerned to receive first-hand information as to the scope and aims of industrial surveys. At each place complete explanations were given of the local organization involved, the nature and extent of the basic information required, the procedure that has been found to be most effective in collecting the material, and of the phases of the work in which departmental facilities could most effectively be utilized. As a result, industrial surveys were at once initiated in the Saskatoon, New Westminster, and Victoria areas in connection with which the Bureau undertook the work of compilation, correlation, and analysis of the data collected in the field by the special committees, later combining these with related material available in Government departments at Ottawa. The preparation of a complete report was then placed in hand.

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* **Formerly designated Natural Resources Intelligence Service.**

During the previous year a comprehensive industrial survey was made of the Border Cities district, comprising Windsor, Walkerville, Ford City, Riverside, Tecumseh, Sandwich, Ojibway, and La Salle. This was directed by the Bureau in co-operation with the Border Cities Chamber of Commerce and was followed by a report embodying a complete analysis of the established manufacturing industries in that area as well as an exposition of the possibilities of developing new industries. The Border Cities Chamber of Commerce has continued to use the facilities of the bureau in carrying out recommendations contained in that report. Visits were made also to London, Kitchener, Hamilton, and Niagara Falls, where the bureau has for some time been working in co-operation with the chambers of commerce or similar organizations in those cities.

By special request an officer of the bureau represented the department at Fort William Industrial Fair held in February. Advantage was taken of this visit by business men of the district to receive detailed explanations of departmental policy with respect to industrial surveys. As a result, tentative plans for the necessary surveys were at once formulated by the Board of Trade of that city as well as by the Chamber of Commerce of Port Arthur.

General Information Work.—The comprehensive index system maintained by the bureau provides a ready reference of up-to-date information on all phases of the development of Canada's natural resources. Record is kept of the continuous stream of development news reflecting the very latest operations throughout the country. The data, so assembled, are analysed and co-ordinated.

The many inquiries received during the year cover a wide range of resources and industrial subjects, and originate not only in this country but in a great number of cases are received from abroad from business men, investors, prospective settlers, editors, teachers, and others interested in the opportunities for development which Canada has to offer. In most instances comprehensive replies can be formulated at once from information on file, but many inquiries are of a nature which require special investigation and more protracted study. For instance, special investigations were made into definite phases of such subjects as the hydrogenation of fish oils, the manufacture of porcelain electric insulators, the utilization of waste parts of lobsters resulting from canning operations, opportunities for the manufacture of automatic forced draught machines for use in household furnaces, the possibilities of manufacturing blanc fixe in Canada, etc. In addition, upon request of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other public service organizations in various sections of Canada, extensive reports were prepared covering the more or less local situations with respect to certain industries such as macaroni, leather, furniture, overalls, evaporated fruit, liquid chlorine, malt, brick, glue, hemp, soap, rubber tires, inside tile, coal pulverization, fish reduction, muskrat, silk, feeder cattle, and flour milling. Quite apart from the special co-operation which was extended to outside agencies, considerable progress was made in the routine study of development problems initiated by the Bureau, in connection with which a number of reports and maps were issued. *The Resources of New Brunswick,* one of a series of standard provincial reports, was revised, augmented by much new material, and printed. Also, in view of the remarkable expansion of industry along the St. Lawrence waterway and of the unprecedented interest in the future of that area, the policy was adopted during the year of preparing separate reports of each contiguous district. Already much headway has been made in studies of the counties of southern Ontario and it is worthy of note that mimeographed reports of Dundas county and Hastings county recently issued have each been much in demand. Other mimeographed reports issued include *Opportunities for Settlers in Special Areas,* and *Peat and Its Industrial Applications,* the latter prepared in co-operation with the Department of Mines. The regular series of industrial maps was extended during the year to include tanneries, furniture factories, and wooden box, basket, and crate factories. The pulp and paper map was revised.

Because of the relatively large proportion of farm lands available in Canada, inquiries are very numerous concerning the possibilities for settlement in the various provinces. Land maps, cereal, elevator, physical and climatic, and vegetation and forest cover maps, and special reports, have been issued to facilitate handling the correspondence involved. The information conveyed by these media is necessary in dealing with ordinary requests, but considerable time and research is also devoted to the many inquiries which call for further study.

The domestication of fur-bearing animals has noticeably quickened interest in Canada's fur resources. This is reflected in the number of applications received for publications bearing on the subject of trapping practice as well as for information concerning the physical and economic aspects of fur-farming. The National Development Bureau has collected, classified and recorded a great mass of essential information on this important industry and has issued a number of reports which have proved to be very popular. During the year *The Muskrat: A Canadian Fur Resource* was printed, both in English and French. In addition there are now available in mimeographed form, monographs dealing with the domestication of practically all important fur-bearers.

Tourist Information.—Each year Canada becomes more widely known abroad, particularly among our neighbours to the south who in ever increasing numbers spend their vacations in this country. The actual economic influence exerted by this traffic is difficult to estimate, but is obviously of such importance as to warrant recognition as a major factor in Canadian development. The National Development Bureau put forth efforts to promote the traffic and to furnish information concerning our recreational resources. During the year inquiries included applications for particulars of automobile routes, condition of roads, camping trips, canoe trips, hiking tours, fishing and hunting trips, summer resorts, game laws, leasing of lakes, etc., and included also requests from tourists who had previously taken advantage of this service. Every endeavour is made to give the prospective tourist complete and authentic information. Tourist maps and booklets are revised periodically and supplemented as conditions warrant. During the year four booklets descriptive of the more interesting canoe trips in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and in the western provinces were printed and several detailed descriptions of canoe trips were added to the lengthy list already available. Memoranda were prepared and issued in mimeographed form covering the better known hunting and fishing districts. The demand for the handbook, *Vacations in Canada,* was so great that a reprint was necessary.

Distribution of Publications.—During the year 829,379 maps, reports and booklets were distributed not only in Canada but also throughout Great Britain, the United States, and other countries. By this means co-operation was maintained with practically all organizations of importance in the different countries in touch with prospective tourists. These agencies assisted materially in circulating information about Canada either by direct distribution or by the advantageous display of reference maps, booklets, and folders.

Approximately 15,000 prospective delegates to international conventions held in Canada, of which there were seventy-five during the year, were supplied with road maps and booklets for the purpose of assisting them in planning their trips. Articles and reviews regarding Canada's attractions prepared by the Bureau were much in demand and appeared in newspapers and magazines in the United States, having a combined circulation of upwards of nine million copies. Publications distributed were utilized both by organizations and individuals, including a firm of ship brokers in Norway, interested in navigation problems of the Hudson Bay route; the geographer for the Institute of Politics which held a conference in Williamstown, Massachusetts, for the purpose of studying Canada-United States relations; a steamship company in Boston desiring material descriptive of Canadian tourist resorts for its offices in the tropics; an aircraft company planning a flight from Montreal to Vancouver; an organization in Ohio holding a "Canada" essay contest; a Chicago company interested in establishing a trans-Atlantic air service between that city and London via Hudson bay, Greenland, and Iceland; and the organizers of the American Ford Aircraft Reliability Tour.

Special Canadian News Service.—The *Canadian Newsletter* was issued weekly in English and French for distribution abroad. It comprises an average of over ten mimeographed pages of selected and condensed news describing the latest developments of resources and industries throughout Canada. It is distributed to Canadian ministers abroad, trade commissioners, newspapers and periodicals, technical journals, libraries, chambers of commerce, banks, investment houses, and industrial and commercial interests. The reissue by the High Commissioner's office in London of the items appearing in the newsletter greatly increases their circulation in the British Isles. The Canadian legations in Paris, Washington and Tokyo are important avenues for distribution. In connection with this news service every effort was made to accede to specific requests for more detailed articles and for suitable illustrations in the form of halftones, linecuts and photographs.

Geographic and Economic Mapping.—In the Chief Geographer's office considerable progress was made in the preparation and issue of the official maps of Canada. Seventeen sheets of Standard Geographic map series were revised and new editions of the following sheets were published: Belleville, Cape Breton, Cornwall, Gowganda, Halifax, Ottawa, Parry Sound, Quebec, Rivière du Loup, Yarmouth, and Sherbrooke, on a scale of 1 to 250,000; and Bonaventure, Gaspé, Gatineau, Roberval, Sudbury, and Victoria on a scale of 1 to 500,000. Much work was also done on the preparation of other sheets of this series. New revised editions of the Land District maps were issued, one for each of the nine land districts of the Prairie Provinces. The following maps were also revised and re-published: the small Railway map of Canada, 100 miles to the inch; Yukon Territory, 16 miles to the inch; Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, each on a scale of 12½ miles to the inch; and sheet North L-18 of the Carte du Monde au Millionième was published. A number of large diagrammatic maps were specially prepared for lecture purposes. A base map of the province of Quebec was completed showing the Dominion electoral districts and giving also in detail all municipalities including towns, villages, parishes, and townships.

The importance of economic geography in relation to studies of national progress is recognized not only in educational spheres, but also in the fields of practical development. Again this year the Bureau carried out an extensive program of economic geography investigations as a result of which many of the regular series of economic maps were revised and a number of new maps initiated and issued or else placed in advanced stages of preparation. Included are the Trade Routes map of the World; the Resources map of Canada, 230 miles to an inch; the Resources map of Canada, 100 miles to an inch; the Vegetation and Forest Cover map of Canada; a series of provincial resources maps; the United States-Canada Road maps series; map of the Prairie Provinces showing disposition of lands; and the Road and Recreational Resources map of New Brunswick. In addition, the facilities of the bureau were frequently taxed to the utmost in meeting the demands from the various branches of the federal and provincial Government services, as well as from geographical establishments, universities, industrial and financial interests, economists, authors, and publishers, for special maps portraying some phase of resources development.

Technical Plant.—The technical plant comprises photographic laboratories, blue printing, photostat, mimeographing, and related facilities. Established primarily to meet the varied needs of all branches of the Department of the Interior, other federal departments have increasingly made use of these services, with the result that all divisions of the plant experienced increased operations during the year. Photographs for reproduction purposes are much in demand by authors, publishers, syndicate newspaper services, chambers of commerce, trade commissioners, and other organizations at home and abroad, with the result that more than 9,500 photographs were distributed. The photographic library of the Bureau comprehensively covers all fields of development in Canada and is constantly kept up to date by the accession of new material. The lantern slide lecture service considerably increased its activities and new distributing centres were established. These lectures have proved to be of great educational value in depicting Canada's resources and attractions, and despite the fact that all standard sets have been duplicated many times these are practically in constant circulation. During the year 538 sets were distributed, the audiences totalling approximately 237,000 persons.

DISPOSITION of the Surveyed Areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, January 1, 1930.

Items	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Area under homestead (including military homesteads)	8,418,040	30,356,200	21,003,220	59,777,460
Area under pre-emptions, purchased homesteads, sales, half-breed scrip, bounty grants, special grants, swamp lands transferred to province of Manitoba, etc	5,846,438	6,727,654	3,542,471	16,116,563
Area granted to railway companies	3,553,969	15,197,944	13,032,697	31,784,610
Area granted to Hudson's Bay Company	1,274,147	3,352,958	2,404,152	7,031,257
Area of School Land Endowment (one-eighteenth of area surveyed in sections)	1,639,200	3,944,650	3,769,400	9,353,250
Area sold subject to reclamation by drainage	41,066	41,656	39,606	122,328
Area sold under irrigation system		42,812	273,969	316,781
Area under timber berths (leased)	1,363,770	559,974	1,016,672	2,940,416
Area under grazing leases	74,486	3,492,827	3,246,478	6,813,791
Area of forest reserves and parks	2,477,400	6,535,000	17,745,700	26,758,100
Area reserved for forestry; parks; dairy farms (Manitoba) and pulpwood purposes (inside surveyed tract)	1,950,000	1,104,000	1,192,000	4,246,000
Area of road allowances	977,638	1,468,830	1,291,376	3,737,844
Area of parish and river lots	529,367	84,701	121,263	735,331
Area of Indian reserves	485,440	1,193,405	1,347,657	3,026,502
Area of Indian reserves surrendered	78,311	370,686	228,208	677,205
Area of water-covered lands (inside surveyed tract)	4,260,280	1,899,593	2,296,850	8,456,723
Area undisposed of (surveyed)	2,781,000	2,945,000	13,553,000	19,279,000
Totals	34,687,252	79,317,890	86,104,719	201,173,161

STATEMENT of Lands Sales by Railway Companies Having Government Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company

Year	Hudson's Bay Company		Canadian Pacific Railway Company		Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Company		Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company	
	acres	amount	acres	amount	acres	amount	acres	amount
		$		$		$		$
1893	....	....	93,184	295,288	14,164	57,559	1,603	....
1894	7,526	48,225	43,155	131,628	6,312	280,003	640	....
1895	4,341	23,209	55,453	176,950	5,623	22,330	2,391	....
1896	9,299	52,410	66,624	220,360	21,254	88,568	286	....
1897	10,784	53,277	135,681	431,095	63,800	634,644	2,524	....
1898	62,000	310,000	242,135	757,792	106,473	363,982	22,534	....
1899	56,875	274,625	261,832	814,857	58,019	199,558	61,030	178,517
1900	70,196	352,631	379,091	1,152,836	133,507	437,449	18,932	53,974
1901	82,308	399,804	339,985	1,046,665	59,749	214,953	22,266	74,810
1902	269,577	1,412,332	1,362,478	4,440,500	206,411	713,365	39,835	147,365
1903	330,046	1,939,804	2,260,722	8,472,250	250,372	699,210	843,900	1,476,900
1904	144,857	879,910	857,474	3,516,864	29,522	113,303	....	....
1905	139,721	865,905	411,451	2,045,800	80,342	296,936	....	....
1906	236,191	1,863,375	1,012,322	6,015,060	83,418	360,889	....	....
1907*	69,158	742,221	851,083	4,817,682	3,051	22,645	1,353	16,789
1908	21,184	267,215	81,060	727,367	31,982	153,007	5,621	68,869
1909	25,449	288,836	29,331	383,390	10,396	84,845	27,662	380,371
1910	104,382	1,297,454	655,585	10,473,425	14,501	126,950	106,000	964,600
1911	267,038	3,747,768	715,095	10,372,661	20,313	284,859	113,533	1,237,204
1912	42,554	808,943	855,280	12,420,488	18,932	117,497	35,213	495,116
1913	53,581	1,128,806	447,158	6,348,352	2,768	48,639	15,395	255,399
1914	26,292	572,837	263,962	4,242,089	7,626	91,948	1,629	21,546
1915	16,400	306,550	151,262	2,496,872	489	5,508	1,292	19,118
1916	79,310	1,273,144	242,215	3,670,421	4,780	58,808	12,246	180,361
1917	254,941	4,234,244	405,764	6,612,040	12,470	165,245	21,533	331,596
1918	386,394	6,914,947	545,284	11,044,883	25,933	321,005	49,723	783,062
1919	285,561	4,978,950	602,555	10,580,669	5,289	67,214	33,838	527,670
1920	276,629	4,724,941	571,571	11,356,146	4,623	56,760	32,095	474,895
1921	178,301	3,037,369	275,636	5,898,994	1,518	20,058	11,432	160,472
1922	33,595	545,611	101,497	1,732,350	1,519	15,497	1,274	22,315
1923	24,976	366,257	83,485	1,248,968	373	5,107	1,122	17,000
1924	33,434	456,386	45,911	775,205	637	3,822	6,242	92,145
1925	84,758	1,117,618	91,295	1,602,524	1,701	13,890	1,925	28,571
1926	184,595	2,276,129	168,988	2,263,919	3,723	31,043	7,623	115,603
1927	282,670	3,414,539	249,497	2,979,958	3,695	27,043	9,985	142,968
1928	289,713	3,546,598	387,034	4,349,779	4,910	46,256	7,888	93,833
1929	289,903	3,349,574	447,594	4,902,593	8,266	61,134	5,393	73,201
1930	215,992	2,090,472	255,151	3,145,513	6,892	49,478	7,727	32,908
Totals	4,950,621	59,962,916	16,044,881	153,964,178	1,315,353	5,708,907	1,543,685	8,467,178

*Nine months to March 31.

STATEMENT of Lands Sales by Railway Companies Having Government Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company—*Concluded*

Year	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company		Canadian Northern Railway Company		Great Northwest Central Railway Company		Total		Average per acre for all Railways
	acres	amount	acres	amount	acres	amount	acres	amount	
		$		$		$		$	$
1893....	11,260						120,211	352,847	2 93
1894....	11,035						68,668	207,856	3 02
1895....	46,815						114,713	222,489	1 94
1896....	10,553						108,016	361,338	3 34
1897....	9,436						222,225	719,016	3 23
1898....	15,481						448,623	1,431,774	3 18
1899....	24,738	53,335					462,494	1,520,792	3 28
1900....	46,653	128,256					648,379	2,125,146	3 27
1901....	116,719	352,037					621,027	2,088,269	3 36
1902....	323,494	1,033,396					2,201,795	7,746,958	3 56
1903....	231,800	909,600	183,736	631,503	128,435	522,490	4,229,011	14,651,757	3 46
1904....	129,007	563,507	64,469	313,575	41,858	177,081	1,267,187	5,564,240	4 39
1905....	109,191	512,898	231,707	1,221,469	17,593	103,564	990,005	5,046,572	5 09
1906....	85,784	480,063	204,966	1,014,351	20,003	137,503	1,642,684	9,871,241	6 01
1907*...	59,515	346,064	289,576	1,711,109	4,023	41,470	1,237,759	7,697,930	6 02
1908....	8,606	75,644	196,946	1,746,504	1,294	13,855	346,693	3,052,461	8 80
1909....	6,370	66,508			165	7,935	109,373	2,211,885	11 08
1910....	18,323	182,926	285,428	2,783,010	571	6,863	1,184,790	15,835,228	13 36
1911....	11,820	116,231	277,414	3,336,797	1,438	27,417	1,406,651	19,122,937	13 59
1912....	10,853	154,424	365,926	4,216,578	632	11,373	1,329,390	18,224,419	13 70
1913....	4,155	44,212	182,491	2,009,642	1,601	32,105	707,149	9,867,155	13 95
1914....	19,575	460,129	182,491	2,009,642			501,575	7,398,191	14 75
1915....	23,042	444,018			316	6,956	192,801	3,279,031	17 01
1916....	11,689	172,033			4,646	81,182	354,886	5,435,949	15 32
1917....	33,821	573,875	17,796	298,938	8,829	141,439	755,154	12,357,377	16 35
1918....	53,335	815,628	39,546	732,351	16,021	275,724	1,116,237	20,887,600	18 71
1919....	31,774	479,496	65,110	1,261,963	14,530	252,774	1,038,657	18,148,736	17 47
1920....	26,953	425,656	86,305	1,685,241	27,981	464,586	1,026,157	19,188,225	18 69
1921....	11,681	191,928	69,934	1,455,319	5,128	96,616	553,630	10,860,756	19 61
1922....	3,024	51,603	14,163	263,199	167	2,997	155,239	2,633,572	16 96
1923....	1,013	15,552	11,214	190,112	1,120	21,638	123,303	1,864,364	15 12
1924....	1,283	14,144	71,489	1,103,421	799	14,934	159,795	2,460,057	15 39
1925....	8,499	132,504	56,981	770,680	2,246	35,151	247,405	3,700,938	14 95
1926....	10,145	93,642	79,088	1,127,973	3,660	45,907	457,822	5,954,216	13 01
1927....	8,658	96,799	107,511	1,586,850	4,463	47,531	666,479	8,295,685	12 45
1928....	17,162	205,695	67,714	924,018	9,183	93,582	783,604	9,259,759	11 82
1929....	17,628	199,975	83,507	1,189,833	7,478	82,378	859,769	9,858,688	11 46
1930....	6,039	68,378	67,466	934,900	3,813	38,966	563,080	6,360,615	11 30
Totals..	1,576,929	9,460,156	3,302,974	34,518,978	327,993	2,783,756	29,062,436	274,866,069	9 46

*Nine months to March 31.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH

STATEMENT of Gross Cash Receipts from all Sources for the Fiscal Year 1929-30 Compared with the Receipts for the Previous Fiscal Year

Source of revenue	1929–30	1928–29	Increase	Decrease	Net decrease
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion lands............	4,249,866 81	4,152,279 31	97,587 50		
School lands............	2,291,191 71	2,661,392 34		370,200 63	
Ordnance lands............	30,308 90	24,858 19	5,450 71		
Seed grain and relief............	352,065 36	423,801 75		71,736 39	
Registrar's fees............	608 59	553 49	55 10		
Fines and forfeitures............	4,019 44	3,539 93	479 51		
Casual revenue............	14,125 54	21,665 53		7,539 99	
	6,942,186 35	7,288,090 54	103,572 82	449,477 01	345,904 19

STATEMENT of Cash Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year 1929-30 Compared with the Receipts for the Previous Fiscal Year

Particulars	1929–30	1928–29	Increase	Decrease	Net increase
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Homestead fees	175,080 00	161,890 00	13,190 00		
General sales	72,676 15	85,905 39		13,229 24	
Pre-emption sales	337,348 55	657,211 44		319,862 89	
Purchased homestead sales	15,099 36	29,489 30		14,389 94	
Improvements	57,501 26	65,461 51		7,960 25	
Patent and Interchange fees	190 25	245 15		54 90	
Rentals of land	61,326 14	27,502 43	33,823 71		
Map sales, office fees, etc	36,021 51	30,053 15	5,968 36		
Suspense account	831 87	1,969 09		1,137 22	
Liquor permit fees	897 00	723 00	174 00		
Trader's licences	9,065 00	6,588 67	2,476 33		
Trapper's licences	17,905 95	16,127 00	1,778 95		
Bird licences	55 00	25 00	30 00		
Marriage licences	2 00	2 00			
Fur sales	82,271 50	28,338 87	53,932 63		
Fur export tax	793 70	5 00	788 70		
Trading post licences	44 00	65 00		21 00	
Billiard licences	125 00	175 00		50 00	
Miscellaneous	16,307 30	9,003 66	7,303 64		
Taxidermists licences, etc	215 15	74 00	141 15		
Timber dues	1,131,024 43	1,395,725 57		264,701 14	
Grazing rental	156,753 53	162,548 40		5,794 87	
Grazing fees	5,934 96	8,463 20		2,528 24	
Grazing improvements	3,788 62	16,105 15		12,316 53	
Hay permits	14,320 63	9,195 62	5,125 01		
House rental	2,939 15	3,098 00		158 85	
Irrigation fees	545 50	537 50	8 00		
Irrigation sales	2,999 84	13,055 16		10,055 32	
Sale of trees, etc	21,406 08	16,927 92	4,478 16		
Fishing permits	2,401 20	1,968 30	432 90		
Ice permits	88 00	98 00		10 00	
Camping permits	341 00	122 00	219 00		
Rent of water-power	69,364 00	67,224 26	2,139 74		
Coal lands	414,248 05	421,759 95		7,511 90	
Mining fees	192,553 86	238,279 25		45,725 39	
Dredging leases	527 20	2,210 00		1,682 80	
Petroleum leases	1,047,994 37	391,855 98	656,138 39		
Hydraulic leases	2,817 34	3,988 29		1,170 95	
Quarrying leases	12,928 81	11,430 96	1,497 85		
Potash and alkali leases	4,052 52	2,031 87	2,020 65		
Tar sand leases	750 63	117 21	633 42		
Sand, stone and gravel permits	285 00	803 00		518 00	
Quartz leases	15,752 62	12,968 85	2,783 77		
Export tax on gold	16,574 25	16,366 79	207 46		
Free certificates for export of gold	3 50	4 50		1 00	
Antelope park	384 00	384 00			
Buffalo park	26,380 39	28,220 16		1,839 77	
Elk Island park	9,393 50	1,334 60	8,058 90		
Fort Anne park	1 00	6 00		5 00	
Glacier park	197 23	180 14	17 09		
Jasper park	35,122 72	29,942 39	5,180 33		
Lake Florence	66 00	60 00	6 00		
Point Pelee park	266 75	599 37		332 62	
Banff park	148,611 38	150,959 60		2,348 22	
Waterton Lakes park	6,442 82	5,484 08	958 74		
Yoho park	3,612 00	3,144 17	467 83		
Prince Albert park	594 73	379 77	214 96		
Kootenay park	14,431 51	13,729 64	701 87		
Brereton Lakes park	10 00	10 00			
Historic sites	30 00	33 00		3 00	
Vidal's Point recreational area	171 00	72 00	99 00		
	4,249,866 81	4,152,279 31	810,996 54	713,409 04	
Refunds	110,762 32	81,939 94	28,822 38		
Net totals	4,139,104 49	4,070,339 37	782,174 16	713,409 04	68,765 12

STATEMENT Showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1930.

Fiscal year	Homestead fees	Pre-emption fees	Improvements	Sales		Map sales, office and registration fees	Dominion Land Surveyors examination fees	Rents, survey fees, miscellaneous, and suspense account	Purchased, homestead inspection, cancellation and sundry fees	Timber dues
				Cash	Scrip					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872–73	6,960 00			19,170 20						109 25
1873–74	7,310 00			19,834 75				125 50		2,710 55
1874–75	11,510 00			13,666 90		129 00				2,335 25
1875–76	4,680 00			3,478 94	320 00					387 00
1876–77	2,250 00			1,085 86	136,955 16	4 00		100 00	40 00	320 00
1877–78	14,540 00			2,794 86	120,159 54		180 00		290 00	1,620 00
1878–79	17,690 00			4,998 39	210,904 84	81 00	310 00	13 70	410 00	325 00
1879–80	41,255 00	10,241 43		45,708 97	81,685 86	245 40	580 00	183 25	1,780 00	25,121 46
1880–81	20,450 00	10,801 75	269 00	71,170 17	70,828 30	985 40	420 00	37 58		32,028 34
1881–82	54,155 00	39,843 90	1,758 00	1,240,328 27	50,590 84	3,036 45	890 00	58 10		58,753 14
1882–83	73,015 00	54,725 00	7,114 91	516,092 21	33,638 40	3,109 50	890 00	501 77		90,066 46
1883–84	41,580 00	28,810 00	2,596 11	424,863 36	40,919 67	1,289 55	530 00	45,766 53	1,713 45	147,983 10
1884–85	25,645 00	17,100 00	2,328 75	199,275 32	45,875 60	1,621 82	370 00	50,068 57	2,685 00	87,474 99
1885–86	26,110 00	14,371 00	1,101 50	76,140 41	214,657 97	1,339 34	360 00	20,070 00	5,025 00	64,820 31
1886–87	19,614 00	6,887 93	1,971 55	48,175 76	337,640 19	1,171 39	240 00	44,561 00	7,778 40	65,111 74
1887–88	23,691 00	4,830 00	1,918 35	52,238 36	313,522 67	1,660 75	240 00	20,591 41	12,078 53	94,964 55
1888–89	39,460 00	10,550 00	4,128 48	57,513 16	318,238 57	1,410 16	220 00	10,389 57	20,402 50	90,290 00
1889–90	35,920 00	8,580 00	3,250 54	54,896 85	228,744 47	2,093 07	190 00	3,316 23	21,715 00	84,642 95
1890–91	29,164 10		6,302 61	91,664 98	171,425 14	1,854 78	88 00	7,951 05	16,790 00	102,902 71
1891–92	46,994 00		6,472 31	111,651 01	97,822 41	2,147 31	135 00	29,898 49	27,964 00	106,461 35
1892–93	37,689 74		7,113 50	96,171 67	77,231 18	975 20	82 00	18,509 35	22,015 50	105,865 24
1893–94	36,462 26		3,497 76	53,254 71	27,840 96	973 11		13,457 09	11,097 00	81,290 51
1894–95	29,664 88		3,567 90	37,293 71	23,269 62	695 99	40 00	6,271 77	6,566 90	74,079 20
1895–96	18,278 00		3,163 15	46,373 98	46,929 65	610 78	50 00	21,679 31	6,810 50	61,923 47
1896–97	21,179 00		3,737 01	49,335 53	16,929 38	795 05	70 00	11,129 72	8,527 50	68,992 82
1897–98	34,780 00		5,649 63	80,178 64	28,918 14	1,987 40	10 00	15,376 53	15,859 88	119,313 78
1898–99	58,235 00		4,297 62	116,594 35	21,307 58	1,266 05	20 00	67,450 95	20,850 40	155,360 63
1899–1900	72,690 00		4,835 81	103,247 58	88,756 22	1,258 85	190 00	31,154 04	21,688 00	126,345 82
1900–01	79,910 00		5,213 22	40,360 93	326,270 03	3,874 14	165 00	70,499 54	12,874 00	209,399 32
1901–02	144,425 00		8,481 46	66,950 21	169,767 13	5,792 96	370 00	71,993 30	663 00	207,790 90

1902-03	320,409 65	....	11,829 08	155,537 49	158,452 66	5,911 96	365 00	125,128 66	595 00	470,916 93
1903-04	255,772 36	....	15,119 47	196,750 15	189,705 08	5,549 13	463 50	81,246 46	1,081 00	397,344 33
1904-05	304,806 25	....	21,571 25	154,128 04	19,644 59	4,879 13	906 50	144,854 31	1,271 00	266,951 46
1905-06	417,834 25	....	31,795 19	442,588 69	7,654 57	6,042 34	474 00	141,345 30	1,046 25	292,684 53
1906-07 (9 months)	215,449 55	....	39,763 63	503,202 44	11,349 89	5,449 06	420 00	60,450 99	685 00	379,476 32
1907-08	301,693 73	....	71,139 47	656,303 03	92,311 24	7,727 29	690 00	148,914 00	1,283 50	473,608 94
1908-09	389,039 00	141,550 15	70,928 86	951,442 28	20,136 27	7,296 55	1,040 00	75,596 96	9,579 50	269,837 52
1909-10	415,232 00	174.250 00	105,009 07	1,239,037 33	9,973 84	9,135 49	1,500 00	99,967 27	14,028 30	377,856 45
1910-11	445,135 00	156,485 00	143,227 13	1,193,756 04	1,437 84	8,730 01	1,310 00	42,111 92	20,142 85	387,054 96
1911-12	391,703 12	102,070 00	184,825 92	1,967,182 85	3,256 99	11,239 14	1,400 00	44,280 89	14,745 50	400,668 61
1912-13	337,055 00	85,940 00	168,904 42	1,650,491 87	6,157 27	14,483 91	1,040 00	17,866 65	11,380 00	463,738 75
1913-14	317,412 00	61,660 00	187,052 46	1,303,587 54	240 00	16,056 07	1,350 00	40,148 65	8,402 00	378,365 33
1914-15	238,295 00	28,720 00	114,982 17	696,672 23	80 00	14,290 23	970 60	33,234 14	4,776 10	310,934 29
1915-16	170,350 00	22,760 00	112,782 70	1,090,842 36	....	11,485 83	470 00	19,495 98	3,475 00	378,960 68
1916-17	112,110 20	14,690 00	112,711 33	2,707,203 99	332 61	13,976 95	560 00	21,212 91	2,910 00	429,403 09
1917-18	83,180 00	7,870 00	89,371 59	3,046,091 55	131 47	12,066 22	250 00	26,513 84	2,200 00	482,006 25
1918-19	42,190 00	....	49,225 97	2,192,860 81	323 41	11,039 54	100 00	77,291 91	360 00	408,728 28
1919-20	67,460 00	....	78,913 74	2,799,605 09	80 00	17,134 19	255 00	28,535 19	340 00	589,780 21
1920-21	53,880 00	....	70,492 66	1,721,171 61	....	16,333 67	200 00	23,149 23	370 00	705,313 77
1921-22	73,540 00	....	56,084 83	761,849 89	....	23,352 07	170 00	26,285 90	3,713 00	683,490 99
1922-23	53,460 00	....	36,847 94	414,278 96	900 00	21,414 16	180 00	20,848 43	6,187 40	825,465 05
1923-24	38,640 00	....	31,930 25	404,952 00	160 00	15,652 17	20 00	25,791 21	8,131 73	847,772 60
1924-25	36,590 00	....	37,738 73	410,221 58	611 80	16,115 57	10 00	28,637 37	17,072 05	981,399 60
1925-26	46,900 00	....	46,330 00	467,600 87	....	19,473 96	....	41,760 21	18,808 10	1,098,692 53
1926-27	57,700 00	....	53,409 35	544,873 59	....	28,774 45	....	35,150 25	22,640 90	1,190,974 61
1927-28	72,551 00	....	59,971 75	732,323 76	....	34,467 59	....	54.998 28	20,924 41	1,388,140 48
1928-29	161,890 00	....	81,566 66	785,661 29	....	30,053 15	....	69,912 05	23,955 82	1,395,725 57
1929-30	175,080 00	....	61,289 88	428,123 90	26 67	36,021 51	....	163,675 96	29,077 90	1,131,024 43
Totals	6,670,665 09	1,002,736 16	2,233,584 67	33,362,851 27	3,824,115 72	464,565 79	20,784 60	2,279,559 27	494,806 87	19,675,106 40

STATEMENT Showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1930—*Continued*

Fiscal year	Grazing lands		Hay, coal, mining fees, stone quarries, export tax on gold, etc.		National parks	Colonization lands		Gross revenue	Refunds	Net revenue
	Cash	Scrip	Cash	Scrip		Cash	Scrip			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872–73								26,239 45		26,239 45
1873–74								29,980 80		29,980 80
1874–75								27,641 15		27,641 15
1875–76								8,865 94		8,865 94
1876–77								140,755 02		140,755 02
1877–78								139,584 40		139,584 40
1878–79								234,732 93		234,732 93
1879–80								206,801 37	4,636 08	202,165 29
1880–81								206,990 54	5,038 22	201,952 32
1881–82	2,245 00		40 00			354,036 17		1,805,734 87	10,687 55	1,795,047 32
1882–83	22,844 43		913 91			248,492 01		1,051,403 60	8,746 05	1,042,657 55
1883–84	11,370 60		640 90			253,713 40		1,001,776 67	9,220 50	992,556 17
1884–85	17,089 75		815 63			1,214 22		451,564 65	12,070 85	439,493 80
1885–86	29,562 51	3,131 08	1,284 83					457,973 95	63,389 12	394,584 83
1886–87	14,242 77	39,487 67	1,570 40	80 00				588,532 80	19,543 16	568,989 04
1887–88	5,922 47	23,023 28	2,273 73	80 00	2,951 58		10,000 00	569,986 68	6,277 66	563,709 02
1888–89	2,207 69	16,802 63	3,946 55		2,528 73		16,000 00	594,088 04	5,226 23	588,861 81
1889–90	1,305 57	9,021 63	9,242 08		1,094 37			464,018 76	8,209 74	455,809 02
1890–91	3,079 55	16,193 77	8,628 44	160 00	2,397 35	5 28	4,460 50	463,068 26	7,195 27	455,872 99
1891–92	3,726 80	17,222 60	5,616 85		3,648 45			459,760 58	15,291 39	444,469 19
1892–93	6.380 80	11,542 39	6,266 13		4,983 23			394,825 93	18,314 97	376,510 96
1893–94	5,740 79	7,687 86	6,243 15		2,523 92			250,069 12	4,544 01	245,525 11
1894–95	5,353 72	8,628 00	5,229 54		2,321 87			202,983 10	4,365 99	198,617 11
1895–96	7.071 86	6,255 90	5,813 51		2,734 82			227,694 93	8,368 79	219,326 14
1896–97	4,715 01	2,500 00	8,633 68		2,132 11			198,676 81	6,833 78	191,843 03
1897–98	4,728 58	510 39	699,383 01		3,045 65			1,009,741 63	4,678 55	1,005,063 08
1898–99	5,245 88		1,130,705 70		2,994 16			1,584,328 32	32,296 39	1,552,031 93
1899–1900	8,382 86	4,083 30	1,038,362 92	20 00	2,727 65			1,503,743 05	23,062 28	1,480,680 77
1900–01	4,726 28	14,671 99	1,102,127 33	20 00	4,047 31			1,874,159 09	18,368 85	1,855,790 24
1901–02	7,292 46	8,409 27	737,882 43		*2,861 13			1,432,679 25	27,165 55	1,405,513 70
1902–03	13,911 73	15,041 33	607,723 65		*5,063 69			1,890,886 83	21,519 84	1,869,366 99
1903–04	19,790 27	13,921 20	495,583 18		*9,498 48			1,681,824 70	36,721 75	1,645,102 95

1904–05	36,145 32	5,237 36	364,927 59	....	*14,059 55	....	....	1,339,382 35	25,786 90	1,313,595 45
1905–06	51,583 89	80 00	297,302 44	....	18,883 83	....	....	1,709,315 28	33,418 36	1,675,896 92
1906–07 (9 months)	43,711 91	400 00	214,257 10	....	*15,887 42	....	....	1,490,503 31	35,117 48	1,455,385 83
1907–08	43,211 78	4,048 01	266,415 31	....	27,232 87	....	....	2,094,579 17	115,080 04	1,979,499 13
1908–09	53,312 79	3,257 84	253,339 17	....	31,321 20	....	....	2,277,678 09	102,463 78	2,175,214 31
1909–10	67,807 01	5,081 47	459,870 29	....	43,697 61	....	....	3,022,446 13	121,431 15	2,901,014 98
1910–11	60,702 80	2,356 00	774,569 27	....	69,054 59	....	....	3,306,073 41	198,689 47	3,107,383 94
1911–12	69,519 41	1,520 00	729,126 56	....	56.497 74	....	....	3,978,036 73	197,631 35	3,780,405 38
1912–13	79,412 76	....	779,695 53	1,587 32	37,448 72	....	....	3,655,202 20	246,105 26	3,409,096 94
1913–14	84,926 15	320 00	865,499 12	....	48,800 33	....	....	3,313,819 65	277,309 33	3,036,510 32
1914–15	101,710 58	400 00	1,594,905 42	....	37,895 97	....	....	3,177,866 73	317,764 75	2,860,101 98
1915–16	118,955 02	160 00	476,408 82	....	37,493 53	....	....	2,443,639 92	143,942 57	2,299,697 35
1916–17	128,341 50	....	600,934 13	....	45,851 45	....	....	4.190,238 16	134,243 14	4,055,995 02
1917–18	125,300 69	240 00	630,427 95	....	52,160 52	....	....	4,557,810 08	113,680 44	4,444,129 64
1918–19	148,179 55	....	630,975 74	....	55,006 72	....	....	3,616,281 93	76,031 02	3,540,250 91
1919–20	183 661 96	....	896.413 40	....	76,742 07	....	....	4,738,920 85	116,149 03	4,622,671 82
1920–21	183,756 97	....	1,234,558 49	....	76,850 09	....	....	4,086,076 49	130,750 93	3,955,325 56
1921–22	144,344 67	....	1,071,395 56	....	74,302 68	....	....	2,918,529 59	119.079 58	2.799,450 01
1922–23	153 697 11	....	823 183 50	....	75,304 59	....	....	2,431,767 14	83,151 71	2,348,615 43
1923–24	141,871 05	....	723,762 59	....	115,163 42	....	....	2,353,847 02	71,983 12	2,281,863 90
1924–25	149,070 38	....	639,749 23	....	176,650 46	....	....	2,493,866 77	102,880 70	2 390,986 07
1925–26	166,387 97	....	793,357 73	....	180,886 12	....	....	2,880,197 49	76,684 27	2,803,513 22
1926–27	162,096 89	....	1,084,694 72	....	238,239 19	....	....	3,418,553 95	91,280 73	3,327,273 22
1927–28	161,044 56	....	963,164 14	480 00	275,342 59	....	....	3,763,408 56	74,333 97	3,689,074 59
1928–29	171,011 60	....	1,197,890 25	....	234,612 92	....	....	4,152.279 31	81,939 94	4,070.339 37
1929–30	162,688 49	....	1,816,954 56	....	245,930 18	....	....	4,249,893 48	110,762 32	4,139,131 16
Totals	3,199,390 19	241,235 06	26,062,706 16	2,427 32	2,418,870 86	857,461 08	30,460 50	102,841,327 01	3,579,563 91	99,261,763 10

*Including scrip.

STATEMENT Showing the Yearly Gross Cash Revenue from all Sources from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1930

Fiscal Year	Dominion Lands	School Lands	Seed Grain	Ordnance Lands	Fines and Forfeitures
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1910-11	3,302,279 57	1,614,733 93	153,351 14	6,009 34	4,052 22
1911-12	3,973,259 74	1,594,533 96	119,634 13	11,566 46	10,510 48
1912-13	3,647,457 61	1,621,508 11	171,342 87	60,607 80	7,150 35
1913-14	3,313,259 65	1,215,822 37	176,736 89	5,805 98	7,888 50
1914-15	3,177,386 73	943,717 00	68,263 56	4,416 64	5,828 00
1915-16	2,443,479 92	934,965 37	2,525,528 50	5,997 98	3,075 21
1916-17	4,189,905 55	1,699,370 06	3,652,729 05	5,553 26	2,184 72
1917-18	4,557,438 61	2,836,216 40	2,613,708 67	7,929 75	3,686 00
1918-19	3,615,958 52	5,087,875 81	1,378,275 76	4,819 27	35 00
1919-20	4,738,840 85	3,900,091 75	1,155,354 64	9,840 33	70 00
	36,959,266 75	21,448,834 76	12,014,925 21	122,546 81	44,480 48
1920-21	4,086,076 49	4,480,270 67	773,200 67	8,887 88	1,139 75
1921-22	2,918,529 59	2,335,726 83	372,350 89	8,446 48	2,912 73
1922-23	2,430,867 14	1,538,449 98	254,802 23	6,132 79	3,075 46
1923-24	2,353,687 02	1,511,518 09	274,227 20	57,505 97	2,467 53
1924-25	2,493,254 97	1,468,627 43	298,684 22	16,474 10	3,398 86
1925-26	2,880,197 49	2,052,415 11	309,646 01	13,045 18	2,613 87
1926-27	3,418,553 95	1,567,547 79	310,807 97	30,797 07	4,592 45
1927-28	3,762,928 56	2,085,300 76	313,193 83	14,221 02	3,622 98
1928-29	4,152,279 31	2,661,392 34	423,801 75	24,858 19	3,539 93
1929-30	4,249,866 81	2,291,191 71	352,065 36	30,308 90	4,019 44
	32,746,241 33	21,992,440 71	3,682,780 13	210,677 58	31,383 03
Increase	....	543,605 95	....	88,130 77	....
Decrease	4,213,025 42	....	8,332,145 08	....	13,097 45

STATEMENT Showing the Yearly Gross Cash Revenue from all Sources from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1930—*Concluded*

Fiscal year	Registration fees	Casual revenue	Chinese immigration revenue	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1910-11	1,378 19	11,336 06	....	5,093,140 45
1911-12	1,066 05	32,824 65	971,339 00	6,714,734 47
1912-13	1,241 25	22,873 55	3,549,242 00	9,081,423 54
1913-14	966 50	27,884 47	2,644,593 00	7,392,957 36
1914-15	969 85	11,738 10	588,124 00	4,800,443 88
1915-16	908 15	28,002 62	19,389 00	5,961,346 75
1916-17	796 85	15,618 26	140,487 00	9,706,644 75
1917-18	562 25	9,074 15	336,757 00	10,365,372 83
1918-19	789 22	12,381 71	....	10,100,135 29
1919-20	430 78	22,837 87	....	9,827,466 22
	9,109 09	194,571 44	8,249,931 00	79,043,665 54
1920-21	448 31	811,970 45	....	10,161,994 22
1921-22	524 64	20,128 63	....	5,658,619 79
1922-23	454 00	20,060 18	....	4,253,841 78
1923-24	603 30	28,317 00	....	4,228,326 14
1924-25	334 12	20,079 55	....	4,300,853 25
1925-26	920 12	12,294 75	....	5,271,132 53
1926-27	453 19	42,139 86	....	5,374,892 28
1927-28	350 79	14,378 32	....	6,193,996 26
1928-29	553 49	21,665 53	....	7,288,090 54
1929-30	608 59	14,125 54	....	6,942,186 35
	5,250 55	1,005,159 81	....	59,673,933 14
Increase	....	810,588 37	....	....
Decrease	3,858 54	....	8,249,931 00	19,369,732 40

Appended hereto are individual reports of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands; the Supervisory Mining Engineer; the Director of Forestry; the Commissioner, National Parks of Canada; the Director of Water Power and Reclamation; the Director of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch; and the Director General of Surveys. The Geodetic Survey, the Topographical Survey, the Water Power and Reclamation Service, the Forest Service, the National Parks of Canada Branch, and the North West Territories and Yukon Branch publish separate annual reports which review the work of the year in greater detail.

Your obedient servant,

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister.

November 1, 1930.

I

DOMINION LANDS

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER, J. W. MARTIN

An interesting feature of the transactions for the fiscal year, so far as Dominion lands were concerned, was the large number of homestead entries recorded, showing an advance over 1928-29 when there was also an exceptional increase. The entries granted totalled 17,504 as compared with 16,157 for the previous year, an increase of 1,347. Included in these entries were 4,952 second homesteads granted to settlers who had completed the duties in connection with their first homesteads by January 1, 1925, an increase of 261 as compared with the previous fiscal year. In addition to the homestead entries there were taken up 720 soldier grants, aggregating an approximate area of 115,200 acres.

Applications for patent were as follows:—

Number examined	5,845
New applications	3,188
Applications accepted and notifications issued	2,356
Certificates of recommendation sent out	39

Since the inauguration of the Seed Grain and Relief Adjustment Boards of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, under the legislation authorizing the adjustment or apportionment of seed grain, fodder, and relief indebtedness, there have been submitted to the various boards for investigation and recommendation some four thousand cases. Of this number about 1,900 have been finally dealt with by Order in Council, and a large proportion of these were disposed of during the last fiscal year. The open accounts covering Dominion advances and joint advances with the provinces number approximately 22,000, many of which may ultimately have to be disposed of through adjustment.

The report of the Timber and Grazing Lands Division indicates an increase of over sixty million feet board measure of lumber manufactured, and five million feet board measure marketed. There was an increase of over eighty-six thousand head of livestock grazed on Dominion Government leaseholds which now cover an area of nearly seven and a quarter million acres.

A general auction sale of school lands was held in the province of Saskatchewan, which was successful both as to the area disposed of and the price per acre realized. In the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba small auction sales were held comprising chiefly lands which had previously been held under sale.

The areas disposed of, with values realized, were as follows:—

Province	Area in acres	Amount realized	Average price per acre
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Saskatchewan	371,309 79	5,426,479 95	14 62
Alberta	28,373.27	342,504 35	12 07
Manitoba	4,198.15	49,738 29	11 85

The revenue derived from the disposal of mining rights on Dominion lands increased considerably during the past fiscal year. This increase was due to the interest manifested in leases issued for petroleum and natural gas purposes, principally in the province of Alberta. During the year the Department commenced the collection of royalty on oil produced from wells drilled on Dominion lands. The royalty provisions came into force on January 1, 1930, and during the months of January, February, and March over $33,000 was collected on this account. The number of producing wells has increased, and the total oil production from Dominion lands in the fiscal year was nearly one million barrels. The records of the Mining Lands Division show that there was an increase in production of coal, petroleum, natural gas, and gold from Dominion lands in the Prairie Provinces, and of silver and lead in Yukon Territory.

Following up the report of the Royal Commission which conducted an inquiry into the financial adjustments involved in the proposed transfer to Manitoba of its natural resources, an agreement between the Dominion and the province of Manitoba was concluded on December 14, 1929, under which the interest of the Crown in all Crown lands, mines, minerals, and royalties, and all sums due or payable for such lands, mines, minerals or royalties, were declared to belong to the province and the administration thereof was declared to be transferred to the province from and after the coming into force of the said agreement. Similar agreements have also been entered into with the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

It is expected that the governments of the western provinces will take over the administration of the natural resources within their respective boundaries during the coming fiscal year.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION LANDS, EDMONTON

Reports of Agencies

Agency	Homestead entries granted	Land sales	Applications for patent received	Land entries cancelled	Permits issued	
		Ordinary and school lands			Timber	Hay
Manitoba—						
Dauphin	432	14	177	193	411	467
*The Pas						
Winnipeg	295	81	142	605		
Saskatchewan—						
Moose Jaw	1,216	153	751	533	41	438
Prince Albert	4,873	167	845	1,992	1,026	881
Alberta—						
Calgary	409	68	115	295	242	104
†Cold Lake						
Edmonton	4,600	210	521	2,018	2,289	713
Grande Prairie	2,293	127	128	854	618	129
Lethbridge	222	71	74	98	11	6
Peace River	3,058	50	151	1,617	787	250
British Columbia—						
Kamloops	37	15	32	59	399	
Revelstoke	26	3	18	22	257	
New Westminster	36	36	29	35	195	

NOTE.—Owing to the fact that adjustments are being made from day to day (including restoration of cancelled entries and sales in some cases, and in other cases disallowance of entries reported by the various agents), these figures can only be taken as indicating approximately the business transacted at each agency.

*The Pas office is that of a Mining Recorder, who is also Sub-Agent. The returns from this office for the fiscal year were as follows: Mining locations 1,104; assessments, 36; rentals, 247.

†The Cold Lake office is that of a Mining Recorder. The returns from this office for the fiscal year were as follows:—Mining locations, 456; assessments, 6; maps, 261; searches, 687; rentals, 3.

HOMESTEAD INSPECTORS, PRINCIPAL WORK PERFORMED BY

Headquarters	Name	Land inspections made	Applications for patent	Miles travelled	
				Wagon	Rail
Manitoba—					
Dauphin	W. S. Gordon	190	......	7,787	5,617
“	W. J. Mayberry	554	64	10,267	1,943
“	Geo. L. Speers	386	109	4,083	9,165
Winnipeg	J. F. Drew	366	47	6,703	10,677
“	W. H. Gray	441	33	6,828	9,371
“	A. B. Jacobs	60	......	8,452	6,287
“	E. A. Koons	190	......	9,317	7,561
“	*A. W. Love	73	......	602	2,220
“	*Gust Mager	34	......	918	1,114
“	F. L. Morton	429	57	5,773	9,713
“	J. H. Thompson	172	......	6,007	6,713
“	W. H. Wardrop	318	......	7,760	3,829
“	W. A. Willets	205	......	2,937	6,043
“	Thos. P. Williams	320	......	3,982	9,0[illegible]6½
Saskatchewan—					
Moose Jaw	C. E. Barr	1,619	24	12,204	34
“	F. J. Bigg	1,046	18	10,522	1,087
“	W. A. Brown	901	25	11,451	582
“	J. C. deBalinhard	734	56	15,850	3,589
“	J. Furnis	495	4	8,967	138
“	*E. L. J. Jaycock	951	15	12,864	841
“	F. M. Lambert	843	43	9,752	663
“	G. H. Lydiard	1,569	10	16,031	1,412
“	T. M. Morgan	601	5	7,661	1,022
“	T. A. Underwood	1,736	29	18,268	1,297
Prince Albert	*F. Cummings	463	3	5,396	2,426
“	*H. J. Dorrance	400	75	4,515	3,962
“	H. A. Gleeson	489	47	12,444	4,002
“	A. E. Mosses	951	43	17,632	2,633
“	Fred McKenzie	650	50	8,337	3,516
“	S. Taylor	577	21	11,485	1,541
“	E.H.E. Webb-Bowen	682	69	5,871	3,054
“	W. W. Whelan	701	20	11,961	1,770
Alberta—					
Calgary	*R. A. Kembry	642	7	11,643	2,155
“	D. H. Minchin	334	11	8,422	1,447
“	Jas. Nurcombe	1,753	32	15,027	4,009½
“	H. B. Stickney	862	8	13,419	1,132
“	Wm. Tempany	772	12	18,661	474
Edmonton	W. E. Bristow	164	......	7,953	3,250
“	I. S. Doze	328	26	4,188	3,957
“	J. P. Duggan	387	40	3,531	3,580
“	D. A. McKay	370	3	3,801	6,465
“	*J. E. McMullen	51	......	792	905
“	A. McMillan	288	2	16,592	3,502
“	*J. D. McMillan	92	5	1,371	945
“	J. F. McLeod	377	......	11,130	2,609
“	H. S. McCowan	382	2	13,537	272
“	F. W. Neilson	456	22	4,701	2,682
“	A. Sullivan	567	35	10,220	2,723
“	R. S. Wyllie	321	20	12,982	622
Grande Prairie	T. M. Newton	544	30	13,601	......
“	L. T. Smith	705	35	15,567	350
Lethbridge	H. L. Bowyer	440	......	11,546	1,180
“	D. E. Wilcox	1,180	19	13,793	1,146
Peace River	S. Grimwood	538	24	11,271	2,107
“	D. S. Hayden	435	8	10,014	1,732
British Columbia—					
Kamloops	J. M. Benzie	413	23	6,392	1,438
“	P. C. Campbell	377	......	8,082	1,195
Revelstoke	†Henry Cook	......	......	......	......
“	W. E. Smith	120	5	5,823	4,735

*Homestead Inspector employed for portion of year only.

†Henry Cook absent all year on sick leave.

REVENUES COLLECTED AT DOMINION LAND AGENCIES CLASSIFIED UNDER THE VARIOUS HEADINGS

Agency	Agent	Land Patents Division	Timber and Grazing Division	Reclamation Service
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	L. P. O. Noel	7,724 84	885 24	194 22
Dauphin	E. Widmeyer	6,443 17	14,898 04	....
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw	J. A. Reid	293,621 88	58,639 30	956 59
Prince Albert	L. C. Paterson	80,506 26	130,158 27	56 70
Alberta—				
Lethbridge	E. F. Layton	48,941 66	40,034 47	50 15
Calgary	E. H. Crockett	26,571 66	63,430 74	54 49
Edmonton	A. Norquay	67,734 33	252,434 17	696 63
Grande Prairie	H. W. Clarke	28,589 12	6,084 93	....
Peace River	R. Cruickshank	38,278 25	6,823 41	....
British Columbia—				
Kamloops	H. J. Parker	2,955 86	85,269 44	....
Revelstoke	T. J. Wadman	941 81	30,722 47	....
New Westminster	E. Walmsley	9,206 83	298,737 18	....

REVENUE COLLECTED AT DOMINION LAND AGENCIES *(Concluded)*

Agency	Agent	Mining Lands Division	School Lands Division	Miscellaneous	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba—					
Winnipeg	L. P. O. Noel	48,927 51	3,207 38	1,482 34	62,421 53
Dauphin	E. Widmeyer	7,896 71	2,481 93	39 45	31,759 30
Saskatchewan—					
Moose Jaw	J. A. Reid	17,337 55	120,394 69	157,115 62	648,065 63
Prince Albert	L. C. Paterson	26,386 88	34,956 28	8,519 84	280,584 23
Alberta—					
Lethbridge	E. F. Layton	323,925 85	46,459 03	9,676 39	469,087 55
Calgary	E. H. Crockett	636,902 11	102,397 94	2,365 16	831,722 10
Edmonton	A. Norquay	254,437 30	47,185 49	1,737 32	624,225 24
Grande Prairie	H. W. Clarke	270 90	25,940 58	1,062 53	61,948 06
Peace River	R. Cruickshank	5,088 45	1,316 09	258 95	51,765 15
British Columbia—					
Kamloops	H. J. Parker	3,080 13	....	....	91,305 43
Revelstoke	T. J. Wadman	57 50	....	....	31,721 78
New Westminster	E. Walmsley	8,276 11	....	....	316,220 12

Land Patents

LETTERS PATENT

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, there were 5,997 letters patent issued, covering a total area of 832,665 acres, divided according to provinces as follows:—

Province	Patents	Acres
Manitoba	604	81,898
Saskatchewan	2,621	376,784
Alberta	2,338	349,240
British Columbia	425	24,558
Yukon Territory	2	180
Northwest Territories	7	5
Totals	5,997	832,665

The various kinds of grants are summarized below and are later dealt with in detail in statements A to G, inclusive:—

Grants	Patents	Acres
Homesteads	2,164	330,611
Sales	957	99,808
Pre-emptions	432	68,718
Purchased homesteads	42	5,476
Railways	457	21,686
Special grants	1,409	199,638
Northwest half-breed grants	29	3,635
Licences of occupation	3	2
Soldier grants	328	50,287
Hudson's Bay Company grants	175	52,802
Manitoba Act grants	1	2
Totals	5,997	832,665

There was a decrease of eighteen letters patent and a decrease in the area patented of 112,539 acres, as compared with the previous year.

Since May, 1873, there have been issued 491,454 letters patent, aggregating an area of 107,126,520 acres. Those issued since July, 1883, are of record in the Land Patents and Records Division, and number about 476,357.

LANDS DISPOSED OF

Seventeen thousand five hundred and four (17,504) homestead entries (including 4,952 second homesteads) were granted, aggregating an approximate area of 2,800,640 acres, made up by provinces as follows: Manitoba, 727; Saskatchewan, 6,089; Alberta, 9,795; British Columbia, 893; total, 17,504.

There was an increase of 1,347 in the number of homestead entries granted as compared with the previous year.

By land agencies the 17,504 homestead entries are made up as follows:—

Manitoba.—Dauphin, 432; Winnipeg, 295; total, 727.

Saskatchewan.—Moose Jaw, 1,216; Prince Albert, 4,873; total, 6,089.

Alberta.—Calgary, 410; Edmonton, 4,603; Grande Prairie, 1,801; Lethbridge, 222; Peace River, 2,759; total, 9,795.

British Columbia.—Grande Prairie, 492; Kamloops, 37; New Westminster, 36; Peace River, 302; Revelstoke, 26; total, 893.

The 17,504 homestead entries represented 50,406 persons as compiled from information obtained from each entrant. Of these entries 3,750 were made by residents of the several provinces of the Dominion; 2,066 by persons who had previously obtained homestead entries which had been cancelled by default or at the request of the entrant, in order, in most cases, that he might enter for other lands; 1,049 were made by persons from the British Isles; 1,294 by persons from the United States; 450 by Austrians; 208 by Hungarians; 460 by Russians; 43 by Finlanders; 364 by Norwegians; 38 by Swiss; 34 by Frenchmen; 24 by Belgians; 240 by Swedes; 495 by Germans; 101 by Roumanians; 1,384 by Poles; 179 by Danes; 373 by citizens of various other countries and 4,952 were second homesteads.

There were 720 soldier grant entries made during the year, aggregating approximately 115,200 acres made up as follows:—

	Number of entries	Acres
Manitoba	19	3,040
Saskatchewan	224	35,840
Alberta	422	67,520
British Columbia (Railway Belt and Peace River Block)	55	8,800
Totals	720	115,200

By land agencies the soldier grants were as follows:—

Manitoba.—Dauphin, 7; Winnipeg, 12; total, 19.

Saskatchewan.—Moose Jaw, 52; Prince Albert, 172; total, 224.

Alberta.—Calgary, 24; Edmonton, 164; Grande Prairie, 94; Lethbridge, 3; Peace River, 137; total, 422.

British Columbia.—(Railway Belt and Peace River Block) Grande Prairie, 30; Kamloops, 2; New Westminster, 7; Peace River, 12; Revelstoke, 4; total, 55.

There were 4,952 second homestead entries made during the year, aggregating approximately 792,320 acres, made up as follows:—

	Number of entries	Acres
Manitoba	182	29,120
Saskatchewan	2,061	329,760
Alberta	2,470	395,200
British Columbia (Railway Belt and Peace River Block)	239	38,240
Totals	4,952	792,320

By land agencies the 4,952 second homestead entries are made up as follows:—

Manitoba.—Dauphin, 107; Winnipeg, 75; total, 182.

Saskatchewan.—Moose Jaw, 626; Prince Albert, 1,435; total, 2,061.

Alberta.—Lethbridge, 121; Calgary, 202; Edmonton, 1,090; Grande Prairie, 471; Peace River, 586; total, 2,470.

British Columbia.—Grande Prairie, 138; Peace River, 73; Revelstoke, 7; Kamloops, 15; New Westminster, 6; total, 239.

CANCELLED ENTRIES

There were cancelled 8,042 entries as follows:—

—	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Homesteads	552	2,261	3,823	202
Soldier grant entries	153	199	365	29
Pre-emptions		177	177	
Purchased homesteads		19	10	
Sales	7	24	39	5
Totals	712	2,680	4,414	236

Value of improvements collected on cancelled homesteads: 762 refunds, $41,447.81.

NEWLY SURVEYED LANDS THROWN OPEN TO HOMESTEAD ENTRY

Newly surveyed lands comprised in 37 townships were made available for homestead entry as follows:—

Manitoba.—Dauphin, in 4 townships.

Saskatchewan.—Moose Jaw, in 1 township; Prince Albert, in 2 townships; total, 3 townships.

Alberta.—Peace River, in 6 townships; Edmonton, in 1 township; Grande Prairie, in 21 townships; total, 28 townships.

British Columbia.—Grande Prairie, in 2 townships.

STATEMENT A—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories, British Columbia and Yukon Territory

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930		From April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	British Columbia homesteads	73	6,254	121	11,400
2	British Columbia sales	13	757	13	167
3	Drainage sales	7	389	12	609
4	Forestry sales	4	34		
5	Homesteads	2,065	320,258	2,058	317,974
6	Homesteads, Peace River Block	25	3,939	27	4,225
7	Hudson's Bay Co.	175	52,802	112	29,865
8	Licences of occupation	3	2	3	9
9	Manitoba Act grant	1	2		
10	Military bounty grants			2	320
11	Military homesteads			2	621
12	Mining lands sales			2	97
13	Northwest half-breed grants	29	3,635	28	5,346
14	Ordnance land sale	1	4		
15	Parish sales	1	114	1	
16	Pre-emption sales	432	68,718	710	112,364
17	Purchased homesteads	42	5,476	58	8,444
18	Quit claim, drainage sales			1	127
19	Quit claim, sales			6	253
20	Quit claim, special grants	72		53	242
	Railways—				
21	Alberta and Great Waterways			1	3
22	Calgary and Edmonton Railway (minerals only)	101			
23	Canadian National Railway	12	139		
24	Canadian Northern Railway	35	11,312	206	95,330
25	Canadian Northern Alberta Railway	2	24		
26	Canadian Northern Pacific Railway	102	1,926		
27	Canadian Northern Western Railway	7	156		
28	Canadian Pacific Railway	178	3,720	45	709
29	Canadian Pacific Railway, subsidy grant	1	136		
30	Canadian Pacific Railway road-bed and station grounds			3	158
31	Central Canada Railway	3	14		
32	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	4	58		
33	Kettle Valley Railway	1	5		
34	Lacombe and North Western Railway			1	6
35	Manitoba Northern Railway	2	34		
36	Manitoba and South Eastern Railway	8	4,156		
37	Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway	1	6		
38	Sales	278	18,708	196	12,104
39	Sales, Peace River Block	4	174	2	143
40	School lands sales	648	79,608	543	74,151
41	Soldier grants	317	48,580	350	53,558
42	Soldier grants, Peace River Block	11	1,707	16	2,513
43	Special grants	1,290	194,987	1,417	211,894
44	Special grants (minerals only, 160 acres)			1	
45	Special grants, Peace River Block	29	4,651	16	2,561
46	Special grants (timber only, 3,709 acres)	18		3	
47	Yukon Territory homesteads	1	160		
48	Yukon Territory sales	1	20	5	11
49	Yukon Territory special grants			1	
	Totals	5,997	832,665	6,015	945,204

STATEMENT B—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Manitoba

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930		From April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	Homesteads	203	30,269	273	40,744
2	Hudson's Bay Co.	2	648		
3	Manitoba Act grant	1	2		
4	Mining lands sales			2	97
5	Parish sales	1	114	1	
6	Quit claim, sales			3	168
7	Quit claim, special grants	6		40	160
	Railways—				
8	Canadian National Railway	1	10		
9	Canadian Northern Railway	1	3		
10	Canadian Pacific Railway	28	110	1	1
11	Canadian Pacific Railway road-bed and station grounds			1	2
12	Manitoba Northern Railway	2	34		
13	Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway	1	6		
14	Sales	36	1,283	42	1,615
15	School lands sales	21	2,545	26	3,496
16	Soldier grants	45	7,022	53	8,265
17	Special grants	256	39,852	117	18,007
	Totals	604	81,898	559	72,555

STATEMENT C—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Saskatchewan

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930		From April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	Drainage sales	1	23	6	239
2	Forestry sales	1	2		
3	Homesteads	1,158	180,471	1,096	169,274
4	Hudson's Bay Co.	6	1,798	10	2,715
5	Licences of occupation	3	2	2	8
6	Military bounty grants			2	320
7	Military homesteads			1	302
8	Northwest half-breed grants	28	3,595	28	5,346
9	Pre-emption sales	366	58,168	585	92,508
10	Purchased homesteads	27	3,945	46	7,220
11	Quit claim, sales			1	48
12	Quit claim, special grants	49			
	Railways—				
13	Canadian National Railway	1	6		
14	Canadian Northern Railway	24	6,879	206	95,330
15	Canadian Pacific Railway	17	287		
16	Canadian Pacific Railway, subsidy grant	1	136		
17	Manitoba and South Eastern Railway	8	4,156		
18	Sales	104	5,072	62	3,283
19	School lands sales	345	41,467	278	38,382
20	Soldier grants	169	26,575	174	27,464
21	Special grants	313	44,202	662	95,174
	Totals	2,621	376,784	3,159	537,613

STATEMENT D—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in Alberta

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930		From April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	Drainage sales	6	366	6	370
2	Forestry sales	2	30		
3	Homesteads	704	109,518	689	107,956
4	Hudson's Bay Co.	167	50,356	102	27,150
5	Licences of occupation			1	1
6	Military homesteads			1	319
7	Northwest half-breed grants	1	40		
8	Pre-emption sales	66	10,550	125	19,856
9	Purchased homesteads	9	1,429	7	1,127
10	Quit claim, drainage sales			1	127
11	Quit claim, sales			2	37
12	Quit claim, special grants	17		13	82
	Railways:				
13	Alberta and Great Waterways Railway			1	3
14	Calgary and Edmonton Railway (minerals only)	101			
15	Canadian National Railway	9	114		
16	Canadian Northern Railway	10	4,430		
17	Canadian Northern Alberta Railway	2	24		
18	Canadian Northern Western Railway	7	156		
19	Canadian Pacific Railway	15	287		
20	Central Canada Railway	3	14		
21	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	4	58		
22	Lacombe and North Western Railway			1	6
23	Sales	131	12,348	89	7,204
24	School lands sales	282	35,596	239	32,273
25	Soldier grants	94	14,297	104	16,091
26	Special grants	708	109,627	614	96,099
27	Special grants (minerals only, 160 acres)			1	
	Totals	2,338	349,240	1,996	308,701

STATEMENT E—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands in British Columbia

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930		From April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	British Columbia homesteads	73	6,254	121	11,400
2	British Columbia sales	13	757	13	167
3	Forestry sales	1	2		
4	Homesteads, Peace River Block	25	3,939	27	4,225
5	Ordnance land sale	1	4		
6	Purchased homesteads	6	102	5	97
	Railways—				
7	Canadian National Railway	1	9		
8	Canadian Northern Pacific Railway	102	1,926		
9	Canadian Pacific Railway	118	3,036	44	708
10	Canadian Pacific Railway road-bed and station grounds			2	156
11	Kettle Valley Railway	1	5		
12	Sales, Peace River Block	4	174	2	143
13	Soldier grants	9	686	19	1,738
14	Soldier grants, Peace River Block	11	1,707	16	2,513
15	Special grants	13	1,306	24	2,614
16	Special grants, Peace River Block	29	4,651	16	2,561
17	Special grants (timber only, 3,709 acres)	18		3	
	Totals	425	24,558	292	26,322

STATEMENTS F AND G—Letters patent issued covering Dominion Lands

F—IN YUKON TERRITORY

No.	Nature of Grant	From April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930		From April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	Yukon Territory homesteads	1	160	....	....
2	Yukon Territory sales	1	20	5	11
3	Yukon Territory special grants	....	....	1	....
	Totals	2	180	6	11

G—IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

No.	Nature of grant	From April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930		From April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929	
		Patents	Acres	Patents	Acres
1	Sales	7	5	3	2

STATEMENT H—Number of Homestead Entries made during the Fiscal Year 1929-30, ending March 31, 1930, the Nationality of the Homesteaders and the Provinces in which the entries were made

Country of origin	Provinces				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canada—					
Yukon Territory	......		3	......	3
Ontario	27	313	391	86	817
Quebec	9	132	316	11	468
Nova Scotia	2	33	48	9	92
New Brunswick	2	14	26	2	44
Prince Edward Island	2	24	18	3	47
Manitoba	150	238	248	34	670
Saskatchewan	9	578	253	42	882
Alberta	1	47	576	39	663
British Columbia	......	8	35	21	64
Persons who had previous entry	78	525	1,368	95	2,066
Newfoundland	......	4	8	......	12
United States	21	422	768	83	1,294
England	18	224	375	62	679
Scotland	6	78	114	26	224
Ireland	1	41	89	15	146
France	2	9	23	......	34
Belgium	2	9	13	......	24
Switzerland	......	10	22	6	38
Italy	......	3	14	1	18
Roumania	2	29	67	3	101
Syria	1	......	1	......	2
Germany	10	227	253	5	495
Austria	99	142	202	7	450
Holland	1	8	41	2	52
Denmark	1	31	137	10	179
Iceland	3	5	......	......	8
Sweden	6	73	144	17	240
Norway	2	111	212	39	364
Carried forward	455	3,228	5,865	618	10,177

Country of origin	Provinces				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Brought forward	455	3,228	5,865	618	10,177
Russia	17	170	269	4	460
Bermuda	......	1	......	......	1
Argentine Republic	......	1	2	......	3
Bulgaria	......	1	2	......	3
China	......	......	2	......	2
Japan	......	......	1	......	1
Arabia	......	1	......	......	1
Australia	......	1	1	......	2
New Zealand	......	......	1	......	1
India	1	1	1	1	4
West Indies	......	......	4	......	4
Greece	......	......	1	......	1
Poland	48	334	994	8	1,384
Finland	1	4	34	4	43
Free City of Danzig	......	1	......	......	1
Czecho-Slovakia	10	25	80	11	126
Hungary	11	120	75	2	208
Jugo-Slavia	1	7	31	2	41
Wales	......	13	38	3	54
Esthonia	......	1	3	......	4
Assyria	1	2	......	......	3
Lithuania	......	7	14	......	21
Central America	......	......	1	......	1
Mauritius Islands	......	......	1	......	1
Mexico	......	......	1	......	1
Luxembourg	......	......	1	......	1
Straits Settlement	......	......	1	......	1
Africa	......	......	2	1	3
Second Homesteads	182	2,061	2,470	239	4,952
Total	727	6,089	9,795	893	17,504

Number of souls represented by above entries, 50,406.

STATEMENT I—Number of Homestead Entries made in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia during the Fiscal Year by persons coming from the United States

State	Provinces				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Alabama			1		1
Alaska			1		1
Arizona		1	1		2
Arkansas		1	2	1	4
California		3	2	1	6
Carolina, North			2		2
Colorado		4	9	1	14
Connecticut		1	1		2
Dakota, North	4	103	102	15	24
Dakota, South	1	21	55	3	80
Florida			1		1
Georgia		1	1		2
Idaho	1	1	14	1	17
Illinois	1	19	31	2	53
Indiana	1	5	13	2	21
Iowa	2	18	47	8	75
Kansas	1	8	30	1	40
Kentucky		2	3	1	6
Louisiana			1		1
Maine	1	3	9	1	14
Massachusetts		9	17	2	28
Michigan		21	39	6	66
Carried forward	12	221	382	45	660
Brought forward	12	221	382	45	660
Minnesota	2	99	131	16	248
Mississippi		2	3	1	6
Missouri	1	4	19	3	27
Montana	1	11	23	1	36
Nebraska		6	30	2	38
Nevada			1		1
New Hampshire		7	2		9
New Jersey		2			2
New York		8	15		23
Ohio	1	3	17	2	23
Oklahoma	1	7	16	3	27
Oregon		3	18		21
Pennsylvania		7	8	2	17
Rhode Island			6		6
Tennessee			5		5
Texas		3	7	1	11
Vermont		3	1	1	5
Virginia		1	2		3
Virginia, West		1	3		4
Washington	1	5	32	2	40
Wisconsin	1	29	41	4	75
Wyoming	1		6		7
Total	21	422	768	83	1,294

STATEMENT J—Number of Homestead Entries made during the Fiscal Year, as compared with the previous Fiscal Year

Agency	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Total
	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	
Calgary					410	545			
Dauphin	432	338							
Edmonton					4,603	3,646			
Grande Prairie					1,801	1,916	492	352	
Kamloops							37	23	
Lethbridge					222	297			
Moose Jaw			1,216	1,611					
New Westminster							36	55	
Peace River					2,759	2,529	302	323	
Prince Albert			4,873	4,197					
Revelstoke							26	20	
Winnipeg	295	305							
Fiscal year 1929-1930									17,504
Fiscal year 1928-1929									16,157
Net increase									1,347
Total	727	643	6,089	5,808	9,795	8,933	893	773	

STATEMENT K—Number of Soldier Entries made during the Fiscal Year, as compared with the previous Fiscal Year

Agency	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Total
	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	
Calgary					24	34			
Dauphin	7	6							
Edmonton					164	143			
Grande Prairie					94	95	30	24	
Kamloops							2	3	
Lethbridge					3	4			
Moose Jaw			52	93					
New Westminster							7	2	
Peace River					137	137	12	21	
Prince Albert			172	156					
Revelstoke							4	2	
Winnipeg	12	22							
Fiscal year 1929-1930									720
Fiscal year 1928-1929									742
Net decrease									22
Totals	19	28	224	249	422	413	55	52	

School Lands

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, school lands were disposed of by public auction and private sale in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta as follows:—

MANITOBA

How disposed of	Area in acres	Sale price	Average per acre
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By public auction	4,198·15	49,738 29	11 85
By private sale in accordance with provisions of Dominion Lands Act	32·82	664 90	20 26
Totals	4,230·97	50,403 19	11 91

SASKATCHEWAN

How disposed of	Area in acres	Sale price	Average per acre
By public auction	371,309·79	5,426,479 95[1]	14 62
By private sale in accordance with provisions of Dominion Lands Act	700·94	8,873 75	12 66
Total	372,010·73	5,435,353 70	14 61

ALBERTA

How disposed of	Area in acres	Sale price	Average per acre
By public auction	28,373·27	342,504 35	12 07
By private sale in accordance with provisions of Dominion Lands Act	303·66	3,488 08	11 49
Total	28,676·93	345,992 43	12 06

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[1] Includes the sale price of 103 town lots—$5,330.

After making the necessary deductions for cancelled sales and adjustments in regard to alterations in areas, the approximate net areas and values of school lands and town lots disposed of to March 31, 1930, were as follows:—

Province	Area in acres	Sale price	Average per acre	Sale price of town lots
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba	635,480·74	6,101,913 80	9 60	5,240 00
Saskatchewan	2,119,796·68	33,198,820 73	15 66	17,976 00
Alberta	1,234,647 53	17,554,966 53	14 22	39,765 00

The number of permits and leases issued, the number of leases in good standing, and the combined revenue derived therefrom for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta for the fiscal year were as follows:—

—	Permits issued	Leases issued	Leases in good standing	Revenue derived
				$ cts.
Grazing	5,329			60,362 12
Cultivation	365			19,357 82
Hay	1,410			3,832 34
Timber	385			26,300 30
Coal		13	76	20,377 49
Petroleum and natural gas		168	1,064	101,864 17
Special		2	38	847 50

Registration Fees.—During the fiscal year 705 assignments of sales and leases were registered, comprising lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The fees amounted to $2,591.45.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENTS

The total net revenue collected for the fiscal year was as follows:—

Manitoba	$ 35,321 31
Saskatchewan	1,413,230 16
Alberta	812,214 31
	$ 2,260,765 78

The revenues collected for the fiscal year (less principal moneys and less expenditure) and paid to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, were as follows:—

Province	Revenue other than principal moneys	Expenditure	Amount paid to province
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba	18,517 52	18,446 37	87 18
Saskatchewan	358,298 15	54,762 40	303,535 75
Alberta	449,070 48	37,086 69	411,983 77

The balance standing to the credit of the School Lands Fund for each province as on March 31, 1930, and the interest paid on the investment for the fiscal year 1929-30 were as follows:—

Province	Total amount at credit of fund	Amount invested in debenture stock	Interest paid on investments
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba	5,905,584 82	5,905,000 00	294,525 00
Saskatchewan	17,724,632 89	17,724,000 00	853,225 00
Alberta	9,500,822 68	9,500,000 00	459,175 00

Statements herewith lettered A. B, and C respectively show the revenue collected from each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta for the fiscal year, duly classified.

Statements herewith lettered D, E, and F respectively show the balance standing to the credit of the School Lands Fund for each province as on March 31, 1930, after deducting amounts invested in debenture stock as provided for by Order in Council.

STATEMENT A—Manitoba School Lands—Revenue collected for fiscal year

Source	Gross totals		Refunds	Net totals
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sales—Principal		16,895 56	4 59	16,890 97
Interest		7,465 83		7,465 83
Cultivation	1,471 00			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	27 00	1,444 00	82 50	1,361 50
Grazing	2,684 26			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	296 00	2,388 26	55 43	2,332 83
Timber	5,543 68			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	120 00	5,423 68	804 34	4,619 34
Hay	2,364 99			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	545 00	1,819 99	71 75	1,748 24
Petroleum and natural gas		531 00	306 00	225 00
Registration fees		19 00		19 00
Miscellaneous		863 60	205 00	658 60
Totals		36,850 92	1,529 61	35,321 31

STATEMENT B—Saskatchewan School Lands—Revenue collected for fiscal year

Source	Gross totals		Refunds	Net totals
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sales—Principal	1,081,992 89			
Less adjustments	1,901 77	1,080,091 12	1,635 31	1,078,455 81
Interest	284,888 37			
Add adjustments	1,655 94	286,544 31	1,377 78	285,166 53
Cultivation	16,568 96			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	290 00	16,278 96	742 75	15,536 21
Grazing	40,397 15			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	3,338 00	37,059 15	144 35	36,914 80
Timber	2,909 66			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	164 00	2,745 66	332 17	2,413 49
Hay	2,012 00			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	557 00	1,455 00	67 00	1,388 00
Coal		941 50		941 50
Petroleum and natural gas		2,269 23	775 00	1,494 23
Registration fees		811 80	20 00	791 80
Miscellaneous	5,988 04			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	1 00			
Less adjustments	6 25	5,980 79	15,853 00	−9,872 21
Totals		1,434,177 52	20,947 36	1,413,230 16

STATEMENT C—Alberta School Lands—Revenue collected for fiscal year

Source	Gross totals		Refunds	Net totals
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sales—Principal	377,855 16			
Less adjustments	720 01	377,135 15	848 75	376,286 40
Interest	271,131 94			
Add adjustments	979 09	272,111 03	98 29	272,012 74
Cultivation	2,711 53			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	48 00	2,663 53	203 42	2,460 11
Grazing	23,051 31			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	1,695 00	21,356 31	241 82	21,114 49
Timber	19,799 57			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	101 00	19,698 57	431 10	19,267 47
Hay	1,040 10			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	308 00	732 10	36 00	696 10
Coal		19,465 99	30 00	19,435 99
Petroleum and natural gas	102,857 36			
Add adjustments	2 91	102,860 27	2,715 33	100,144 94
Registration fees	1,884 55			
Less adjustments	9 91	1,874 64	93 99	1,780 65
Miscellaneous	2,266 68			
Less office fees transferred to Dominion Lands	1 00	2,265 68	3,250 26	−984 58
Totals		820,163 27	7,948 96	812,214 31

STATEMENT D—Revenue and Expenditure—Manitoba School Lands, 1929-30

Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance April 1, 1929		709 88
" sales		24,356 80
" cultivation permits		1,361 50
" timber dues, hay dues, grazing rent, coal, petroleum and miscellaneous		9,584 01
" registration fees		19 00
" interest on fund		87 18
To cost of management at Ottawa	13,123 79	
" outside salaries, printing and stationery, advertising and general expenses	5,322 58	
" interest paid to Manitoba Government	87 18	
" investments in debenture stock	17,000 00	
" balance March 31, 1930	584 82	
Totals	36,118 37	36,118 37

STATEMENT E—Revenue and Expenditure—Saskatchewan School Lands, 1929-30

Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1929		1,177 08
" sales		1,363,622 34
" cultivation permits		15,536 21
" timber dues, hay dues, grazing rent, coal, petroleum and miscellaneous		33,279 81
" registration fees		791 80
" interest on fund		23,523 80
To cost of management at Ottawa	39,371 31	
" outside salaries, printing and stationery, advertising and general expenses	15,391 09	
" revenue and interest paid to Saskatchewan Government	303,535 75	
" investments in debenture stock	1,079,000 00	
" balance March 31, 1930	632 89	
Totals	1,437,931 04	1,437,931 04

STATEMENT F—Revenue and Expenditure—Alberta School Lands, 1929-30

Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1929		536 28
" sales		648,299 14
" cultivation permits		2,460 11
" timber dues, hay dues, grazing rent, coal, petroleum and miscellaneous		159,674 41
" registration fees		1,780 65
" interest on fund		13,142 57
To cost of management at Ottawa	26,247 50	
" outside salaries, printing and stationery, advertising and general expenses	10,839 19	
" revenue and interest paid to Alberta Government	411,983 79	
" investments in debenture stock	376,000 00	
" balance on March 31, 1930	822 68	
Totals	825,893 16	825,893 16

Mining Lands

In all probability the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, will be the last that the annual report of the Mining Lands Division will cover the activities for twelve months with respect to the disposal of mining rights in the three Prairie Provinces and in connection with certain minerals in the Railway Belt and Peace River Block, province of British Columbia, due to the enactment of legislation providing for the transfer of the administration of these resources to the respective provinces.

The greatest activity during the past fiscal year, so far as the disposal of mining rights is concerned, was in connection with petroleum and natural gas leases, particularly in the province of Alberta, but the mining of coal still holds first place as regards production of minerals. The preliminary figures show that there were 7,728,453 tons of coal mined in the West, outside of British Columbia, during the calendar year 1929.

The Central Manitoba Mines Limited continued operations of their mine and mill in central Manitoba. During the year 1930 part of the metallurgical works of the Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting Company, operating the Flin Flon mine, will be in operation.

The aeroplane was again used extensively for prospecting and exploring purposes by several mining companies engaged in the search for new prospects in the Northwest Territories, and extensive development work was carried on by one company on a group of mineral claims situated south of Great Slave lake. There are also indications that some of the iron deposits on the islands in Hudson Bay may be thoroughly tested in the near future.

In Yukon Territory there have been produced by means of placer mining operations 43,433·80 ounces of gold, and from ores the production was 2,510,334·10 ounces of silver and 8,678,120 pounds of lead. The total value of the mineral production in Yukon Territory for the fiscal year is estimated at $3,154,316.06. For this purpose the placer gold was valued at $20 per ounce. The one concentrating mill in operation in Yukon Territory, which is operated by the Treadwell Yukon Company, Limited, and which is situated in the Mayo district, was in continuous operation during the year.

All mineral rights alienated under the provisions of the existing mining regulations have been disposed of by lease or permit only for limited periods of time, and such rights are not now sold. The sources of revenue of this branch are confined to fees, rentals and royalties, and from these several sources there was collected during the fiscal year the sum of $1,638,597.74, an increase of $585,016.06 over the previous year.

Under the provisions of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations, expenditures incurred in actual development on areas acquired under lease may be accepted in satisfaction of rentals, which should otherwise be paid in cash, and under this provision, rentals due to the Crown, amounting to $532,142.27 were satisfied by such expenditures, and so reduced the revenue of the branch to that extent. The total revenue in cash, together with expenditures accepted in lieu of rental, amounted to $2,170,740.01 during the year.

The provision of the regulations for the disposal at auction of petroleum and natural gas rights in areas comprised in cancelled leases, has resulted up to date in the payment to the Crown of the sum of $199,031.62 on account of bonus, of which amount the sum of $151,731.97 was collected during the last fiscal year.

That portion of the revenue of Yukon Territory derived from mining rights only, including the export tax on gold shipped from Yukon Territory, amounted to $67,723.30.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—There are now in force 16,139 petroleum and natural gas leases affecting Dominion lands, and embracing a total area of 2,169,102·33 acres; distributed as follows: In Manitoba, 49 leases, comprising 14,057 acres; in Saskatchewan, 109 leases, comprising 14,832 acres; in Alberta, 15,950 leases, comprising 2,129,490 acres; in British Columbia, 26 leases, comprising 6,670 acres; and in the Northwest Territories, 5 leases, comprising 4,053·33 acres.

Petroleum prospecting permits to the number of 164 have been issued, comprising 74,748 acres, and of these 125 permits were issued during the fiscal year under review.

The collection of royalty was commenced on January 1, 1930, and since that date to the end of the fiscal year the sum of $33,854.64 was paid on this account. The number of petroleum and natural gas leases issued during the last fiscal year was 9,139, comprising a total area of 1,098,577 acres, and the total revenue from this source for the year amounted to $1,047,994.37.

There have been issued, since the regulations governing the leasing of petroleum and natural gas rights were established, 50,357 leases. The total revenue which has been derived from this source since the beginning, has amounted to $7,039,843.99, and the total expenditure which has been accepted in lieu of rental during the same period was $4,129,850.63. On lands leased from the Crown 540 wells have been drilled to depth for the discovery of oil and gas. In the province of Alberta there have been produced during the year 903,337 barrels of oil from wells situated on Dominion lands. Many of the localities of Alberta, including the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat, are supplied with natural gas produced from areas, most of which have been leased under the provisions of the regulations established by this Department.

Coal.—Prior to the year 1906 coal mining rights were disposed of by sale, at a price varying from seven to ten dollars an acre, and subject to the payment of a royalty of ten cents per ton on the quantity of coal mined, which royalty, however, has since been reduced to seven cents per ton. Such rights have since been disposed of by terminable lease, at a rental of one dollar an acre per annum and a royalty at the rate of five cents per ton. The area of coal mining rights disposed of up to 1906 by sale was approximately 245,070 acres, and the total revenue which was collected from the sale of such rights was $1,565,833.88. The total number of coal mining leases in force at the close of the fiscal year was 693, comprising a total area of 241,909 acres, distributed as follows: Alberta, 609 leases, comprising 233,884 acres; Saskatchewan, 79 leases, comprising 4,145 acres; British Columbia, 3 leases, comprising 3,740 acres; Yukon Territory, 1 lease, comprising 40 acres; and Northwest Territories, 1 lease, comprising 100 acres. The total number of coal mining leases issued during the year was 101, comprising 27,161 acres, and the total revenue collected during the year for rental of such rights was $158,901.54.

The following statement shows the amounts which have been collected on account of royalty on coal mined from lands in the western provinces, the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory, respectively, during each of the past twenty three years:—

Year	Alberta	Saskatchewan	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1907-1908	7,621 67	4 30	Nil	1,543 38	Nil
1908-1909	5,322 39	358 11	"	371 73	"
1909-1910	153,559 98	1,672 50	3 00	136 38	"
1910-1911	218,932 88	2,184 74	3 50	125 00	"
1911-1912	104,894 55	2,034 74	2 78	390 00	"
1912-1913	142,997 79	3,145 72	6 95	1,069 11	"
1913-1914	147,198 75	2,123 43	19 35	Nil	"
1914-1915	104,489 77	1,880 06	4 90	"	"
1915-1916	67,190 17	2,601 52	3 50	"	5 10
1916-1917	149,447 82	2,228 08	8 92	"	Nil
1917-1918	144,634 75	4,046 55	Nil	"	6 00
1918-1919	175,687 66	3,193 05	"	"	Nil
1919-1920	181,641 80	2,573 32	"	"	"
1920-1921	190,545 80	2,703 41	"	"	"
1921-1922	185,436 88	3,309 86	"	"	"
1922-1923	171,723 83	3,035 18	"	"	"
1923-1924	210,389 53	1,689 45	"	"	"
1924-1925	148,979 10	2,421 11	7 50	"	1 50
1925-1926	188,277 94	3,024 94	Nil	"	2 00
1926-1927	218,150 10	4,726 93	"	"	3 50
1927-1928	231,757 96	7,589 18	"	"	2 20
1928-1929	254,616 27	5,322 75	12 75	"	2 80
1929-1930	248,083 71	7,259 65	Nil	"	3 15

The total revenue derived from fees, rentals and royalties collected in connection with coal mining rights during the year amounted to $414,248.05.

Quartz and Placer Mining.—Placer mining claims are held under yearly lease, subject to an annual expenditure in development work. Quartz mining claims are similarly held until development has sufficiently progressed and the claim has been surveyed under proper instructions, when a lease is issued for a continuous period of twenty-one years, subject to royalty only.

During the year, entries were granted for 4,759 quartz mining claims, of which number 3,721 were for claims in the western provinces, for the most part in Manitoba. Entries were also granted for 110 placer mining claims staked and applied for during the year, and 1,894 such claims, previously acquired, were renewed for another year.

Final leases have been granted for 1,247 mineral claims, comprising a total area of 61,354·62 acres, of which number 218 leases were issued during the fiscal year, comprising an area of 8,660·33 acres.

In the Mayo district of Yukon Territory, where the Treadwell Yukon Company, Limited, operates a concentrating mill, this company shipped 6,909·49 tons of ore and concentrates. Only ore containing values in the neighbourhood of $200 per ton is shipped. The report of the Gold Commissioner indicates that there was an increase in the production from ores mined in the Mayo district during the year, and it is expected that over ten thousand tons of ore will be shipped during the year 1930.

Quarrying.—Under the Quarrying Regulations, which provide for the disposal of Dominion lands containing limestone, granite, slate, marble, gypsum, marl, gravel, sand, clay, and other like substances, 344 leases are now in force, comprising an area of 10,990·74 acres. The revenue collected from this source during the year amounted to $12,928.81.

Bituminous Sands.—Owing to the great interest taken in the development of bituminous sands, otherwise known as tar-sands, situated on the Athabaska river, in the province of Alberta, it was decided to enact new regulations for the disposal of such rights. It is proposed in the new regulations that an applicant may obtain a permit covering a certain area of land, on which he shall erect a plant for the treatment of bituminous sands, and, when it has been demonstrated that the plant is capable of separating the petroleum and petroleum products from the sands on a commercial basis, the permittee will be given an opportunity of acquiring a lease of a considerable area of land on payment of rental at fifty cents an acre.

The total revenue which has been derived by the Department from the disposal of tar-sand rights amounts to $41,601.73. There are three leases now in force, comprising a total area of 3,643·20 acres.

Alkali.—Regulations have been made for the disposal of natural accumulations of soluble mineral salts, comprising, for the most part, sodium and magnesium sulphates found in a comparatively pure condition in certain of the sloughs and shallow lakes of southern Saskatchewan. Under these regulations, 43 leases have been granted, comprising a total area of 15,250·9 acres, and the revenue derived from this source during the fiscal year amounted to $4,052.52. A number of these locations have been developed, plants for the purification and refining of the product have been erected at a very considerable cost, and large quantities of the refined salts have been disposed of to the different pulp and paper companies for use in the manufacture of certain grades of paper.

Gold Royalty.—The total amount which has been collected for royalty on gold obtained from placer deposits in Yukon Territory up to March 31, 1930, was $4,968,155.96, of which amount $16,438.46 was collected during the fiscal year. For the purpose of estimating royality, the gold is valued at $15 an ounce, which is below its real value. The total value of the gold which has been produced from placer mining operations in that territory might conservatively be placed at $167,991,136.

Dredging.—Three leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in Yukon Territory are now in force, comprising a total river stretch of 14.43 miles. The total revenue derived from this source up to March 31, 1930, amounted to $202,406.39. These leases comprise portions of the bed of the Klondike river.

For the purpose of gold recovery there are six dredges engaged in mining in Yukon Territory, all of which are being operated by hydro-electric motive power.

Forty leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are now in force, having a total frontage of 184¼ miles. Of these leases, thirty-five are in Alberta, four in Saskatchewan, and one in Manitoba. The total revenue derived from this source amounted to $66,209.01, of which sum $527.20 was collected during the fiscal year.

Hydraulic Mining.—The regulations for the disposal of hydraulic mining locations in Yukon Territory were withdrawn by Order in Council dated February 4, 1904, but the leases then in force were not affected by such withdrawal. There are still five hydraulic mining locations held under lease, comprising a total area of fifteen square miles. Rentals, amounting to $179,007.34, have been collected on account of such locations, the amount collected during the fiscal year being $2,817.34.

Water Rights.—There are now in force in Yukon Territory 504 grants to divert water for mining purposes, under the provisions of the Yukon Placer Mining Act, which grants aggregate a total of 13,332 miner's inches.

The report for the fiscal year from the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory dealing with mining in that territory is attached.

REPORT OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER, DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY, REGARDING MINING

PLACER GOLD MINING

The amount of placer gold, mined during the year on which royalty export tax was paid, was 44,197·92 ounces, an increase over the previous year of 559·09 ounces.

Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, Limited.—This company operated dredge *Canadian No. 2* on Hydraulic Mining Lease No. 18. The dredge commenced digging on May 24, and closed down on October 1, having dredged 1,300,000 cubic yards. All of this was artificially thawed by water pumped from the Klondike river and distributed through the system by pipe lines. Three drills bored the pits in which the pipes were inserted in order to force the water to bedrock. Water was delivered under a pressure of forty-five pounds at the points.

Dredge *Canadian No. 3.*—This dredge, which had been idle since 1918, was reconditioned and commenced digging on September 25. It closed down on December 1, having dredged a total of 450,000 cubic yards. It also operated on Lease No. 18.

Dredge *Canadian No. 4.*—This dredge commenced digging on June 6, on Lease No. 18, and closed down on November 1, having dredged 1,100,000 cubic yards during the season.

Dredge *New North West No. 1* commenced operations on Upper Dominion creek on June 22, and closed down on November 1. A total of 600,000 cubic yards was dredged. All of the ground was artificially thawed, a thawing plant of 1,600 points being operated. The water for thawing was pumped from Dominion creek by two electrically driven pumps and delivered at the points under a pressure of thirty pounds.

Dredge *New North West No. 2* also operated on Dominion creek just below the town of Granville It commenced operations on May 28, and closed down on November 21, having dredged 460,000 cubic yards. A thawing plant of 1,000 points thawed ground ahead of the dredge. The water flowed by gravity through ditches constructed under Water Grants Nos. 9024 and 9025.

Hydro-electric Power Plant.—This plant, which is operated by water taken from the north fork of the Klondike river under Water Grant No. 10, operated continuously throughout the year. Power was furnished for all the dredges which operated throughout the season. Two electrically driven shovels were operated digging an extension of the power canal 15·6 miles in length, which, when completed, will carry 20,000 inches of water from the south fork of the Klondike and discharge it into the north fork above the intake of the present ditch.

Power was also furnished to the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company for lighting the city of Dawson, and to the Dawson City Water and Power Company, for pumping and heating the water circulated through the city mains. A total of 11,565,000 K.W.H. was generated and transmitted to the various operations during the year.

Transmission Lines.—One hundred and thirty miles of high-tension power lines, which connect the power plant with the various sub-stations, were maintained in an efficient state of repair.

Hydraulics.—Two nozzles were operated at Crofton gulch and two on Lovett gulch. Water for these operations was supplied through the Twelvemile ditch. A total of 530,000 cubic yards of gravel and bedrock was sluiced during the season. Repairs to the ditch commenced on May 1, and were suspended on November 1. Hydraulicking commenced on May 15, and closed on September 30.

Transportation.—Four caterpillar tractors, four trucks and nine cars were in constant use during the season. Two new trucks were purchased in 1929. On an average two hundred and twenty-five men were employed during the season.

Other Placer Operations.—Many individuals and miners working in partnership were engaged in placer mining, and experienced a successful season. The prospecting leases on Thistle creek have been renewed. Considerable work was done on them last summer with a drag-line scraper, and it is the intention to prosecute the work vigorously this summer. Prospecting leases have also been issued as follows: Five miles on Selwyn river; one mile on Nansen creek; one mile on Johnson creek (a tribuary of the McQuesten river); one mile on Upper Bonanza; one mile on Victoria gulch (a tributary of Upper Bonanza); two miles on Gauvin gulch, and one mile on O'Neil gulch, which are also tributaries of Upper Bonanza, and one mile on All Gold creek.

The dredge which was lying idle in the Glacier district for many years was taken over by a new company, and they commenced operations last summer on Sixtymile creek. They employed from twelve to fifteen men during the season and dredged about 100,000 cubic yards.

LODE MINING

Dawson District.—Development work has been continued on the Lone Star group of claims on Victoria gulch. Last summer they drove a tunnel in unbroken ground 82 feet south of the old tunnel for a distance of 205 feet. The extension of the Carthey vein was crosscut 146 feet from the entrance. The vein at the point of intersection was about four and one-half feet wide. On an average six men were employed during the season. It is the intention of the company to prosecute operations during the summer of 1930.

Claims on the Fifteenmile, on the Yukon river, on Little Twelvemile, on Eldorado creek, and on Gold Run are still being held, but no extensive work has been done. The conglomerate claims on Indian river are in the same position as last year, several claims being held with the hope of obtaining capital for development.

Mayo District.—The principal operator in this district is the Treadwell Yukon Company, Limited. At the end of the year this company had under option, purchase, or located in its own name, sixty-three claims, or a total area of 1,677 acres, divided into seven separate groups for mining and prospecting purposes. During the year the company acquired the Silver King group of nine claims with an area of 274 acres. This property is located on Galena hill.

During the summer months the company shipped 6,909·49 tons of ore and concentrates containing 3,102,093 ounces of silver and 7,810,493 pounds of lead, which had a metal value of $1,586,756.06 for the silver, $528,360.10 for the lead, and $3,397.66 for the gold ore, a total value of $2,118,513.82. In addition, the company was instrumental in shipping for individual operators a total of 690 dry tons containing 185,503·92 ounces of silver and 952,092 pounds of lead, the smelter value of which was $95,295.13 for the silver and $62,888.03 for the lead, a total of $158,183.16. The total production of the camp was 7,599 tons valued at $2,276,696.98.

New Construction.—At the main camp of the Treadwell Yukon Company, Limited, a new 180-h.p. engine was installed to drive the compressor. At the Mastiff group a 1,500-foot transmission line was built to supply electrical energy for that operation.

At the Elsa group, a new bunk house and a mess house with a capacity for taking care of thirty men, were erected, as well as a blacksmith shop, compressor and change room. A 110-h.p. engine was installed to drive a new 500-cubic foot air compressor.

At the Silver King group, a new bunk house, two head frames, two ore bins, a large compressor, a hoist house and a blacksmith shop were built. This mine is equipped with a 165-h.p. engine, driving a 600-cubic foot compressor and a 75-kw. generator.

Sixteen miles of road were also constructed from the Mayo-Keno road junction at Williams creek, to facilitate handling supplies to the Mastiff, Elsa, and Silver King groups.

In the town of Mayo the company installed a 110-h.p. engine to drive a 60-kw. generator for lighting the town and furnishing power.

Outside of the operations of this company, considerable prospecting and development work has been done by individuals with promising results.

In the Beaver River district prospecting was carried on by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company on properties which they had under option. They employed eight men during the months of July and August, carrying out preliminary prospecting with a diamond drill. Several holes were drilled, some to a depth of 700 feet, but they have since released their options and have moved the machinery about thirty-five miles farther north on Silver hill, to the Carpenter and McLean group of claims, where drilling operations will be carried on during the coming summer.

The outlook for the future of this camp is promising, notwithstanding the drop in the price of silver. There will be more activity by individual prospectors and claim owners on the different hills.

Timber and Grazing

Despite the financial stringency which prevailed during the latter part of the fiscal year, the activities in timber, grazing, and hay continued at a high level. The total amount derived from these sources for the year was $1,131,748.42. Although this amount represents a decrease of $254,643.49 as compared with the previous year, yet it was considerably higher than any year prior to 1926.

During the spring and summer conditions in the lumber industry were very active, but unfortunately, owing to a great decline in building operations later, more especially in the rural sections, the demand for lumber was considerably curtailed. Because of these conditions, while the quantity of lumber manufactured shows an increase of over sixty million feet board measure as compared with the previous year, a large portion of this remained unmarketed.

Owing to the business depression in the autumn of 1929, there were fewer licence berths sold at public auction and fewer permit berths applied for. The main falling off in revenue occurred here, the decrease as compared with the previous year amounting to a little over $210,000.00.

In the year 1925 grazing regulations were established allowing for the granting of twenty-one-year leases in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the Railway Belt of British Columbia, and as this provided for more permanency of tenure, a decided impetus was given to stock raising. In spite of a lack of moisture in certain districts, a marked advance was made by holders of leases on Dominion lands. During the year 1,307 new grazing leases were issued making a total of 11,479 now in existence, covering an area of 7,221,334 acres, representing an increase of 21,443 acres over the previous fiscal year, and 494,319 acres over the year 1927-28. Stock returns show an increase over 1928-29 of 22,996 head of cattle, 23,190 horses, and 39,913 sheep, grazing on Dominion Government leaseholds.

There was a satisfactory increase in the number of hay permits taken out during the year. A total of 2,359 permits was issued to cut 26,095 tons, an increase of 359 permits, and 7,282 tons over the previous year. The total revenue from this source amounted to $10,786.15 being an advance of $3,799.58 as compared with 1928-29.

REVENUE

Comparative Statement of Revenue

Year	Revenue $ cts.	Year	Revenue $ cts.
1919	516,938 53	1925	958,136 62
1920	687,401 83	1926	1,109,013 05
1921	807,119 23	1927	1,193,905 20
1922	723,322 81	1928	1,389,978 57
1923	886,064 37	1929	1,386,391 91
1924	883,726 90	1930	1,131,748 42

Details for Fiscal Year 1929-30

Timber—		
Bonus under licence	$ 61,630 83	
Rent under licence	65,062 17	
Royalty under licence	457,530 12	
Permit fees, dues and rentals	361,563 62	
Seizure dues	11,905 04	
Licence fees	1,106 00	
Scaling fees	13,694 09	
Scale books	23 25	
Total for timber		$ 972,515 12
Grazing, Hay, etc.—		
Grazing	$ 142,746 73	
Hay	10,786 15	
Registration fees	1,911 80	
Improvements	3,788 62	
Total for grazing, hay, etc.		159,233 30
Total revenue		$ 1,131,748 42

Revenue Returns by Agencies*

Agency	Revenue from timber	Revenue from grazing, hay, etc.	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba—			
Dauphin	11,576 35	3,437 54	15,013 89
Winnipeg, (Dominion Lands Agency)		997 08	997 08
Winnipeg, (Crown Timber Agency)	136,312 22	2,097 52	138,409 74
Saskatchewan—			
Moose Jaw	43 50	64,485 46	64,528 96
Prince Albert	120,078 47	11,462 72	131,541 19
Alberta—			
Calgary	48,805 31	15,519 82	64,325 13
Edmonton	253,510 68	4,181 65	257,692 33
Grande Prairie	4,922 29	1,220 64	6,142 93
Lethbridge	206 76	43,046 25	43,253 01
Peace River	3,828 67	3,598 51	7,427 18
British Columbia—			
Kamloops	71,641 46	8,952 66	80,594 12
New Westminster	294,743 13	71 91	294,815 04
Revelstoke	26,846 28	161 54	27,007 82
Totals	972,515 12	159,233 30	1,131,748 42

*In compiling the returns by agencies, moneys which were paid direct to Head Office, Ottawa, have been allocated to the agencies concerned.

TIMBER

The areas of timber berths under licence and under permit were as follows:—

Province	Square miles under licence	Square miles under permit
Manitoba	925 15	1,117 44
Saskatchewan	781 46	138 71
Alberta	1,167 14	349 25
British Columbia	1,587 49	82 74
	4,461 24	1,688 14

During the year there were 299 new berths granted, as follows, 24 licence, 34 permit, 86 fire-killed, 118 cordwood, 26 portable sawmill and 11 fringe.

The total number of berths held under licence and permit were 1,375, this being a decrease of 37 berths as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The following statements show the number of berths upon which operations were conducted, also the quantities of material manufactured and marketed, during the year under review.

Agency	Number of berths upon which operations have been conducted	
	Under licence	Under permit
Calgary	20	53
Edmonton	58	253
Prince Albert	43	104
Winnipeg	29	69
Kamloops	28	64
New Westminster	68	15
Revelstoke	13	46
	259	604

MATERIAL MANUFACTURED AND MARKETED UNDER LICENCE AND PERMIT BERTHS

Material		Under licence		Under permit	
		Manufactured	Marketed	Manufactured	Marketed
Lumber	ft. B.M.	405,517,195	362,130,593	64,824,754	52,222,262
Railway ties	number	451,469	470,305	1,070,352	1,284,406
Laths	pieces	23,611,587	16,831,412	1,778,995	1,615,995
Shingles	pieces			1,308,000	223,750
Shingle bolts	cords	34,463	21,216	3,701	3,525
Piling, cribbing, etc	lin. ft.	189,180	479,240	86,114	82,647
Telephone poles, etc	lin. ft.	4,069,727	4,071,782	1,189,084	1,178,464
Mining timber	lin. ft.	1,067,352	1,179,023	649,875	672,299
Mine ties	number			121	121
Fence posts	number	154,587	159,627	399,786	399,423
Cordwood	cords	5,815	6,915	15,341	16,238
Slabs, edgings, etc	cords	22,540	23,503		
Pulpwood	cords	7,626	4,485	13,724	14,654
Railway shims	pieces	1,590,594	1,590,594		
Boxwood	cords	615	1,233		
Lath bolts	cords			89	121

NOTE.—When the material sold is in excess of the quantity shown as manufactured, such excess has to be considered as being part of the material manufactured in the previous fiscal year. but not marketed during that year.

GRAZING

The total area held under lease as of March 31, 1930, was 7,221,334 acres, comprising 11,479 leases as follows:—

Province	Number of leases	Area under lease
		acres
Manitoba	244	95,885
Saskatchewan	6,952	3,463,408
Alberta	3,917	3,208,289
British Columbia	366	453,752
	11,479	7,221,334

Ordnance, Admiralty and Public Lands

There was a substantial increase in the work of this division, owing to the number of applications received to purchase fractional and accrued areas.

When this work was taken over there were over 1,400 accounts and each puchaser of Dominion lands was furnished with a copy of his account from the sales register. Where the terms of sales were seriously in arrears the purchaser was given a reasonable opportunity to place the account in good standing. Many settlers remitted substantial payments and in a few cases the full amount of the indebtedness was remitted so that patent could issue. Due to this action the revenue for the year shows a substantial increase and there was derived from the sale of fractional areas and accrued lands the sum of $98,012.90, an increase of $45,540.16 over the fiscal year 1928-29. The revenue from Ordnance lands was $30,276.65 in comparison with $24,830.09 for the previous year.

New applications to purchase received during the year numbered nearly five hundred and sales were made in 320 cases for a total of 12,882 acres made up by provinces as follows:—

Province	Number of sales	Acres
Manitoba	25	1,147
Saskatchewan	122	4,933
Alberta	135	5,118
British Columbia	38	1,684

Letters patent to the number of 295 were issued to the purchasers of fractional and accrued lands for an area of 19,639 acres.

In the early settlement of the prairies grants of land were authorized by Parliament to aid in the construction of colonization railways. For years it was the understanding of the Department that the grants were of the surface only and did not include the minerals underlying these lands. However, the question became the subject of litigation and when brought before the Imperial Privy Council it was held that the title to the minerals should pass to the railway companies. During the year letters patent to the number of 101 were issued to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway for minerals underlying lands where the surface had been patented to nominees of the company. There were issued to the Canadian Pacific Railway 179 patents for an area of 3,856 acres, being mostly lands taken for right of way and other railway requirements. Other railways were granted patents to the number of 177 for an area of 17,830 acres, a portion being for land subsidy, and other work was done preliminary to the issuance of letters patent for many additional lands.

Investigations have been made in several registry offices relative to the title to Ordnance lands. This information was got as a preliminary to the making of surveys when an endeavour will be made to place the lands on a revenue-producing basis.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

SUMMARY of net revenue collected from various sources during the fiscal year 1929-30.

Statement A — Dominion Lands	$ 4,139,131 16
“ B — School Lands	2,260,765 78
“ C — Ordnance Lands	30,276 65
“ D — Registrar's Fees	575 50
“ E — Casual Revenue	14,105 29
“ F — Fines and Forfeitures	3,744 44
“ G — Seed Grain and Relief Repayments	337,868 63
	$ 6,786,467 45

STATEMENT A —Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1929-30

Agency	Agency payments	Head Office payments	Total revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Lands—			
Calgary	26,951 11	2,353 79	29,304 90
Dauphin	6,443 17	405 19	6,848 36
Edmonton	67,934 36	5,953 58	73,887 94
Grande Prairie	28,615 12	354 79	28,969 91
Kamloops	2,955 86	1 00	2,756 86
Lethbridge	48,941 66	1,190 87	50,132 53
Moose Jaw	293,621 88	30,092 38	323,714 26
New Westminster	9,206 83	533 14	9,739 97
Peace River	38,373 75	533 49	38,907 24
Prince Albert	80,616 53	14,478 10	95,094 63
Revelstoke	941 81	71 00	1,012 81
Winnipeg	7,724 84	509 14	8,233 98
Miscellaneous	7,492 13	24,566 13	32,058 26
	619,819 05	81,042 60	700,861 65
Crown Timber—			
Calgary	62,646 49	1,678 64	64,325 13
Dauphin	14,898 04	115 85	15,013 89
Edmonton	251,297 94	6,394 39	257,692 33
Grande Prairie	6,084 93	58 00	6,142 93
Kamloops	80,397 86	196 26	80,594 12
Lethbridge	40,034 47	3,218 54	43,253 01
Moose Jaw	58,639 30	5,889 66	64,528 96
New Westminster	294,809 59	5 45	294,815 04
Peace River	6,837 01	590 17	7,427 18
Prince Albert	128,060 32	3,480 87	131,541 19
Revelstoke	26,924 02	83 80	27,007 82
Winnipeg	137,360 77	2,046 05	139,406 82
	1,107,990 74	23,757 68	1,131,748 42

STATEMENT A—Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1929-30—*Conc.*

Agency	Agency payments	Head Office payments	Total revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Forestry—			
Alberta Inspectorate	59,889 63	1,012 98	60,902 61
British Columbia Inspectorate	25,252 42	13,338 10	38,590 52
Manitoba Inspectorate	26,859 37	200 00	27,059 37
Saskatchewan Inspectorate	62,511 70	2,095 00	64,606 70
Indian Head Nursery Station	5,014 95		5,014 95
Forest Products Laboratory Vancouver		513 50	513 50
Petawawa Military Reserve		5,721 38	5,721 38
Miscellaneous		75 15	75 15
	179,528 07	22,956 11	202,484 18
Water Power and Reclamation—			
Calgary, Irrigation Office	1,143 45		1,143 45
Calgary	54 49	301 00	355 49
Cold Lake		100 00	100 00
Dauphin		1,050 00	1,050 00
Edmonton	616 03	720 10	1,336 13
Lethbridge	50 15	968 29	1,018 44
Moose Jaw	956 59	0 58	957 17
Prince Albert	56 70	205 50	262 20
New Westminster		1,243 48	1,243 48
Winnipeg	194 22	109,039 76	109,233 98
	3,071 63	113,628 71	116,700 34
Mining—			
Calgary	636,807 00	85,092 91	721,899 91
Cold Lake	24,493 47	50 00	24,543 47
Dauphin	7,736 71	240 65	7,977 36
Edmonton	254,437 30	63,932 85	318,370 15
Grande Prairie	270 90	123 00	393 90
Kamloops	3,080 13	57 82	3,137 95
Lethbridge	324,530 85	55,311 18	379,842 03
Moose Jaw	17,337 55	3,100 08	20,437 63
New Westminster	8,276 11	207 78	8,483 89
The Pas	62,150 92	172 36	62,323 28
Peace River	5,088 45	313 23	5,401 68
Prince Albert	26,341 88	5,781 08	32,122 96
Revelstoke	57 50	18 00	75 50
Winnipeg	48,927 51	1,044 82	49,972 33
Unorganized	215 00	3,400 70	3,615 70
	1,419,751 28	218,846 46	1,638,597 74
National Parks of Canada			
Antelope		384 00	384 00
Banff	146,829 53	1,781 85	148,611 38
Brereton Lakes		10 00	10 00
Buffalo	1,101 42	25,278 97	26,380 39
Elk Island	166 50	9,227 00	9,393 50
Fort Anne		1 00	1 00
Glacier	100 23	97 00	197 23
Jasper	34,609 72	513 00	35,122 72
Lake Florence		66 00	66 00
Kootenay	14,374 51	57 00	14,431 51
Point Pelee		266 75	266 75
Prince Albert	584 73	10 00	594 73
Vidal's Point		171 00	171 00
Waterton Lakes	6,155 11	287 71	6,442 82
Yoho	3,130 35	481 65	3,612 00
Historic sites		30 00	30 00
Miscellaneous		215 15	215 15
	207,052 10	38,878 08	245,930 18
Northwest Territories—			
Fort Smith	16,002 79	114,756 80	130,759 59
Yukon Territory—			
Dawson	77,563 90	2 00	77,565 90
White Horse	5,218 81		5,218 81
	82,782 71	2 00	82,784 71
Total revenue cash	3,635,998 37	613,868 44	4,249,866 81
Less refunds			110,762 32
Net revenue cash			4,139,104 49
Net revenue scrip			26 67
Total net revenue			4,139,131 16

STATEMENT B—School Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1929-30

Province	Gross revenue	Refunds	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Manitoba	36,850 92	1,529 61	35,321 31
Saskatchewan	1,434,177 52	20,947 36	1,413,230 16
Alberta	820,163 27	7,948 96	812,214 31
	2,291,191 71	30,425 93	2,260,765 78

STATEMENT C—Ordnance Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1929-30

Fiscal year	Gross revenue	Refunds	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1929–1930	30,308 90	32 25	30,276 65

STATEMENT D—Registrar's Fees for the fiscal year 1929-30

Registration district	Gross revenue	Land assurance	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Yukon Territory	582 09	33 09	549 00
Northwest Territories	26 50		26 50
	608 59	33 09	575 50

STATEMENT E—Casual Revenue for the fiscal year 1929-30

Fiscal year	Gross revenue	Refunds	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1929–1930	14,125 54	20 25	14,105 29

STATEMENT F—Fines and Forfeitures for the fiscal year 1929-30

Authority for penalty	Gross revenue	Refunds	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Parks Regulations	2,615 34	275 00	2,340 34
Forestry Regulations	37 00		37 00
Migratory Birds Convention Act	620 25		620 25
Northwest Game Act	75 00		75 00
Northwest Territories Act	135 00		135 00
Indian Act	50 00		50 00
Criminal Code of Canada	10 00		10 00
Magistrates fees	476 85		476 85
	4,019 44	275 00	3,744 44

STATEMENT G—Seed Grain and Relief Repayments for the fiscal year 1929-30

Year	Gross collections		Refunds		Net revenue	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1876	25 00	105 38	...	...	25 00	105 38
1890-91	22 40	38 50	...	...	22 40	38 50
1895	66 21	103 36	...	...	66 21	103 36
1896	115 66	158 40	...	2 54	115 66	155 86
1900	2 25	3 24	...	...	2 25	3 24
1901	...	0 33	4 50	5 25	Minus 4 50	Minus 4 92
1905	4 90	11 28	...	...	4 90	11 28
1908	383 57	408 95	...	...	383 57	408 95
1909	97 44	51 41	9 02	8 98	88 42	42 43
1911	796 71	648 27	...	...	796 71	648 27
1912	1,634 78	1,544 73	...	19 46	1,634 78	1,525 27
1913	96 37	112 65	...	...	96 37	112 65
1914	866 13	639 51	...	...	866 13	639 51
1915	109,774 59	91,508 89	2,234 09	2,554 42	107,540 50	88,954 47
1917	1,001 96	513 15	23 53	2 67	978 43	510 48
1918	10,090 10	6,899 21	20 91	602 56	10,069 19	6,296 65
1919	14,713 43	12,928 72	44 26	358 99	14,669 17	12,569 73
1920	13,846 11	10,680 17	202 27	454 34	13,643 84	10,225 83
1921	2,019 13	1,306 66	48 25	107 07	1,970 88	1,199 59
1922	1,995 33	1,361 97	...	...	1,995 33	1,361 97
1925	686 53	271 57	...	7 33	686 53	264 24
1926	187 25	39 68	...	...	187 25	39 68
Relief prior to 1915	95 34	149 03	4 35	4 65	90 99	144 38
Relief 1920-30	49,329 75	16,729 36	4,572 69	2,904 60	42,757 06	13,824 76
	205,850 94	146,214 42	7,163 87	7,032 86	198,687 07	139,181 56

STATEMENT H—Cash Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1929-30

Source of revenue	Gross receipts	Refunds	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Homestead fees	175,080 00	360 00	174,720 00
Improvements	61,289 88	45,213 54	16,076 34
Sales of land	428,123 90	4,797 38	423,326 52
Map sales, rentals, office fees, etc	97,537 90	2,147 08	95,390 82
Liquor permits, game licences, fur sales, etc	111,159 15	649 90	110,509 25
Timber dues	1,131,024 43	31,139 46	1,099,884 97
Grazing leases and hay permits	177,009 12	2,619 75	174,389 37
Irrigation and water power	69,997 50	443 56	69,553 94
Coal petroleum, mining, etc	1,708,488 15	20,155 94	1,688,332 21
National Parks of Canada	245,930 18	855 78	245,074 40
Miscellaneous	44,226 60	2,379 93	41,846 67
	4,249,866 81	110,762 32	4,139,104 49

STATEMENT I—Gross Dominion Lands Revenue Receipts compared with the previous year

Particulars	1929-30	1928-29	Increase
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Lands	*700,888 32	1,033,327 84	†332,439 52
Crown Timber	1,131,748 42	1,386,391 91	†254,643 49
Forestry	202,484 18	223,265 50	†20,781 32
Water Power and Reclamation	116,700 34	94,774 33	21,926 01
Mining	1,638,597 74	1,053,581 68	585,016 06
National Parks	245,930 18	234,612 92	11,317 26
Northwest Territories	130,759 59	56,662 51	74,097 08
Yukon Territory	82,784 71	69,662 62	13,122 09
	4,249,893 48	4,152,279 31	97,614 17

*Including $26.67 Scrip. †Decrease.

II

MINING SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISORY MINING ENGINEER, C. C. ROSS

GENERAL

The past year has been one of steady progress in the investigation and development of mineral resources upon lands falling within the supervision of the Branch. The most striking activity is to be recorded in connection with the rapid extension of the Turner Valley oil and gas field, beginning in the latter part of last year, and leading to the location and drilling of new wells on a " boom " scale in the earlier part of the year under consideration. In the case of mining for metallic ores, serious efforts were made to investigate those deposits previously located in northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, great progress being made in the heavy constructional programs already started at the major ore bodies of Flin Flon, and Cold Lake. The centre of gravity of the search for new districts may be said to have been transferred northwards, the eastern portion of the Northwest Territories being closely studied by organized expeditions based on aerial transport, the area of interest gradually extending westwards.

In addition to the office already established at The Pas in northern Manitoba, it was found necessary to open one at Winnipeg to enable the same services to be rendered to the mining community in central Manitoba as had shown such gratifying results in The Pas. The growing work of the Calgary office called for further additions to the staff and equipment, particularly in regard to subsurface work, and the study of methods of prevention of the waste of gas, a matter that has become increasingly important.

As in previous years, at the request of the Department of Indian Affairs, the engineers of the Calgary office have carried out inspections on the Stony, Sarcee, and Blood Indian reserves in regard to the petroleum and natural gas operations at those places.

OIL AND GAS

The year 1929-30 has shown a very gratifying increase in the production of both oil and gas, fully justifying the faith of the pioneers in the search for these minerals in Western Canada. As was to be anticipated from the trend of drilling activity in the previous year, the major share of this increase is due to the completion of development tests in Turner Valley. In fact, it may be affirmed that few, if any, deep oil areas have shown such a rapid rise in output from the inception of intensive drilling.

This increase of production, which had already begun to become noticeable towards the end of the previous year, gave the impetus to marked activity in the organization of new companies to undertake the drilling of wells in and adjacent to Turner Valley, where for a time a large number of wells were drilling. The financial depression occuring later, somewhat curtailed this activity but not before the productive area was considerably extended, notably towards the south end of the field. But little attention has been bestowed on the north end.

As a consequence of the footage drilled in and around Turner Valley, the Calgary office has been called upon to collect and examine a vast amount of sample material produced from the formations encountered. It is gratifying to be able to record that the sampling has been carried out by operators in an exemplary manner, and the fullest co-operation with the office shown in its handling. The information thus gleaned as to the subsurface conditions of these areas, has therefore been of a high order of reliability, and it has been possible to recognize structural details which the smaller scale operations of previous years had not made possible. In accordance with the established custom, the well samples have been transferred to the Geological Survey for more detailed study, but the great bulk of these and the need of an immediate recognition of " markers " in the wells during drilling, both for the purposes of the Calgary office in the work in connection with the administration of the petroleum and natural gas regulations, and for the work of the Geological Survey, led to the establishment of closer co-operation between the two departments towards the close of the year.

The closer study of the subsurface geology has confirmed the more complex structure of Turner Valley that had been suspected to prevail since the drilling of wells began along the eastern margin of the valley. An event of great importance in this connection has been the proof obtained from the Sterling Pacific well on section 33, township 18, range 22, west of the 5th meridian, that younger formations underlie the productive limestone. This may be explained by the limestone having been thrust over the younger rocks from the westward and has, as a corollary, the occurrence at very much greater depth of the same productive horizons as have already been developed in Turner Valley. Whether the resulting structure in depth, which extends to the eastward from the proven Turner Valley field, can be reached by the drill remains to be demonstrated. Considerable drilling activity began to the west of Turner Valley, but production had not been obtained at the close of the year.

Operations at other points in Alberta were satisfactory, and productive oil has been proven at three points widely separated. The first of these, Meridian No. 1 (old Advance No. 3), located in township 45, range 1, west of the 4th meridian, on being drilled to 1,822 feet penetrated oil-bearing sand. The well was put on production during June and has been pumped intermittently since then. Continuous pumping, however, has not been possible, owing to lack of storage. The oil is 13 degrees Beaumé in gravity and carries only a small percentage of water. Two other wells are now in process of drilling on territory adjoining the discovery well.

Oil bearing formation was also penetrated at the Fuego Oil Company's No. 1 well south of Oyen and located in township 25, range 4, west of the 4th meridian. Spasmodic drilling has been in progress at this well for several years and the well was drilled without successful water shut-off being carried out. The present management, after considerable drilling difficulties, succeeded in partly shutting off the water, and carried the drilling down to 3,133 feet, where the first oil was encountered; the oil grades 10·2 degrees Beaumé. From a chemical analysis of the water it would appear that this is from a higher horizon and not in conjunction with the oil; it is therefore probable, that further wells drilled on a strict water-shut-off specification will develop a good production of commercial oil.

In the Skiff area Devenish Petroleums Limited drilled wells Nos. 2 and 3; the former of these met with negative results, as the location was found to be off structure. No 3, located close to No. 1, encountered the oil sands at 3,054 feet. The oil from this depth was of 19·5 degrees Beaumé gravity and under the departmental test gave a daily output of thirty-six barrels net of clean oil. The oil carries a small percentage of water but this, in all probability, is due to migration from No. 1 well where water is present. A test by the Dauntless Oils Limited considerably to the west of the Devenish wells, although proving the presence of a petroliferous formation, met with negative commercial results and has been abandoned.

The most important oil discovery during 1929 was that made in the Red Coulee area, five miles west of Coutts. The Vanalta No. 1 well, located in township 1, range 16, west of the 4th meridian, penetrated the productive sand at 2,467 feet, the gravity of the oil being 31·1 degrees Beaumé free from water. As this discovery has all the earmarks of a commercial pool, public interest was at once aroused on both sides of the international boundary, and several wells were at once started. Four of these have encountered commercial oil and are now in production, three being in the United States and one in Canada. At present four wells are being drilled on the Canadian side and many more are projected.

The remaining discovery was made at Kinsella, where the Duluth Syndicate, in their No. 1 well, located in township 48, range 10, west of the 4th meridian, discovered commercial gas at 2,080 feet; the initial volume exceeded twenty-seven million cubic feet per day under a pressure of 750 pounds per square inch. Further wells are projected in this area. The gas discovery in the Cypress hills south of Medicine Hat reported in last year's report was not conclusively tested as the initial well had to be abandoned. A second well is nearly ready to begin drilling.

The occasion is opportune to mention that all of the new discoveries made in 1929, excepting that at Skiff No. 3, were made solely with cable percussive tools, proving conclusively that when this drilling system is efficiently supervised and the drilling done by competent cable drillers, deep wells can be drilled and satisfactory results obtained.

At several points in Alberta deep well prospecting is in progress; of these the most important are being drilled at Spring Coulee, township 4, range 23, west of the 4th meridian, and at Duvernay, township 55, range 12, west of the 4th meridian. These two tests are being drilled with the rotary water flush system but with considerable coring of the formations encountered. Efforts to prove suitable underground structure on the prairies where oil and gas may have accumulated continue to be carried out, and although results are not conclusive the geological information gained to date is of great value.

Drilling in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba has been spasmodic and has not brought to light anything of importance. These attempts in most cases are handicapped by the isolation of the locality and the consequent difficulty in obtaining management and equipment. However, despite such drawbacks those in charge of operations deserve much credit for the work done, often under very unfavourable conditions.

PRODUCING WELLS

In order that a proper understanding of the category of producing wells be arrived at, it should be pointed out that a number of wells produced oil while drilling, others are reckoned as completed although they have not as yet produced oil or gas, and a number of wells have produced oil and gas for a number of years or are susceptible of producing. Many gas wells were closed in for the entire year or for most of the year. No census of gas wells susceptible of producing is therefore here attempted, but the collective status of oil producers is as follows:—

33 wells produced naphtha and gas in Turner Valley;
14 wells produced light crude in Turner Valley; of these, 4 also produced naphtha;
2 wells produced light crude in Red Coulee;
6 wells produced heavy crude in Wainwright;
1 well produced heavy crude in Skiff and another well is a potential producer;
1 well produced heavy crude in the Ribstone field.

This makes a total of fifty-three wells producing oil, four of which produce two grades. A number of companies continued the work of test drilling not directly intended to produce oil and gas, but rather to discover structure favourable to deep drilling. During the fiscal year in Alberta, 164 holes made an aggregate footage of 55,718 feet, while in Saskatchewan five holes made 3,583 feet.

PRODUCTION

Production in barrels for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, and for the previous year, together with per cent increase in production, is as follows:—

Year ended	Turner Valley		Red Coulee	Wainwright	Ribstone	Skiff	Total
	Naphtha 60° or over	Light crude 30° to 60°	Light crude 30° to 60°	Heavy crude 30° or under	Heavy crude 30° or under	Heavy crude 30° or under	
Mar. 31, 1930.....	1,038,460	70,760	7,294	14,229	2,839	1,432	1,135,014
Mar. 31, 1929.....	449,247	74,524	....	7,953	....	....	531,724
Per cent increase.	131	−5	....	79	....	....	91

Only in Wainwright was any water produced with oil, and in amounts relatively small in comparison with total oil produced.

STORAGE

Oil produced was consumed within short periods following production, the demand being such that in addition, considerable quantities of crude and refined products were imported. The amount of stored oil was at all times small in comparison with rate of production.

PRICE CHANGES

Naphtha is graded for refinery purposes on a colour basis, but for the purpose of these records, all oil produced from the lime in Turner Valley, and any of a gravity higher than 60 degrees coming from above the lime are grouped together. Clear naphtha ranged from $3.44 to $3.95 per barrel; discoloured naphtha from $3.20 to $3.50. Light crude prices varied to some extent with the gravity of the oil and point of production. Turner Valley light crude ranged from $2.40 to $3.10, while Red Coulee crude was worth $1.90 at the refinery. Heavy crude prices are not available, as it was distilled practically at the well mouth and sold as distillate, etc. Its value may be estimated at $1 per barrel.

OIL PIPE LINES

A four-inch line from Turner Valley to the Imperial Oil Refinery at Calgary, laid in December, 1925, handles both naphtha and light crude. During the year a four-inch line was laid from Turner Valley to the Regal Refinery at Calgary which handles both products. A composite pipe line two inches to four inches has been laid from Red Coulee field to the Maple Leaf Refinery at Coutts, but is not yet in use.

NATURAL GAS USED IN ALBERTA IN 1929

(Quantities in thousands of cubic feet)

—	Used	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Total
Turner Valley	16,267,158	5,829,744	1,140,453	9,714,360	16,684,557
Foremost	366,699				
Burdett	4,098				
Brooks	46,602				
Viking	2,628,133	1,702,875	579,211	346,047	2,628,133
Wainwright-Fabyan	755,947	55,947	....	700,000	755,947
Wetaskiwin	40 000	....	....	40,000	40,000
Redcliff	860,000	70,000	....	790,000	860,000
Medicine Hat	2,260,000	600 000	40,000	1,620,000	2,260,000
Totals	23,228,637	8,258,566	1,759,664	13,210,407	23,228,637

DRILLING ACTIVITY

Turner Valley and adjoining foothills between the Highwood and Ghost river areas are here grouped together, the remainder of Alberta being similarly treated as a unit. During the fiscal year, in the foothills area, 122 wells made 313,788 feet of hole, and of these wells, 88 were started during the year. At the close of the year 51 were drilling, 41 suspended, 10 abandoned, and 20 completed. Elsewhere in Alberta, 55 wells made 79,774 feet of hole. Of these, 42 were started during the year. At the end of the year 13 wells were still drilling, 21 suspended, 4 abandoned, and 18 completed, 10 being completed as gas wells.

In Saskatchewan, 6 wells made 8,044 feet; of these, 4 were started during the year. At the end of the year all were either suspended or abandoned. In Manitoba, 1 well was drilled to 1,012 feet. In British Columbia, 2 wells made 340 feet of hole. In addition, some work was done in the Flathead area, but as these wells did not report to this office, no accurate account of their operations can be given.

TURNER VALLEY AND VICINITY

(Locality is in Turner Valley unless otherwise stated)

Company	Well No.	Locality	1, Apr. 1929	31, Mar. 1920	Drilling	Suspended	Abandoned	Completed	Remarks
Advance	5	....	3,000	3,451	..	....	1	....	Abandoned, drilling difficulties.
"	5A	....	0	5,164	1	....	....	....	
Alberta Pacific Consolidated	T.V. 1	....	0	5,364	1	....	....	....	
"	T.V. 2	....	0	5,455	1	....	....	....	
Anaconda	1	....	0	2,610	1	....	....	....	
Anglo Pacific	1	Waite Valley	0	130	...	1	....	....	
Angus	1	"	0	2,050	1	....	....	....	
Associated	1	....	4,530	5,410	....	....	....	1	Completed, gas, naphtha producer.
"	2	....	0	3,806	1	....	....	....	
Atlantic Keystone	1	Ghost River	0	2,930	....	1	....	....	
Baltac	1	....	0	5,874	....	....	....	1	On test for production.
Banner	1	Highwood	0	596	1	....	....	....	
Baymar	1	Ghost River	0	850	....	1	....	....	Temporarily suspended.
Bow River	2	Jumping Pound	2,375	3,530	....	....	1	....	Gas obtained—unfavourable. geological conditions.
British Dominion	2	....	3,800	5,177	....	....	....	1	Completed as gas and naphtha producer.
Brock	1	Waite Valley	0	3,710	....	1	....	....	
Calgary Development and Producers	1	Waite Valley	0	2,733	1	....	....	....	

TURNER VALLEY AND VICINITY—*Continued*

(Locality is in Turner Valley unless otherwise stated)

Company	Well No.	Locality	1 Apr. 1929	31 Mar. 1920	Drilling	Suspended	Abandoned	Completed	Remarks
Calmont	1		5,650	5,650	1				Efforts to sidetrack lost tools.
"	2		0	4,845	1				
"	3		0	1,582		1			Temporarily suspended—waiting rotary rig.
"	4		0	3,834		1			Suspended
"	5		0	4,082		1			Suspended
"	6		0	3,770		1			
"	7		0	3,995	1				
"	8		0	1,602		1			
"	9		4,930	4,930		1			Formerly Seneca — tried to deepen—suspended.
"	10		0	1,604		1			
"	11		0	461		1			
"	12		0						Derrick up.
Commonwealth	T. V. 1		0	4,421		1			Testing oil production.
Dalfin	1		0	3,319		1			Suspended.
Dalhousie	1		4,565	4,565					Intermittent producer gas, naphtha.
"	5		4,900	4,900				1	Steady producer, light crude.
"	6		5,593	5,593				1	Steady producer, gas and naphtha.
"	7		0	5,014		1			Waiting diamond drill.
Dome	1		0	5,720	1				Gas and oil showings.
East Crest	1		3,725	4,412	1				Fishing.
"	2		0	3,208			1		Abandoned, drilling difficulties.
"	2A		0	1,468	1				Drilling.
Elbow	1	Bragg Creek	0	3,041		1			Temporarily suspended.
Foothills	1		5,914	5,914				1	Steady producer gas, naphtha.
"	2		3,787	4,710				1	" "
"	3		0	6,054	1				
"	4		0	4,559			1		Abandoned, unfavourable geological conditions and drilling difficulties.
Freehold	1		2,535	4,825		1			Suspended.
"	2		0	4,226	1				
"	3		0	55		1			
Frontier	1		875	2,240			1		Abandoned—unfavourable geological conditions.
Gibraltar	1	Waite Valley	0	1,430		1			
Hargal	T.V. 1		0	5,150	1				
Herron	1	Bragg Creek	0	1,420	1				
Highwood	1	Highwood	4,152	4,525			1		Unfavourable geological conditions and no production.
Home	1		5,280	5,280				1	Large intermittent producer light crude gas, naphtha.
"	2		5,353	5,507				1	Large producer light crude gas, naphtha.
"	3		5,033	5,139				1	Large producer, gas, naphtha.
"	4		0	5,601				1	Large producer, gas, naphtha.
"	5		0	4,492	1				
"	6		0	2,693	1				
Homestead	1		0	4,440	1				
Hudson's Bay	1	Highwood	0	1,425	1				
Hylo	1		0	2,610		1			Suspended.
Illinois-Alberta	1		3,861	3,861				1	Steady producer gas, naphtha
" "	2		3,622	3,650		1			Suspended.
Indian	1	Rickert	0	1,130		1			
Innerfold	1	Waite Valley	0	3,345	1				
Invaders	1		0	4,740	1				
Lowery	1		0	5,473				1	Completed, gas, naphtha producer.
Lundy-Freeman	1		0	5,163	1				Drilling, gas and oil shows.
Mayland	1		5,235	6,242		1			Shut down.
"	2		0	3,946	1				
"	3		0	4,466	1				
Melbourne	1	Stony I.R.	2,130	2,258		1			Suspended.
Mercury	1		200	4,575		1			Suspended — waiting rotary rig.
"	2		0	4,972	1				
"	3		0	5,123		1			Started as Sunlight No. 1. suspended.
"	5		0	2,140	1				
Merland	1		0	4,470		1			Some production, naphtha. to deepen.
Midfield	1		500	3,728	1				
Mid Royal	1		0	2,140		1			Suspended.
Mill City	1		0	400			1		Abandoned—drilling difficulties.
"	1A		0	4,957	1				Fishing.

TURNER VALLEY AND VICINITY—(Locality is in Turner Valley unless otherwise stated)—*Continued*

Company	Well No.	Locality	1, Apr. 1929	31, Mar. 1920	Drilling	Suspended	Abandoned	Completed	Remarks
Miracle	1		0	3,960		1			
Model	1		4,235	5,905				1	Completed as gas and naphtha producer.
Moose Oils	1	Moose Mtn.	0	2,440	1				
McLeod	1		3,930	3,930				1	Producer, gas, naphtha.
"	2		4,360	4,420				1	" " "
"	3		4,881	4,973				1	" " "
"	4		4,972	5,230				1	" " "
"	5		0	3,240	1				
New McDougall-Segur	1		2,495				1		Abandoned, drilling difficulties.
" " "	2		5,150	5,352				1	Completed, gas, naphtha producer.
" " "	3		3,285	4,646	1				
" " "	4		0	4,150	1				
Northwest, Calgary and Edmonton	1		0	2,103	1				
Okalta	1		5,040	5,040				1	Intermittent producer gas naphtha.
"	2		3,171	4,458	1				Producer light crude while drilling.
"	3		2,550	4,038	1				Producer light crude while drilling.
"	4		0	1,664		1			Suspended
"	5		0	1,623		1			Suspended.
Outwest Petroleums	1	New Black Diamond	0	3,702			1		Abandoned, unfavourable geological conditions.
Paramount Oils	1	Rickert	0	1,832	1				
Ranger Oils	1		0	893		1			
Regent Oil Co.	1		3,870	3,908				1	Completed, gas, naphtha producer.
" "	2		0	1,978		1			Suspended,
" "	3		0	2,445		1			
Richfield	1	Waite Valley	0	4,150	1				
Rockland	2	Stony I. R.	0	1,018		1			Suspended — (Gold Coin).
Roselite	1	New Black Diamond	0	835		1			Suspended.
Royalite	1		3,924	3,924				1	Small gas producer
"	2		3,170	3,170				1	Inactive.
"	3		2,830	2,830				1	Small gas producer.
"	4		3,740	3,740				1	Producer gas, naphtha.
"	6		4,531	4,531				1	Gas, naphtha, producer
"	7		4,208	4,208				1	Gas, naphtha producer under repair.
"	8		3,753	3,753				1	Gas, naphtha producer
"	9		5,593	5,593				1	" " "
"	10		2,332	2,332				1	Produced light crude, inactive.
"	11		2,474	2,474				1	" " "
"	12		3,840	5,444	1				
"	13		4,946	4,946				1	Producer, gas, naphtha.
"	14		3,656	3,757				1	" " "
"	15		3,047	3,047				1	Producer, light crude.
"	16		5,060	6,224				1	Testing for production.
"	17		3,965	4,034				1	Producer, gas, naphtha.
"	18		3,887	3,887				1	" " "
"	19		4,110	4,651	1				
"	20		3,174	3,210				1	Producer, light crude.
"	21		3,350	5,034				1	Producer, light crude, gas, naphtha.
"	22		2,250	2,250					Drilled for gas storage, inactive.
"	23		1,500	5,331				1	To shoot well for production.
"	24			2,074	1				
Signal Hill	2	Bragg Creek	2,700	3,907	1				Oil showings
Sinclair Morley	1	Stony I. R.	0	1,594		1			Gas showings (Norcon)
Sioux City	1		0	4,404	1				Produced oil while drilling
Southern Lowery	1		0	2,945	1				
Spooner	1		5,230	5,230				1	Producer gas, naphtha
"	2		5,160	5,983				1	" " "
"	3		0	3,240			1		Abandoned—unfavourable geological conditions
Spray	1		0	2,220	1				
Sterling Pacific	1		0	6,525				1	Producing naphtha and gas.
Structure	1		0	3,405				1	Produced some oil while drilling.
Stockmen	1		5,300	5,300				1	Produced some gas
Turner Basin	3		0	3,735		1			Suspended—(Successor of Stockmen)
United Oils	4		5,377	5,377				1	Producer, light crude
Vanalta	T.V. 1		0	2,999		1			Suspended.
Vanberta	1	New Black Diamond	0	846		1			Suspended.
"	2		0	115					
Vimy Oils	1		0	3,550		1			Suspended.
Vulcan	1		5,030	5,030				1	Producer gas, naphtha
Wabash	1	Stony I. R.	20,71	3,056	1				Gas shows.
Warner	2	Highwood	0	1,310			1		Abandoned—drilling difficulties.
"	3	"	0	2,485	1				

TURNER VALLEY AND VICINITY—(Locality is in Turner Valley unless otherwise stated)—*Concluded*

Company	Well No.	Locality	1, Apr. 1929	31, Mar. 1930	Drilling	Suspended	Abandoned	Completed	Remarks
Wellington	1		0	4,755	1				
Western Alberta	1		0	3,200	1				
Weymarn	1	New Black Diamond	1,320	3,695	1				
Widney	1		0	3,252				1	Producer, light crude.

OTHER AREAS IN ALBERTA

Company	Well No.	Locality	1, Apr. 1929	31, Mar. 1930	Drilling	Suspended	Abandoned	Completed	Remarks
Admiral Oils	1	Wainwright	0	2,698	1				
Alberta Clay Products	3		0	157	1				
Alberta Gas and Fuel	1	Champion	0	2,750			1		Abandoned, drilling difficulties and unfavourable geological conditions
Bituminous Sand Extraction Co		McMurray	165	165		1			(2 wells) suspended
Beaument	1	Wainwright	0	2,183				1	Completed—not yet pumped
"	2	"	0	668		1			Suspended, temporarily
Bethwain	1	"	0	2,485		1			Suspended
"	2	"	0	2,154		1			Suspended
British Petroleums	3B	"	2,250	2,250				1	Oil producer.
British Wainwright		"	2,238	2,238				1	Completed—not pumped
Capitol Oil & Gas	1A	Milk River	0	3,310	1				
Cole	1	Taber	0	3,319	1				
Commonwealth	1	Milk River	1,390	3,694	1				
"	1	Red Coulee	0	720	1				
Dauntless	1	Skiff	0	3,295		1			Testing oil sand
Devenish	1	"	3,088	3,088				1	Potential oil producer
"	3	"	3,061	3,079				1	Produced some oil.
Eagle Butte	1	Cypress Hills	3,340	4,002			1		Abandoned.
"	2	" "	0	30		1			
Edalta	1	Wainwright	0	2,098		1			Suspended
Edmonton Wainright	1	"	2,250	2,250				1	Oil producer
Fabyan	1	"	1,778	1,878		1			Suspended—some oil
Fuego	1	Oyen	2,215	3,165	1				Some oil and gas
Globe	1	Pigeon Lake	1,200	1,200			1		Some repairs—abandoned
High River Oilfields	1	High River	0	269		1			Suspended
Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas	2	Viking	0	2,150				1	Gas producer
" "	1	Eyremore	0	990			1		Abandoned—drilling difficulties
" "	1S	"	0	1,300	1				
Int. Bitumen		McMurray							
Kotop	1	Red Coulee	0	1,650		1			
London Ribstone	2	Dunn	0	1,630		1			Suspended
Madison	2	Milk River	730	1,810		1			Suspended
Maple Leaf	1	Wainwright	1,776	1,776				1	Gas producer
"	2	"	0	1,775				1	Gas producer
Medicine Hat	48	Medicine Hat	0	1,098				1	Gas producer (C.P.R. No. 4)
"	49	"	0	1,012				1	
"	50	"	0	1,025				1	(Med. Hat Brick & Tile Co.)
Meridian	1		1,820	1,834				1	Oil producer
"	2		0	1,776		1			
McDonald	1	Kinsella	0	2,081				1	(Duluth Syndicate)
Northwestern Utilities	16	Viking	0	2,140				1	Gas producer
" "	17	"	0	2,215				1	Gas producer
" "	18	"	0	2,118				1	" "
" "	19	"	0	250	1				Drilling
" "	20	"	0	0					Ready to drill
Onalto	1	Wainwirght	0	1,922		1			Suspended temporarily
Ontario-Alberta	1	Suffield	2,210	3,343	1				
Oxville	1	Oxville	0	1,925	1				
Peninsular	1	Wainwright	0	227	1				Drilling
Ranchmens	1	Aldersyde	3,000	3,960	1				
Range	2	Milk River	990	2,100		1			Suspended
Ribstone Oils	2	Ribstone	2,100	3,230		1			Suspended
Ribstone Imperial	2	"	0	833		1			
Sasko-Wainwright	1	Wainwright	2,247	2,247				1	Oil producer
Sentinel	1	Black Diamond	4,615	5,811		1			Suspended
Twin Dome	1	De Winton	0	1,255		1			Suspended
Vanalta	1	Red Coulee	0	2,477				1	Oil producer, light crude
"	2	"	0	2,478				1	" " "
Wainwell	1	Wainwright	2,072	2,225				1	Oil producer, hole cemented back to 2,068 feet.
"	2A	"	2,034	2,034				1	Gas producer
"	4	"	0	2,054				1	Oil producer
Wainwright Pet	1	"	0	2,252				1	Completed—not produced
Western Consolidated	1	"	1,360				1		Abandoned by Onalto
Weymarn	1	Pincher Creek	975			1			Attenpted to deepen—suspended—formerly Mount Royal
"	2	"	0	1,430	1				Drilling

NOTE:—This list includes oil wells that produced oil during the fiscal year, but does not include gas wells previously drilled and still producing gas, or potential producers of natural gas.

SASKATCHEWAN

Company	Well No.	Locality	1, Apr. 1929	31, Mar. 1930	Remarks
Citizens Oil & Gas	3	Vera	0	1,850	Suspended—(formerly Unity Valley)
Eden Valley	1	....	0	585	Suspended
Gessell Detta	....	....	227	....	
Pike Lake	1	Pike Lake	0	3,155	Abandoned
Simpson	1	Simpson	2,170	2,180	Suspended
Vermilion Hills	1	Vermillion Hills	0	264	Suspended

MANITOBA

Company	Well No.	Locality	1, Apr. 1929	31, Mar. 1930	Remarks
Dauphin	1	Dauphin	0	1,012	

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Company	Well No.	Locality	1, Apr. 1929	31, Mar. 1930	Remarks
Sumas	1	....	524	711	Abandoned—drilling difficulties
"	2	....	0	153	Suspeneded

NOTE:—There was also some work done in the Flathead district but accurate figures are not available, as the companies did not report to this office.

CONSERVATION OF GAS

As pointed out in the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, the surplus of gas in Turner Valley had assumed large proportions, necessitating burning for safe disposal. The burning of waste gas has taken place since the bringing in of the well known as Royalite No. 4 in 1924, but until towards the close of the fiscal year mentioned, it assumed large proportions only during the season of small demand in the summer.

So soon as the waste became not only great, but continuous, joint action was decided upon by the Dominion and Alberta governments, and a committee was appointed in May, 1929, to investigate and report upon the situation. The investigation was to explore the possibilities of the following:—

(1) Conservation of the gas by storage underground.
(2) Restriction of production.
(3) Utilization of the gas (*a*) as a fuel, or (*b*) as a source of other materials such as carbon black, chemical products, etc.

The Department of the Interior was represented on the committee, which was under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, by Mr. C. C. Ross, Supervisory Mining Engineer.

The study of these problems, which has been carried on by officers of the department in the field since waste became apparent, was continued and extended, and in addition the Supervisory Mining Engineer carried out an investigation in the more important fields of the United States, where analogous conditions prevail, to ascertain the latest practice there in regard to the first two points above enumerated. In the final report the committee stated that they considered that the only solution which would make conservation possible was recognition of the fact that Turner Valley was a gas field, and the formulation of rigid regulations for the purpose of controlling all phases of the gas producing industry. They found that all other measures could only be palliative.

COAL MINING

Alberta

In Alberta, coal is found in three horizons of the Cretaceous rocks and in small areas in the Tertiary. The principal localities where coal mining development has taken place are as follows:—

KOOTENAY SERIES

Crowsnest Pass District.—In this area, which includes Coleman, Blairmore, Bellevue, Frank, Hillcrest, and Passburg, the seams worked vary from six to eighteen feet and pitch up to 60 degrees. The coal lying above water-level has supplied the major portion of the output in former years, but as this easily mined coal has gradually worked out, dip workings have been developed. These lower workings require considerable pumping to keep them clear of water. The main supply of locomotive fuel for the Canadian Pacific Railway in the prairie divisions is drawn from this district. Coke ovens were formerly operated at Coleman, Lille, and Passburg, but owing to the lack of demand by the smelters of southern British Columbia, the making of coke was discontinued. Owing to the occurrence of two explosions in the Crowsnest district during the year 1926, rock dusting has been introduced as a means of preventing the spread of an explosion in the coal-dust-charged mine atmosphere. Dry-cleaning plants have been installed at the principal mines, whilst at Bellevue a wet-washer has been added to the cleaning equipment.

Canmore District.—At Canmore semi-bituminous coal is mined and is largely disposed of as railway locomotive fuel. A briquetting plant is in operation, and 26,180 tons of coal were used in making briquettes. These were sold for household fuel in the territory between Vancouver and Winnipeg. The coal measures at this point have been subjected to very complicated folding. Two seams varying from five to ten feet in thickness are being mined.

Brazeau District.—In the Nordegg area semi-bituminous coal is mined on a large scale from two seams, one seven feet and the other fourteen feet in thickness with a dip of about 12 degrees. The output is disposed of to the Canadian National Railways as locomotive fuel. A dry-cleaning plant is operated at this property.

Mountain Park District.—At Mountain Park, Cadomin, and Luscar, bituminous coal is mined on a large scale. The seams vary in thickness from five to fifty feet with dips of from 30 to 80 degrees. At Cadomin two shafts have been sunk to give access to the lower levels of the seams which have hitherto been worked above the river level. Prospecting has been carried out north of Luscar and new development is contemplated as soon as arrangements are completed for the extension of the Luscar spur, part of the Mountain Park branch of the Canadian National Railways. Since the abandonment by the Blue Diamond Coal Company of their operations at Brulé, the company have staked out large claims in the Hay River area about thirty-five miles northwest of Solomon. Surface prospecting of the coal measures in these areas has been carried out.

BELLY RIVER SERIES

Lethbridge-Taber District.—The principal operations in this formation are carried on in the vicinity of Lethbridge, where several companies have large and well-equipped plants. The seams are reached either by shafts or slopes, varying in depth from 300 to 600 feet. The seam worked is about 4 feet 4 inches thick and is horizontal. The continuity of the seam generally is interrupted by a series of small faults varying from two to ten feet. The development started by the Cadillac Coal Company, Limited, on the Kipp-Retlaw extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been continued, and the property brought into the production stage and operated throughout the year. The mine is located on the northern portion of the Lethbridge field. At Taber a lower seam in this formation has been worked for several years but only small-scale operations are now being conducted. The Leland Coal Company suspended operations at the Canada West mine and the equipment is being dismantled. Seams in the Foremost beds of the above series are worked as small, country-bank-mines at several points in the southern portion of the province and supply fuel for local use.

Brazeau District.—On the Brazeau branch of the Canadian National Railways the mines operated by the Bighorn and Saunders Creek and Alexo Coal companies have continued in operation throughout the year. New equipment and coal-cutting machinery have been installed.

Coalspur District.—In the Coalspur area, the open pit mines at Sterco and Coal Valley have continued in operation. The Lakeside Coal Company—formerly the Balkan Coal Company—at Minehead have installed a new screening plant and equipment. At Hinton, on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, the operations by the Alberta Mountain Collieries, Limited, have been suspended. The Jasper Coal Company, Limited, have installed spur tracks and modern tipple and have extended their underground development, and are now on a shipping basis. Further prospecting has been carried out by means of core drills by various lessees in this district.

Grande Prairie District.—In the Grande Prairie district the coal seams worked are three feet thick, the output being disposed of for local use. Only small scale operations are being conducted.

EDMONTON SERIES

Drumheller-Rosedale-East Coulee District.—The most fully developed area and the largest producers from this horizon are located in the Red Deer valley at Drumheller, Rosedale, and East Coulee. The seams worked vary in thickness from four to nine feet.

The Drumheller Consolidated Collieries, having acquired the equipment of the Scranton mine, have utilized this for the development of their holdings on the north side of the Drumheller valley. New property is being developed by a slope into the upper or Newcastle seam. It is proposed to sink to the lower or Drumheller seam at a later period.

Sheerness District.—Smaller operations are being carried on in this series at Sheerness, where the lower coal seams are mined by both stripping and shafts.

Three Hills-Ardley District.—The upper coal horizons of this formation are worked at Three Hills, Ardley, and several small country mines along the Red Deer river. The Carbondale Coal Company's mine at Ardley was closed down during the year.

Edmonton-Pembina District.—The largest installation on the seam is at Evansburg in the Pembina district on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, sixty miles west of Edmonton, and at Cardiff on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. During the year the annual inspections have been carried out for the purpose of checking up quantities of coal extracted from the various leases on Dominion and School lands. Samples have been collected from some of the mines and analyses made at the Calgary office for the information of the operators.

Saskatchewan

During the year, in addition to the ninety-five regular inspections, many other visits were paid to mines for various causes. An Order in Council was passed authorizing settlers in certain districts to mine coal for their own use in vacant Dominion lands. The briquetting plant of the Western Dominion Collieries operated during the greater part of the year, and briquetting now appears to be established as a permanent industry in this district, a market being found for the briquettes in Winnipeg and elsewhere. It is pleasing to note that there were no fatal accidents during the year.

QUARTZ MINING

The coming into force of the new Quartz Mining Regulations on April 1, 1929, added to the duties of the staff of the Supervisory Mining Engineer, the inspection of mineral claims for certificates of work and improvements. This entailed the covering by the mining inspectors of large areas in northern and eastern Manitoba, and northern Saskatchewan, and from Rankin inlet on Hudson bay to Great Slave lake, Northwest Territories. On these trips, many of which were made by aeroplane, detailed information was collected regarding the organization, holdings and activities of the many mining and prospecting companies operating in the various areas.

For the benefit and convenience of prospectors and others engaged in the mining industry, it was decided to issue new, specially compiled maps of the mining districts tributary to The Pas. These maps, which were compiled in the Ottawa office, were prepared in subdivisions, according to international map scale, from aeroplane surveys, and details secured from sketches of claims staked, and from first-hand information gathered by close contact with the mining areas. Blue prints were run off and distributed through The Pas office. Owing to the growing activity in the Winnipeg district, particularly in the Rice Lake and Lac du Bonnet Mining division, a sub-office was opened in Winnipeg. During the year 57 claims were inspected for certificates of work, and 160 for certificates of improvement. Many of these inspections were made by canoe and outboard motors and 7,827 miles in 96 flying hours were covered by aeroplane.

PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES

The following five companies were active in prospecting in the Northwest Territories, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan:—

Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration Limited.—A number of this company's planes were in service, whose main activities were centered in the pre-Cambrian areas west of Hudson bay, with their base at Baker lake. Two other parties based at Oxford lake reported some interesting country east of God's lake on God's river, and in the vicinity of Red Sucker lake, Saskatchewan.

Dominion Explorers, Limited.—Planes belonging to this company were very active in the Northwest Territories, operating to the west of Hudson bay and along the Arctic coast from bases at Tavane, Baker lake, and the Burnside river (Bathurst inlet). The company acquired a group of claims at Axis lake, east of lake Athabaska. After doing considerable diamond drilling and trenching, operations were closed down, and the equipment moved farther north for the opening of the ensuing season.

Nipissing Mining Company.—Prospecting was confined by this company to the country tributary to Mistake bay, N.W.T., and to the Reindeer Lake area of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where a large sulphide deposit is being drilled.

The Cyril Knight Prospecting Company.—This company had parties on Island lake, northern and eastern Manitoba, and on Rankin inlet on the west shore of Hudson bay, where assessment work was performed on four claims.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.—Prospecting was carried out by this company in the Bird River area of the Winnipeg mining district. In northern Manitoba, prospecting was more or less general, in areas closely adjoining the railways, but the number of stakings was below that of last year.

A number of claims were staked in the Lac du Bonnet and Rice Lake mining divisions of the Winnipeg mining district, and around Slate lake, and more or less generally throughout the gold areas along the Manigotagan and Wanipigow rivers. There was also some heavy staking in the early part of the year in the tin area around Bernic, Shatford, and Bird lakes, and later in the year, a few at West Hawk lake. About eighty claims were staked at East Braintree some seventy-five miles east of Winnipeg on a number of large sulphide dykes carrying some chalcopyrite.

There was greater activity in northern Saskatchewan than in the previous year. Heavy stakings were made at Forbes and Montgomery lakes and at lac La Ronge. The development of the lead-zinc deposits south of Pine point on Great Slave lake stimulated activities in the country tributary to the Mackenzie river, and a great increase in stakings was reported at Fort Smith.

CLAIMS RECORDED

The number of mining claims recorded by districts is given as follows:—

District	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1929
The Pas mining district	1,972
Cold Lake mining district	601
Prince Albert mining district	1,041
Northwest Territories	469
Winnipeg mining district	2,185
Total	6,268 claims

PRODUCTION

The one producing property is that of the Central Manitoba Mines Limited at Long lake in the Rice Lake division of the Winnipeg mining district. This mine is about 100 miles northeast of the city of Winnipeg as the crow flies. It operated continuously throughout the year 1929, 58,810 tons of ore were hoisted and 54,674 tons treated in the cyanide mill, operating at a capacity of about 150 tons a day. Stoping was done at 125, 200, 250, and 375-foot levels; 51,365 feet of underground development work was done during the year, and 5,531 feet of holes drilled both underground and on the surface in exploration work.

MINES DEVELOPING

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company.—This company displayed much activity throughout the year, 2,000 men were employed continuously and great progress was made in the construction of the concentrating plant, zinc refinery, crushing plant, power house, copper smelter, shaft house, and the various shops and other buildings. The main shaft, a five-compartment vertical shaft lined with steel, is now down to a depth of 650 feet; 106,000 tons of material of all kinds have been shipped in; 30,000 tons more remain to be shipped. The company expects to go into production early in 1931.

Sherritt-Gordon Mines, Limited.—These mines were active throughout the year. The main shaft, a five-compartment shaft inclined at an angle of 51 degrees, was sunk to a depth of 625 feet. Stations have been cut at the 250, 350, and 500-foot levels. Great progress has been made with the construction of the various mill buildings; 118 diamond drill holes have been put down to date totalling 41,614 feet, and the total length of shaft, drifting, cross-cutting and raising amounts to over 16,000 feet.

Mandy Mines Limited.—This mine is situated in The Pas mining district, about eighty miles north of The Pas, Manitoba. During 1929 development work was carried on continuously until early in December, when operations were suspended. The two-compartment shaft was put down to a depth of 1,025 feet. Drifting and cross-cutting was done on levels at 100-foot intervals. Total lateral work to date over 8,000 feet. Diamond drilling was done on the surface and underground on the tenth level. Thirty-five men were employed.

San Antonio Mines Limited.—This property was worked continuously throughout 1929, a force of twenty-five men being employed. The development work done in sinking, cross-cutting and drifting amounted to 2,788 feet. In working at the 725-foot level two well-defined veins were encountered. The results of the year's operations were very encouraging to the company. This property is in the Rice Lake mining division of the Winnipeg mining district at a distance of about 100 miles east of north of the city of Winnipeg.

Gem Lake Mines, Limited.—This mine was worked continuously through 1929. Development work in sinking, cross-cutting, drifting, slashing and station-cutting totalled 5,111 feet. Two veins have been cut on the 125, 250, 375, and 500-foot levels, carrying ore shoots averaging 3·5 feet wide. Results on this property to date have been encouraging. This mine is in the Rice Lake division of the Winnipeg mining district, about 40 miles southeast of the San Antonio.

Northern Lead Zinc Company Limited.—The properties of this company are located south of Pine point, Great Slave lake, N.W.T. Together with its affiliated prospecting company, the General Exploration Company, the Northern Lead Zinc Company Limited controls a total of 448 mineral claims in this area. A party of workmen was taken in to this property in March, 1929, and work has progressed continuously since. Sixty-nine test pits have been dug to date on four different areas to an average depth of fifteen feet; the average depth of boulder clay is given as from seven to nine feet. The ore occurs in sink holes in the Presqu'ile dolomite. It is a high-grade mixture of galena and sphalerite. Sufficient work has not been done to establish the vertical thickness of the deposits, but it is believed that the area which will be found to be occupied by the deposits will be very considerable.

Jack Nutt Mines Limited.—Operations were carried out by this company throughout 1929 at Bernic lake, Lac du Bonnet mining division, Winnipeg mining district. A two-compartment shaft was sunk to a depth of 170 feet and four holes drilled on a pegmatite dyke containing some cassiterite. A radiore survey was made of claims at Bernic lake and at Rush lake.

Manitoba Tin Company, Limited.—This company sank a shaft to a depth of 100 feet on a pegmatite dyke at their properties on Shatford lake. About 300 feet of cross-cutting and drifting was done at the 100-foot level. Operations were suspended in November, 1929.

SURFACE EXPLORATION WORK

Many companies and syndicates confined their attention during the year to trenching and surface exploration work of their holdings, in the Winnipeg and The Pas mining districts in the province of Manitoba.

OPTIONS WORKED

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company optioned and drilled the Don Jon claim of Flintoba Mines Limited at Thompson lake. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company also optioned and drilled the Davidson Montgomery claims at Forbes lake. Late in 1929 this company took an option on the Lynx group of claims on Oxford lake and sent a party of eight men to this property to open up test pits for sampling purposes.

Ventures Limited optioned and put eighteen diamond drill holes down on the Matson Adair holdings at Hyres Island, Oxford Lake, early in 1929.

Towards the close of the year the Mandy Mines Limited optioned the Baker Patton holdings of the Callinan Flin Flon Mines Limited at Sourdough bay and did 4,000 feet of diamond drilling.

III

FORESTRY

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY, E. H. FINLAYSON

In the year under review agreements were signed with the western provinces for the return of the natural resources, including the forests. This action will relieve the Forest Service of its former administrative functions with regard to the protection and management of forest lands. The change will enable it to concentrate on investigation, research, and experiment, and to give leadership to the provinces and the forest industries. In particular this Service will be in a position to avail itself of the additional opportunities which are presented for investigation into basic forest-protection problems, for silvicultural researches into the rates and conditions of growth of Canadian tree species, for forest-products research looking to the closer utilization of Canadian raw materials, and for the more intensive prosecution of the national inventory of forest resources now actively under way.

The forest fire situation in Canada during the year 1929 was one of the most severe ever experienced and might easily have been the most disastrous in our history but for the development in protection facilities which has taken place in recent years. The area most affected extended from western Ontario to the Pacific coast. Throughout that region snowfall during the two preceding winters had been very deficient. In addition the spring and summer of 1929 were characterized by almost complete lack of rain. This condition, combined with extended periods of high winds, created an unparalleled drought situation throughout Western Canada. The expenditure on fire fighting alone was almost $1,250,000, the highest on record in the history of fire protection in Canada.

The following table, compiled by the Forest Service from returns made by the different forest authorities, gives in detail the figures of forest fires in Canada for the year 1929 as compared with the average for the five-year period 1925-29 inclusive.

Item	Year 1929	Average per year 1925-1929 inclusive
Total number of fires	6,685	5,146
Total area burned over (acres)	6,030,749	2,319,074
Merchantable timber—		
Area burned (acres)	674,226	376,223
Timber burned M ft. B.M.	508,715	455,125
Timber burned cords	2,005,386	1,634,821
Estimated stumpage value	$2,379,582	$ 2,532,868
Young growth—		
Area burned (acres)	1,023,111	531,836
Estimated value	$2,004,759	$ 1,013,925
Cut-over—		
Area burned (acres)	340,225	172,161
Estimated value	285,569	$ 130,002
Non-forested—		
Area burned (acres)	4,128,901	1,275,283
Other property burned—		
Value	$ 301,499	$ 441,883
Actual cost of fire-fighting	$1,239,345	$ 630,624
Total gross damage and loss	$6,210,754	$ 4,749,302

In accordance with an undertaking made to the provinces at the national forest inventory conference in June, 1929, the Research Division of the Forest Service concentrated its work largely on the inauguration of rate-of-growth studies in the main forest regions of Eastern Canada. The usual research activities were, however, continued at the forest experiment stations at Petawawa, Lake Edward, and elsewhere. In addition, a new experiment station was instituted at the forest nursery at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, dealing largely with pathological problems of Western Canadian species. The Forest Products Laboratories, having become settled in their new sites, turned their activities to carrying out research programs the scope of which it has been possible to enlarge considerably by reason of increased staff and equipment.

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF FOREST RESOURCES

At the conference of the federal and provincial forest authorities held in Ottawa, June 25 to 27, 1929, it was decided to conduct a national inventory of forest resources. The provincial authorities administering forests undertook to carry on the work in their respective provinces, and the Dominion Forest Service to conduct the inventory in the Prairie Provinces and to cooperate with and assist the other provinces as far as means were available. It was also agreed that the Forest Service should act as a clearing-house for information regarding the existing forest resources and their depletion and increment, the provinces furnishing reports of surveys and investigations as completed. The completion of the inventory (of the accessible area, at least) in five years was set as an objective.

Pursuant to the scheme adopted by this conference the Forest Service immediately commenced the inventory in the three Prairie Provinces by detailing a forest officer in each to collect and compile all existing data, examine areas concerning which reliable information was lacking, and keep records of depletion due to cutting, fire, etc. In 1929 three stock-taking survey parties were placed in the field in Manitoba and one in Saskatchewan, and in 1930 there will also be one in each of these two provinces.

Each province has been divided into a number of districts based primarily on drainage areas, and for each of these districts separate reports are being compiled showing the classification of the area as to tenure (privately owned, leased, or unalienated), farm land, waste land, and non-productive or productive forest. The latter is subdivided into softwood, hardwood, and mixed types of merchantable timber and young growth. The areas of virgin forest and cut-over and burned-over land are also recorded. An estimate of the amount of timber of merchantable size suitable for lumber, pulpwood, ties, poles, posts, etc., of each species is being compiled. The annual cut for all purposes and the losses from fire, insects, and disease are being estimated as closely as possible.

As a result of the extensive forest surveys conducted in Manitoba during the last four years, the inventory in that province is well advanced and there is every prospect of completing it within the five years set, but in Saskatchewan and Alberta there are such large areas for which the information is very meagre or altogether lacking that this may not be the case.

Aerial photography has been of the greatest assistance in these inventories, especially when used in conjunction with ground surveys. Maps are prepared from the photographs which not only give accurate topographical details, but show the waste land, merchantable timber, and young growth of the various types. With experience, the interpretation of aerial photographs is becoming much more efficient and it is confidently expected that with additional research along the lines started it will be possible by this means, supplemented by a minimum of ground cruising, to determine, within a reasonable degree of accuracy, the extent of the forest resources over areas in which intensive ground surveys would entail large expenditures of time and money.

As part of its co-operation with the provincial services the Dominion Forest Service is conducting a series of surveys in each province to determine the kind and amount of natural reproduction which is taking place after cutting and fire, and the rate at which this young timber is growing.

Information being obtained through this inventory will make it possible to devise forest policies adapted to the varying forest conditions throughout Canada which will ensure to the forest industries continuous and economical production.

FIRES AND FIRE PROTECTION

All inspectorates report a very hazardous fire season.

In Manitoba the 1929 season, which lasted until the second week of October, was the longest ever experienced, and the worst since the inauguration of organized fire-fighting. The snowfall during the winter of 1928-9 was light; there was practically no spring rainfall, and the prolonged warm weather of the summer was accompanied by high winds. The loss was comparatively light, except on the east side of lake Winnipeg. Aerial co-operation was hindered somewhat by weather conditions and shortage of equipment, and static interfered to some extent with the use of the radio. Aircraft equipped with skis were used during the late winter and early spring. The total time of flying during April and May, 1929 (under winter conditions) was 176 hours; between May and November, inclusive, a total of 2,607 hours flying was done.

In Saskatchewan the hazard was intense from early spring until late autumn, being even worse than it was during the preceding season. The causes were practically the same as those operating in Manitoba, namely, the dry season of 1928 followed by a winter in which there was little or no precipitation, and a very warm, dry summer with unusually high winds. The fire loss within the national forests was greater than it had been during the two preceding seasons. In the fire-ranging districts, many fires were difficult of access, and could only with difficulty be prevented from spreading. Co-operation with the Civil Government Air Operations staff continued good; a total of 930 hours flying was done. Thirty-seven ground fires were extinguished during the late winter.

In Alberta the fire risk reached its climax in the summer, from the latter part of July on, when the situation in the southern forests of the east slope of the Rockies was fully as bad as those of 1910 and 1919; the first week of September, however, brought relief. In the Cooking Lake national forest and the southern part of the Edmonton fire-ranging district the hazard continued excessive from May till December. In the earlier part of the season, practically no risk was experienced during April. In the latter half of May rains in that part of the province south of the North Saskatchewan river relieved the hazard in southern Alberta, though in the northern part of the province a very acute risk developed. Rains in the middle of June alleviated the hazard except in the Cooking Lake forest and the southern part of the Edmonton fire-ranging district. With the exception of the region just named, the fire risk during the autumn was below the average. Intensive air patrol was necessary on account of the long period of high fire-hazard and the unfinished condition of the lookout units on the Crowsnest and Bow River forests. A total of 1,078 hours of flying was required—644 from the High River base and 434 from the Grande Prairie sub-base.

In British Columbia the fire-hazard was abnormally high. The absence of snowfall and the early spring contributed to this result, though the risk was not out of the ordinary until the last part of July. During the two months succeeding, the conditions were very bad, but after September returned to normal. The very great majority of the fires were of comparatively small extent but three which could not be controlled, in spite of the most strenuous work, were the cause of a large proportion of the season's fire loss. The railways caused most fires, but these were all small in area and were soon extinguished. Lightning was the second greatest cause of fires, and incendiarism, which came third, is still the cause of a serious number of fires (almost ten per cent).

In the tables that follow are given the fire-statistics for the 1929 season:—

Table No. 1

FIRES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE NATIONAL FORESTS: AREA BURNED OVER AND FIRE LOSS BY CAUSES

Causes	Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Totals		
	No.	Area	Damage	No.	Area	Damage	No.	Area	Damage	No.	Area	Damage	No.	Area	Damage
		acres	$		acres	$		acres	$		acres	$		acres	$
Camp-fires.....	223	601,305	260,238	125	122,322	78,427	113	61,883	71,544	28	3,086	6,111	489	788,596	416,320
Smokers.......	55	11,130	6,615	33	9,774	848	34	4,001	2,330	60	3,227	24,327	182	28,132	34,120
Settlers........	75	69,342	10,287	179	326,727	381,307	64	89,333	69,448	29	2,511	4,464	347	487,913	465,506
Railways......	89	227,043	153,233	44	21,112	12,419	129	5,308	13,465	132	625	61	394	254,088	179,178
Lightning......	79	2,164,624	245,275	18	72,090	110,688	8	589	4,028	127	26,546	215,862	232	2,263,849	575,853
Industrial operations...	3	36	4	28	90,018	96,686	5	7	......	16	4,342	21,300	52	94,403	117,990
Incendiary.....	64	38,690	17,054	61	50,773	41,084	14	20,943	4,912	45	3,511	19,299	184	113,917	82,349
Public works..	8	64,625	23,177	1	1,840	1,440	7	5,233	2,270	5	804	1,875	21	72,577	28,762
Unclassified...	3	6,341	9,191	8	13,772	14,240	1	1	500	4	161	60	16	20,200	23,991
Unknown......	61	221,688	105,412	20	33,879	48,852	21	87,512	211,638	14	2,277	11,558	116	345,356	377,460
Total..	660	3,404,824	830,486	517	742,307	785,991	396	274,810	380,135	460	47,090	304,917	2,033	4,469,031	2,301,529
Total cost of suppression...	....	....	150,989	....	....	112,570	....	....	60,591	....	......	69,642	....	....	393,792
Total fire loss.	....	....	981,475	....	....	898,561	....	....	440,726	....	......	374,559	....	....	2,695,321

Table No. 1a

FIRES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE NATIONAL FORESTS: FOREST CONDITION OF BURNED-OVER AREAS, EXPENDITURE FOR FIRE-FIGHTING, ETC.

Province	Non-forested	Young growth	Cut-over land	Merchantable timber		Expenditure for fire fighting			Fires under jurisdiction Railway Board		
				Area	Value	Ranger Service	Other expenditure	Total	No.	Area burned	Loss
	acres	acres	acres	acres	$	$	$	$		acres	$
Manitoba..............	2,898,696	219,257	21,366	265,505	406,480	6,937	144,052	150,989	43	1,242	200
Saskatchewan.........	334,466	261,730	24,100	122,011	276,849	9,092	103,479	112,570	23	15,305	10,536
Alberta................	114,958	110,931	1,562	47,359	163,408	5,095	55,496	60,591	123	508	1,022
British Columbia (Railway Belt)......	5,474	11,804	7,630	22,182	234,496	5,303	64,338	69,641	96	503	163
Total.........	3,353,594	603,722	54,658	457,057	1,081,233	26,427	367,365	393,791	285	17,558	11,921

Table No. 2

FIRES WITHIN NATIONAL FORESTS: NUMBER AND AREA BURNED, BY CAUSES

Causes	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Totals	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
		acres		acres		acres		acres		acres
Camp-fires........................	19	4,226	38	62,190	11	1,548	10	2,972	78	70,936
Smokers...........................	10	2,843	6	1,446	12	72	13	995	41	5,356
Settlers............................	5	712	123	99,415	....	....	1	3	129	100,130
Railways..........................	....	....	25	5,138	5	3	2	55	32	5,196
Lightning..........................	2	803	2	1,065	5	4	15	2,584	24	4,456
Industrial operations............	2	36	1	....	3	1	....	....	6	37
Incendiary.........................	48	28,132	22	16,525	3	17,267	31	3,177	104	65,101
Public works.......................	1	640	1	1,840	1	21	....	....	3	2,501
Unclassified.......................	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	81	4	82
Unknown...........................	9	4,029	8	3,680	4	61,341	1	2	22	69,052
Total....................	96	41,421	227	191,299	45	80,258	75	9,869	443	322,847

Table No. 3

FIRES OUTSIDE NATIONAL FORESTS: NUMBER AND AREA BURNED BY CAUSES

Causes	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Totals	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
		acres		acres		acres		acres		acres
Camp-fires	204	597,079	87	60,132	102	60,335	18	114	411	717,660
Smokers	45	8,287	27	8,328	22	3,930	47	2,232	141	22,777
Settlers	70	68,630	56	227,312	64	89,333	28	2,508	218	387,783
Railways	89	227,043	19	15,974	124	5,305	130	570	362	248,892
Lightning	77	2,163,822	16	71,025	3	585	112	23,962	208	2,259,394
Industrial operations	1	....	27	90,018	2	5	16	4,342	46	94,365
Incendiary	16	10,557	39	34,248	11	3,676	14	334	80	48,815
Public works	7	63,985	......	....	6	5,212	5	804	18	70,076
Unclassified	3	6,341	7	13,772	0	......	2	80	12	20,118
Unknown	52	217,659	12	30,199	17	26,171	13	2,275	94	276,304
Total	564	3,363,403	290	551,008	351	194,552	385	37,221	1,590	4,146,184

Table No. 4

CLASSIFICATION BY SIZE OF FIRE

Province	Class A (under ¼ acre)		Class B (¼ acre and over, but under 10 acres)		Class C (10 acres to 500 acres)		Class D (over 500 acres)		Totals, 1929-1930		Totals, 1928-1929	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent by provinces	Total number of fires	Per cent Class A
Manitoba	35	5·3	150	22·7	257	38·9	218	33·0	660	32·6	380	17
Saskatchewan	101	19·5	98	18·9	174	33·8	144	27·8	517	25·4	320	16
Alberta	137	34·6	94	23·7	105	26·5	60	15·2	396	19·4	396	14
British Columbia (Railway Belt)	147	32·0	213	46·0	85	19·0	15	3·0	460	22·6	475	65
Totals	420	20·0	555	26·0	621	32·0	437	22·0	2,033	100·0	1,571	30

Table No. 5

DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS

Month	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Totals	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
April, 1929	15	2·3	15	2·8	49	12·4	15	3	94	4·6
May	140	21·2	227	44·0	102	25·7	39	8	508	25·0
June	101	15·3	59	11·4	60	15·1	22	5	242	11·9
July	103	15·6	14	2·7	60	15·1	187	41	364	17·9
August	181	27·4	79	15·3	19	4·8	151	33	430	21·1
September	50	7·6	22	4·2	31	7·9	43	9	146	7·1
October	65	9·8	60	11·6	40	10·1	3	1	168	8·3
November	5	0·8	4	1·0	34	8·6	......	......	43	2·1
December	......	......	......	......	1	0·3	......	......	1	......
January, 1930	......	......	6	1·0	......	......	......	......	6	0·3
February	......	......	16	3·1	......	......	......	......	16	0·8
March	......	......	15	2·9	......	......	......	......	15	0·7
Totals	660	100·0	517	100·0	396	100·0	460	100·0	2,033	100·0

Table No. 6

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF TIMBER AND OTHER PROPERTY DESTROYED

Province	Salvable timber			Unsalvable timber			Damage to timber		Damage to young growth		Damage to other property		Total damage
	Saw-timber	Other	Depreciation	Saw-timber	Other	Damage							
	Ft. b.m.	cords	$	Ft. b.m.	cords	$	$	%	$	%	$	%	$
Manitoba....	493	53,940	14,422	44,318	855,867	384,998	399,420	48·1	409,073	49·3	21,993	2·6	830,486
Saskatchewan.....	20,755	355,073	80,365	10,426	511,594	196,482	276,847	35·2	490,998	62·5	18,146	2·3	785,991
Alberta......	16,453	1,302	15,862	64,786	96,570	147,546	163,408	42·9	212,959	56·1	3,768	1·0	380,135
Br. Columbia (Dominion Lands).....	3,384	37,442	10,555	112,484	49,500	242,941	253,496	83·2	21,248	6·9	30,173	9·9	304,917
Totals...	41,085	447,757	121,204	232,014	1,513,531	971,967	1,093,171	47·4	1,134,278	49·4	74,080	3·2	2,301,529

Table No. 7

STATEMENT OF DOMINION LANDS BURNED OVER, SHOWING OWNERSHIP AND FOREST CONDITIONS

Province	Total area burned over	Ownership				Forest conditions							
		Public		Private		Merchantable timber		Partially cut-over		Young growth		Not forested	
	acres	acres	%	acres	%	acres	%	acres	%	acres	%	acres	%
Manitoba...............	3,404,824	3,387,513	99·5	17,311	0·5	265,505	7·7	21,366	0·6	219,257	6·4	2,898,696	85·3
Saskatchewan...........	742,307	600,757	80·8	141,550	19·2	122,011	16·4	24,100	3·2	261,730	35·2	334,466	45·2
Alberta.................	274,810	262,155	95·4	12,655	4·6	47,359	17·2	1,562	0·5	110,931	40·4	114,958	41·9
British Columbia (Railway Belt)............	47,090	41,884	88·9	5,206	11·1	22,182	47·1	7,630	16·2	11,804	25·1	5,474	11·6
Totals.........	4,469,031	4,292,309	96·1	176,722	3·9	457,057	10·2	54,658	1·2	603,722	13·5	3,353,594	75·1

FIRE-HAZARD STUDIES

As in previous years, weather records were taken throughout the fire season at a number of selected stations in forest areas in the Prairie Provinces and the Railway Belt of British Columbia. The data obtained at these stations proved of material value to fire-protective organizations in the direction of fire patrols and suppression work.

In addition to the foregoing, fire-hazard research studies were continued at the Petawawa forest experiment station at Chalk River, Ontario, with the object of studying the degree of inflammability of forest-fire fuels (the materials on the forest floor in which fires start or spread) under varying conditions of moisture content. As a result of this work, it is now definitely known precisely what effect a given set of weather conditions has upon the inflammability of the forest fuels in the white pine and red pine type. The information thus obtained proved of great value in accurately determining the condition of inflammability of the forest each day and was useful in detailing the work of the men so that they would be immediately available in the event of a fire being reported. It was also used in determining the necessity of keeping men on duty on Sundays, the number of men necessary to send to a fire, and in posting warnings at the entrance to the forest reserve for the guidance of visitors in the use of fire.

The procedure consisted in establishing five zones of inflammability for mixed red and white pine forest ranging from nil to extreme, depending upon the moisture content of the fuels. The behaviour of fires in each zone was identified. The rates of change of moisture content and consequently the inflammability, under varying conditions of rainfall, wind velocity, relative humidity of the air, temperature, and evaporation, were determined for the mixed red and white pine forest in the climatic area of the Petawawa forest experiment station.

IMPROVEMENTS

Hereunder is a list of the principal improvements made during the year:—

	Number		Miles
Ranger house	1	Telephone lines	154
Ranger cabins	21	Roads	49
Stables	5	Trails	200
Warehouses	2	Fireguards (ploughed)	339
Garages	2	Fireguards (cleared)	107
Barns	5		
Machine sheds	2		
Lookout cabins	2		
Lookout towers	4		
Bridges	6		
Summer-resort pier	1		
Golf course	1		
Fences	5		
Cableway	1		
Nursery water systems	4		
Other buildings	13		

HAY AND GRAZING

In Manitoba the grazing situation improved somewhat, and the demand for hay was keen owing to the poor hay crop brought about by the dry weather. Practically all the hay meadows in the national forests were cut over.

In Saskatchewan there was a decided increase in the number of hay permits issued, the dry weather permitting the cutting of hay meadows usually flooded. Grazing, however, is decreasing owing to the fact that the farmers are more and more inclined to engage in mixed farming and raise their own forage crops. In Alberta more sheep but fewer cattle and horses were grazed.

In British Columbia weather conditions (in particular the small snowfall of the preceding winter, 1928-29) were unfavourable for grazing. With the idea of encouraging stockmen to use the higher ranges, several trails were constructed and other improvements made.

TIMBER SALES AND PERMITS

In Manitoba five timber sales were carried on. The number of timber permits was slightly smaller and practically all of them were in the Riding Mountain, Duck Mountain, and Porcupine forests.

In Saskatchewan there was a slight increase in timber sales and permits. Thirty-two new sales (twenty-six " Supervisor's," five " Inspector's," and one " Director's ") were awarded. There was a brisk demand for timber permits, especially on the prairie reserves. Very little pulpwood was cut. Owing to the dry season, great care was required in supervising brush-burning operations but practically all the brush was burned.

In Alberta ten new sales were awarded during the year and thirteen sales were closed out. The total cut was slightly less than last year's total, but is above the five-year average. The number of permits issued was 673. There was an increase in the quantities of fence-posts, fence-rails, poles and fuelwood. The cut of sawlogs was stationary and there was a decrease in the cut of mining timber and thinnings.

In British Columbia the season was very active in regard to timber sales, nineteen new sales being awarded. The greatest demand was for poles and piling; the demand for sawlogs was small and only a few ties were cut. Sale conditions were well complied with.

REFORESTATION

In Manitoba 47,500 trees were set out on the Riding Mountain forest, but no seeding was done. Sprinkling systems worked satisfactorily at all the nurseries and a total of 2,429,400 young trees is on hand.

In Saskatchewan 46,000 trees (14,000 white spruce and 32,000 jack pine) were set out on the Dundurn, Nisbet-Pines, and Big River forests. The excessive mortality of jack pine planted in the autumn of 1928 showed that fall planting of jack pine was not a success. In the nurseries growth was hindered by dry weather. The number of seedlings on hand is 5,435,397, and the number of transplants 749,672. A detailed nursery cost system was introduced in 1928, and it is found that the cost of seedlings is on a par with similar nursery stock in the United States, but the cost of transplants is excessive.

In Alberta 50 acres of spruce and 25 acres of lodgepole pine were planted in the Cooking Lake forest. There has been much damage from rabbits and a rabbit-proof fence has been erected around the area planted to pine. Older plantations are doing well. For planting in 1930 there are on hand 180,000 spruce and pine seedlings and 10,000 transplants.

RECREATION

In Manitoba the number of visitors at the summer resorts in the national forests showed a marked increase; the estimated daily total number of visitors at all these resorts amounted to 1,400. Improvements made include the clearing of four acres of land at Benito Beach and two acres at Kamsack Beach, the construction of a promenade along the lake at the latter resort, and the laying out of two additional tennis courts, a pier, and a bath-house. At the Clark Beach (Riding Mountain) resort a nine-hole golf course was constructed and throughout all the summer resorts much road-improvement work was done.

In Saskatchewan the resorts continue to be popular, especially at Fish lake (Moose Mountain), where fifty additional lots were laid out in the Sandy Bay subdivision. Fishing permits issued in this forest showed a substantial increase in number.

In Alberta the Elkwater Lake resort, the only one in this inspectorate, has a steadily increasing number of visitors, and the camping grounds in the mountains continue popular in summer and autumn.

In British Columbia both the Paul Lake and the Fish Lake resorts continue popular, though no great demand has been experienced for camp or cottage lots. Attention is being given to camping sites along the automobile highways in the national forests. The ditch connecting Walloper lake and Fish lake has been found useful in providing spawning grounds for the trout and raising the level of Fish lake.

SURVEYS

In Manitoba the surveys of pulpwood resources were continued by three parties, two in the Nelson River drainage area and one in the Saskatchewan River drainage area. A total of about 4,262,000 acres was covered, of which 1,562,000 acres were in the Nelson area and 2,700,000 acres in the Saskatchewan area.

In Saskatchewan three 4-man crews were engaged in an inventory survey in the Pasquia forest. Though their work was interrupted by fire, they succeeded in covering 128,000 acres. During the winter a 2-man party cruised 9,406 acres in the Fort à la Corne forest.

In Saskatchewan, on account of heavy demands from prospective settlers for the opening of lands in national forests and proposed additions thereto, examinations were made of these lands and 66½ sections were withdrawn from the forests; five townships were also withdrawn as the result of examination by officers of the Department.

MANITOBA FOREST INVENTORY

Preliminary work was done in the matter of making a forest inventory of Manitoba, consisting of a general tour of the settled portions of the province, preparation of a plan for future work, special subdivision of the province into districts, compilation of the 1927 cruise of the pulpwood area and a set of maps of the 1928 and 1929 fires, and compilation of data on land tenure. The Bureau of Statistics co-operated in the preparation of a list of sawmills.

SEED COLLECTION AND EXTRACTION

In Manitoba there was a heavy crop of Manitoba maple seed, and 3,058 pounds were collected at Dauphin and sent to Indian Head, Saskatchewan, for extraction.

In Saskatchewan 128 bushels of jack pine cones and 125 bushels of white spruce cones were collected, yielding, respectively, 58 and 86 pounds of seed. The cost of the jack pine seed was higher than usual, but the white spruce seed cost little more than half that extracted in 1927. Ten pounds of balsam fir seed were also procured.

In Alberta the crop of spruce and balsam fir cones was very poor and collection was not feasible; 200 pounds of lodgepole pine seed were extracted from cones collected in previous years.

The demand for British Columbia seed continued, and two and one-quarter tons of seed were sent to the British Forestry Commission. Large orders from the Irish Free State, New Zealand, and Australia were also filled, and Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Spain, and Russia were sent small lots. Although the crop of coast Douglas fir seed was a failure and that of lowland fir was not satisfactory, the crops of other varieties of seed were some of the best on record, especially Sitka spruce, the season's yield of this seed being the best since this Service started the work of seed collecting. All picking was done by contract. The total quantity of seed extracted amounted to five and a quarter tons—the yield of about thirteen carloads of cones. The quality of seed was unusually good, as high as 96 per cent germination being obtained in one shipment of yellow pine seed.

TREE PLANTING ON PRAIRIE FARMS

Exceptional weather conditions owing to drought, heat, and extensive windstorms made the season of 1929 the most unfavourable experienced by the Tree Planting Division since the beginning of its work. Following upon a winter of light snowfall, conditions were fairly good during the spring. but during the remainder of the season there was an almost complete lack of precipitation. Abnormal temperatures in January and February led to an unusual amount of winter-killing; of all the species ash was the least affected. Lighter soils suffered less than the heavier clay soils. Established evergreens came through in good condition and broad-leaved rooted stock sustained little loss; cutting stock, however, suffered very heavily. Of the plantations two years old and over, 81½ per cent were rated good, 15½ per cent fair, and only 3 per cent poor. Owing to the drought the growth was somewhat less than usual. Field shelter-belts are increasing in number, and their benefits are being perceived. In at least one case reported a field shelter-belt about four feet high saved the crop on the sheltered side when the crop on the exposed side was a complete failure. Observations of mulching show this practice faulty. Mulching increases the fire risk, but a cultivated strip acts as a fireguard and also adds to the area from which trees can draw moisture in case of drought. Greater interest is everywhere reported in ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, lawns, and fruit trees. A total of 8,673,650 broad-leaved seedlings (approximately half from each of the Indian Head and Sutherland nurseries) was sent out to 6,486 applicants, and 138,700 transplants of pine and spruce were sent to 966 applicants, in addition to which 118,000 trees were sent to the Spruce Woods forest for planting there. The broad-leaved nursery stock is smaller than usual but well rooted. The evergreen seed-beds have come through very satisfactorily owing to artificial watering.

Much attention was given to the research work at the Indian Head station. A start was made in obtaining complete plotting and measurement records in all the permanent plantations at Indian Head. Eighteen plantations whose areas totalled 31·72 acres were surveyed, every tree being measured and plotted. Some of these were also marked for thinning. Observations were made in a number of cases of the results of mixing different species. A mixture of ash and Scotch pine proved almost ideal under the conditions obtaining at the nursery. Mixtures of Manitoba maple with other species were generally beneficial, though in some cases the maple did harm by shading and mechanical damage. A mixture of caragana and white spruce has proved detrimental to the spruce, and jack pine has also suffered badly from its mixture with caragana. In the mixtures of caragana with lodgepole pine and with Colorado spruce, damage done by the caragana has not been so evident.

A number of "variety" plots were also measured for diameter and height, and some of them were thinned. Many height measurements were made in both plantations and "variety" plots. The trial of exotics was continued; in the nursery rows there are now 1,772 plants of 71 species of these and the transplant beds include 941 plants of 36 species. Studies of the effect on grain crops of a field-shelter were carried out at a farm in the vicinity of Indian Head. In the case of oats and barley very striking benefits were noted to a distance of 65 or 75 feet from the shelterbelt, and in that of wheat to about the same distance.

The study of poplar canker was continued. Two types of this disease were found, one of which injures the young cuttings in the nursery, the other appearing on older plantations. Clean cuttings planted in clean ground were found to give trees free from the disease. A fungus was discovered which seems to be the cause of the disease, which has been proved to live over winter in the cuttings and to continue growth next spring after planting. In a typical lot of cuttings taken from the ordinary run of stock sent out from the nursery, over 40 per cent failed to survive. Ocular inspection is sufficient to select clean cuttings, which must be planted in clean ground. The other form of canker—that which affects the adult trees—is perpetuated by a fungus which is comparatively well known, but the fungus which originates the disease is not yet known. Further investigation of this disease is being carried on. A study of "damping off" is being carried on in coniferous seed-beds.

A mimeographed circular describing a simple and practical method of preservative treatment for fence-posts was issued in response to many inquiries received from the farmers throughout the Prairie Provinces, great interest having been aroused from the fact that the first lot of Russian poplar posts creosoted in 1916 are now, after thirteen seasons in the ground, apparently in as good condition as when originally set out.

Tests of apples and plums grown under the protection of shelter-belts were continued at Indian Head, and a variety of gooseberry similar to the English gooseberry and much larger and of better quality than the kinds usually grown on the prairies holds out great promise. Tests of apples and plums are also being carried on at Sutherland.

FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA

Since the reorganization of the laboratories at Ottawa and Montreal has been completed and these laboratories have become well established in their new quarters, all three laboratories have made satisfactory progress. The past year was one of exceptional activity. Increasing interest in the work of the laboratories has been manifested by the wood-using industries, a fact which provides an important incentive to the staffs of the laboratories.

OTTAWA LABORATORY

The Ottawa Laboratory is now organized under the divisions of wood preservation, timber mechanics, timber physics, timber pathology, wood utilization, lumber seasoning, markets and exhibits, and office administration.

Division of Wood Preservation.—Tests were begun of a new preservative known as zinc-meta-arsenite. Eleven hundred ties were provided by the Canadian National Railways and treated by the Laboratory, and are being installed in the track, where they will be kept under observation; tests were also made as to permanency of this preservative under leaching conditions, corrosive effect on metals, and toxicity to fungi. The Canadian Pacific Railway provided 1,220 ties, and tests made on these, after being air-seasoned and creosoted, proved that incising prior to air-seasoning slightly reduces checking in ties seasoned from four to five months but has no appreciable effect on the rate of air-seasoning or on the absorption of preservative as compared with ties incised after air-seasoning. Incidentally to this work it was found that yellow birch ties should be treated separately from maple and beech ties, though ties of these latter two species may be seasoned together. Studies in the distribution, penetration, and permanency in wood of dinitrophenol (a constituent of Wolman salts), a preservative much used in several countries, are in progress, as is also work on the use of sodium chloride (common salt) as a wood preservative under certain conditions. Work on the protection of timber from marine borers is still being carried on.

Division of Timber Mechanics.—A new project being taken up in this division is the testing of glues for the purpose of developing glue standards. Further study of the strength of wooden containers is being carried on, and a survey of packing methods and materials used by leading manufacturers of western and southwestern Ontario has been completed. A study of the relation between rate of growth and crushing strength and between density and crushing strength was carried on. This division and the division of timber pathology are co-operating in investigation of the strength of jack pine as influenced by *Trametes Pini* and a second fungus that causes red stain in jack pine. A series of tests (4,326 in all) was carried on with Eastern cedar, red pine, and jack pine in order to ascertain the suitability of the pines for use as telephone poles. Tests on clear specimens of Canadian woods and on the nail-holding power of Canadian woods were continued. Strength tests of treated and untreated Douglas fir beams showed that though, generally speaking, some decrease in strength was shown after treatment the decrease was not sufficient to limit their usefulness or serviceability from a commercial standpoint. A number of minor investigations were made. A total of 15,430 tests was made during the year under various projects, and 2,159 tests in response to inquiries from wood-using industries.

Division of Lumber Seasoning.—Kiln-drying tests on white pine point to the development of a method of avoiding brown-stain in drying. Plans were drawn up for a lumber-seasoning survey in lumber-manufacturing and wood-working plants in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Investigation of the absorption of moisture in rail trasportation of kiln-dried stock from British Columbia to Eastern Canada was made in co-operation with the Vancouver laboratory.

Division of Timber Physics.—Several studies of timber flotation were carried on. Reports were made to the Woodlands Section of the Pulp and Paper Association, at their request, on the Laboratory's investigations regarding the decrease of floatability in logs which had been soaked in water in a tank for almost a year, and on the effect of agitation on the rate of absorption of water by logs. The effect of water temperatures on the sinkage of wood in fresh water was investigated, the result being that no apparent difference was found in the rate of sinkage of logs where the water remains either cold or warm, but that the rate of sinkage seems to be faster in logs which are subject to varying water temperatures. The collection of microscopic preparations of Canadian woods was extended, and many wood identifications made. Microscopic preparations of Canadian woods were sent to three Canadian universities and one technical school. An investigation of electrical resistance in wood was initiated, and a number of minor investigations carried out.

Division of Timber Pathology.—Blue-stain in lumber, particularly white pine, was investigated in several aspects. A study of the general conditions under which blue-stain occurs and of means of preventing it was made, and a short circular published on this subject. A systematic study of blue-stain fungi was begun and tests made of twelve selected toxic chemicals to determine which of them will control blue-stain. Brown-heart in birch is also being investigated. In response to a request, mora, a heavy South American hardwood which has been suggested for use as railway ties, was tested and found apparently durable. The reference collection of pathological material was extended and study of the development of red-stain in jack pine ties under service conditions was continued.

Division of Wood Utilization.—This division was engaged on another aspect of the log-flotation question, namely, the effect of seasoning on the floatability of logs, a report on which was made at the 1930 meeting of the Woodlands Section of the Pulp and Paper Association. An official report on the relationship between rate of growth and density in spruce was drafted. Plans were prepared for a systematic study of sawmill waste in eastern Canada, and co-operation was given to the Forest Protection division of the Forest Service in the study of the factors affecting the inflammability of forest fuels.

Division of Markets and Exhibits.—The demand for sets of specimens of the principal commercial woods of Canada continues, and ninety-six sets were sent out during the year. Exhibits were prepared for the National Museum at Ottawa, for nineteen Canadian trade commissioners stationed at various points all over the world, for the Imperial Institute at London, England, and for the International Exhibition at Antwerp, Belgium. The laboratories also participated in exhibits at the Toronto Builders Exhibition and the Quebec Provincial Exhibition of Natural Resources, and had displays in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, and the Buffalo and Detroit offices of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. A number of magazine articles were written and tests made by members of the staff relating to the work of the Laboratories.

VANCOUVER LABORATORY

Requests for technical information increased by ten per cent; several of these were important and led to special investigations.

Division of Timber Mechanics.—Tests to determine the effects of incising and creosoting on the strength of Douglas fir ties were completed and a report made. Work was continued on the testing of clear specimens of Western woods, the effect of variable moisture contents on the strength of wood, the deterioration of black cottonwood logs in fresh-water storage, and the retention of nails and screws in wood. A request was received from the Fisheries Experiment Station for further co-operation in the testing of glues made from fish waste. Many custom tests of various construction materials were also carried out.

Division of Timber Products.—An investigation of the absorption of moisture by timber shipped, respectively, by water and by rail was made co-operatively with the Ottawa Laboratory and the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough, England. These indicate that kiln-dried lumber shipped by rail will reach its destination in satisfactory condition, but such material will for some uses require re-conditioning on arrival in England. Air-seasoning studies on Engelmann spruce were made at mills in the Interior region. Efficient drying schedules were developed for the seasoning of Western red cedar, yellow cypress, and alder. Studies of the shrinkage of commercial sizes of cedar were made and as a result of a study of the " cupping " and loosened knots in Engelmann spruce definite recommendations were made to a co-operating mill with a view to improving their kiln practice. The effect on durability and serviceability of various temperatures in drying shingles was studied. Eighty-nine per cent of coast mills having dry kilns were included in a survey made to determine variation in moisture content of kiln-dried lumber at the time of shipment and the effect of moisture content on machining. A series of studies at four coast mills shows that considerable improvement has been made in kiln-drying practice since the first studies in 1925. Twenty-one students attended the third annual six-day kiln-drying course. A marked improvement in seasoning practice was reported by the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association. Loosened grain in kiln-dried Douglas fir, " collapse " in kiln-dried shingles, and the effect of different methods of lumber-piling on the rate and uniformity of drying were continued, and a study made of the effect on the yield of seed of different combinations of temperature and humidity in extracting lodgepole pine seeds. Mill-waste studies have shown that 67 per cent of the volume of the log is recovered as lumber. Studies in log waste were also commenced. Studies of the effect of kiln-drying on the sterilization of lumber and the effect of purple stain on the properties of Douglas fir and Western red cedar were begun, and a study of the development of stain in overseas shipments was continued.

Several articles by laboratory officers were published in lumber and engineering journals, and twenty-five lectures on technical subjects were given to lumbermen's organizations and educational institutions.

In co-operation with the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, Limited, an exhibit of British Columbia forest products was prepared for the Antwerp Exhibition, and, in co-operation with the British Columbia Forest Service, material for an exhibit of British Columbia products was prepared for the Crystal Palace, London, England. Exhibits were also made at the Vancouver Exhibition (in co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association), at the West Coast Lumbermen's Association at Tacoma, Washington, and in a number of other cases.

PULP AND PAPER LABORATORY (MONTREAL)

Very satisfactory progress has been made by the laboratories during the year in formulating a program of work, in obtaining competent personnel to engineer such a program, and in getting various projects well organized. The program of work and activities of the Laboratory are under the general administration of a committee composed of representatives of the Forest Service and of the pulp and paper industry. The new program was developed in close cooperation with the industry through several committees of the Technical Section of the Pulp and Paper Association. Practically all the former projects were included, and a number of progress reports from these were included in Volume 2 of "Research Notes." A manual of pulp testing is being compiled for the use of laboratory workers. Investigative work is being done on the adaptation of alkaline pulps to the manufacture of artificial silk, as a result of which it now seems that it will be possible to produce alkaline pulps suitable in all ways for artificial silk production. The manufacture of sulphite pulp is being studied with special reference to the quality of pulp made from different species and by different processes, full tests being made of the products. Investigation is being made of the qualities of pulp as they affect the qualities of the paper made from it; this investigation consists largely of the development of new methods of testing and the substantiation of such methods. Chemical pulping depends on the action of certain reagents in dissolving the non-cellulose materials of the wood and the laboratory has undertaken a thorough study of the factors and conditions covering the penetration of cooking liquors into wood, for instance, the conditions which bring about the gradual weakening of the cooking liquor. In connection with the study of the whole question of bleaching, apparatus has been designed and constructed for the correct estimation of hydrogen-ion concentration in oxidizing solutions, and of the circulation of bleaching liquor through pulp. A systematic study of the ground-wood process is being undertaken under the headings: (1) Definition of ground-wood quality, (2) Definition of stone quality and stone surface, (3) Study of the factors of operation, (4) Study of machine design, auxiliary appliances, and related methods of procedure.

SILVICULTURAL RESEARCH

The first field-work in connection with the Canada-wide study of the rate of growth of forests in their various conditions was commenced this year. It is proposed to determine the average current rate of growth of each tree species in each age-class and in each timber type. Particular attention will be given to young timber, the potential forests. Four field parties of eight men each commenced work on this problem in May and continued until October. These parties were located in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario. By the end of the fiscal year the data were compiled and summarized in preparation for the interim report.

An additional research party in Quebec was engaged in remeasuring the numerous permanent sample plots that have been established at the several stations—Lac Tremblant, Lake Edward, and Lake Kenogami—from time to time during the past ten years. The results of the first remeasurement, and, in some instances, of the second remeasurement are now available.

Dual activities, research and administration, were conducted at the Petawawa experiment station. Research was concentrated on remeasurement of sample plots in connection with several experimental cutting areas, and with surveying an area for a demonstration woodlot to be managed on a working-plan basis. Considerable advancement has been made in the development of a fire-weather station at Petawawa. The season being exceptionally dry, the collection of most interesting and valuable data was made possible. It was a busy season for the administrative staff. Over a dozen fires started, but prompt action and continuous fighting kept them under control so that loss of timber was very slight. The organization, from detection to suppression, was strong; otherwise much valuable timber and many investigative projects would have been destroyed.

Further progress has been made with the study of type classification based on the distribution and association of floristic species of ground cover. The information collected by a field party in Alberta during the summer of 1929 indicates that some four or five definite types or sites can be recognized by the grouping of certain characteristic floral species.

The bulletin, *Form-class Volume Tables,* now issued, presents in concise form information invaluable to those, from coast to coast, concerned with forest products.

PUBLICITY

As it was felt that the annual forest-week campaign which had been staged each spring for several years had outlived its usefulness, this method of fire prevention was discontinued in 1929. The newspaper-advertising campaign, previously an integral part of the forest-week campaign, was however, maintained as a separate venture and showed uniform success. Advertisements appeared under this plan in all dailies, weeklies, farm periodicals, and foreign-language and financial papers over the period from May to September.

In June, July, and August, four different lecturers were in the field, visiting boys' and girls' vacation camps. In all 32 camps and 3,013 campers were visited.

A representative of the Service again supervised the forestry exhibits at the Class A fairs in Western Canada. Following the success of the log cabins erected by this Service on the fair grounds at Calgary and Edmonton, similar structures were erected on the fair grounds at Saskatoon and Brandon; the latter is a particularly fine example of log building, and has come in for considerable commendation and admiration. In addition to these exhibits at Class A fairs, booths were established by local officers at twelve of the smaller fairs and exhibitions in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

The course of forestry lectures at Dauphin normal school was carried on as usual. Routine publicity materials—calendars, posters, pamphlets, novelties for distribution at fairs, and similar items—were designed and distributed throughout the year. The district inspectors report a steadily increasing interest in forestry problems, stimulated by the publicity work of the Service.

PUBLICATIONS

The most important publication issued during the year was the book of *Form-class Volume Tables* for red, white, and black spruce; red, white, jack and lodgepole pine; and balsam fir. This embodies the results of several years' work by the Research division of the Service. These tables will prove of great service to foresters and executives of large lumbering and pulp companies in computing the quantities of wood to be obtained from different stands of timber, and a large demand has already been experienced for them. The format is designed to make the book of service in the field as well as in the office. The book includes 170 volume tables showing the volume of wood to be obtained from trees of specified diameters and heights, and a number of other tables of value to foresters and timber estimators. Two new circulars were issued, namely, No. 27, *Creosote Treatment of Douglas Fir,* and No. 28, *Stain and Decay in Lumber-seasoning Yards.* Forestry Topic No. 6, *The Christmas Tree Trade in Canada,* was also issued during the year.

REVENUE

The revenue from all sources during the fiscal year showed a net decrease of $33,591.28. With the exception of the fiscal year 1926-7, the revenue was less than that of any year in the five-year period 1924-5 to 1928-9 and about $18,000 below the average. The decrease was due mainly to lessened receipts of $24,170.44 in timber sales and $10,298.51 in miscellaneous receipts.

The decrease in timber-sale revenue is due mainly to the drop in receipts from the Pasquia forest, Saskatchewan, which amounts to $36,596.80. Although the number of active sales was greater than the previous year, "Supervisor's" sales predominated, and, while this class of sale evidently fills a long-felt want, the volume of timber thus sold was below that included in "District Office" or " Head Office " sales of previous years, as partly indicated by the decrease in revenue. A substantial increase in the revenue from timber sales in the Big River forest, Saskatchewan, somewhat offsets the net decrease in Saskatchewan. Active timber sales show an increase of 16, with "Supervisor's" sales predominating.

The revenues from fishing and nursery stock show slight increases and that from tree seed is increased by $4,936.16. Grazing fell off somewhat in Alberta, but shows increases in the other provinces, leaving a net decrease of $689.01. Owing to the continued dry weather the demand for hay was unusually heavy, resulting in an increase of $1,009.17. The increased demand for summer-resort privileges is also indicated in the increase of $1,005.95 in surface rentals.

The kinds and total quantities of timber authorized to be cut from all reserves, the revenue of which is shown under the heading of " Timber Permits " in the statement of revenue, were as follows:—

Fuel-wood (cords)	25,161
Fence posts, rails, and piling (number)	338,070
Fence posts, rails, and piling (linear feet)	15,060
Telephone poles (linear feet)	1,670
Railway ties (number)	770,201
Saw-timber (feet board measure)	7,568,961
Mining timber (linear feet)	498,760
Mining ties (number)	500
Building logs (number)	21,287
Building logs (linear feet)	131,723
Miscellaneous (cords)	1,666
Miscellaneous (number)	215

Sixty-two new timber sales were awarded during the fiscal year. The dues payable amounted to $99,050.26, and $110,519.19 including arrears was collected.

The kinds and amounts of material cut and scaled on national forests in connection with timber sales are shown in the following statement:—

Number of active sales	166
Sawlogs (feet board measure)	21,804,842
Mine timber—	
Lagging (linear feet)	115,627
Other kinds (linear feet)	718,016
Railway ties hewn (number)	29,014
Telephone poles (linear feet)	887,487
Fence-posts, rails, and droppers (number)	18,683
Fuel-wood (cords)	1,364½
Pulpwood (cords)	1,105
Boxwood (cords)	3,905
Piling (linear feet)	24,767
Mine props (feet board measure)	477,216
Mine ties (number)	8,395

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, FOREST SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1929-1930

National Forest	Number of timber sales operating	Revenue from timber sales	Number of timber permits	Revenue from permits, etc.	Number of grazing permits	Revenue from grazing permits	Other Sources of Revenue							Total revenue all sources
							Hay permits and seizures	Surface rentals	Special uses	Tree seed	Miscellaneous including fishing	Casual revenue	House rent	
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Duck Mountain	3	1,209 81	299	2,463 23	17	183 60	388 25	566 35	62 00	...	36 00	0 70	...	4,909 94
Porcupine No. 1	4	441 18	89	1,453 37	1	2 00	29 00	...	27 00	...	164 00	...	...	2,116 55
Riding Mountain	1	3,553 25	1,187	10,417 08	17	160 40	754 84	1,744 57	145 00	...	239 70	...	...	17,014 84
Sandilands	3	1,901 19	13	203 20	...	...	...	...	4 00	...	...	...	...	2,108 39
Spruce Woods	...	...	10	22 50	...	...	40 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	62 75
Turtle Mountain	...	...	16	55 25	34	331 00	178 75	72 60	16 00	...	50 00	...	144 00	847 60
Manitoba Total	**11**	**7,105 43**	**1,614**	**14,614 63**	**69**	**677 00**	**1,391 09**	**2,383 52**	**254 00**	...	**489 70**	**0 70**	**144 00**	**27,060 07**
Beaver Hills	...	...	28	109 50	18	79 79	314 25	...	2 00	...	...	...	...	505 54
Big River	2	12,269 99	76	388 32	2	31 52	163 75	...	28 50	...	...	...	288 00	13,170 08
Dundurn	...	...	22	84 00	5	155 68	26 00	...	7 00	...	...	...	...	272 68
Elbow	...	...	269	615 25	156	917 50	80 00	1 00	227 20	...	...	...	...	1,840 95
Fort à la Corne	7	936 82	259	2,372 59	1	2 76	34 75	27 00	21 00	...	...	...	210 00	3,604 92
Keppel	...	...	6	41 50	51	362 28	...	...	6 00	...	...	...	...	409 78
Manito	...	...	79	252 50	94	1,549 48	41 50	115 30	47 00	...	...	18 53	...	2,024 31
Moose Mountain	1	19 43	169	710 35	22	189 97	223 33	275 48	31 00	...	881 00	15 00	144 00	2,489 56
Nisbet-Pines	8	981 66	242	1,347 05	20	284 47	212 25	5 00	869 88	...	...	...	...	3,700 31
Pasquia	36	25,818 72	88	2,617 52	2	23 42	220 25	8 00	59 00	...	...	...	288 00	29,034 91
Porcupine No. 2	13	2,778 61	293	1,979 61	6	70 78	433 25	140 00	206 00	...	...	...	...	5,608 25
Seward	...	...	...	...	29	713 44	52 50	...	26 00	...	...	...	...	791 94
Saskatchewan Total	**67**	**42,805 23**	**1,531**	**10,518 19**	**496**	**4,381 09**	**1,801 83**	**571 78**	**1,530 58**	...	**881 00**	**33 53**	**930 00**	**63,453 23**
Athabaska	...	...	3	43 40	7	82 28	7 25	...	35 00	...	94 00	...	84 00	345 93
Bow River	2	4,925 96	43	539 28	67	4,264 02	17 00	1 25	51 25	...	22 00	32 81	...	9,853 57
Brazeau	12	6,765 55	32	1,555 66	84	306 50	...	1,536 56	26 00	...	634 25	...	144 00	10,968 52
Clearwater	4	9,140 28	12	290 88	39	303 56	4 75	573 78	14 19	...	298 62	30 80	...	10,656 86
Cooking Lake	...	...	6	17 00	63	469 28	153 75	...	3 00	...	...	...	144 00	787 03
Crowsnest	7	2,216 15	131	5,042 41	140	5,995 26	...	339 06	306 25	...	137 00	...	...	14,036 13
Cypress Hills	1	...	454	2,363 76	92	1,952 19	...	65 15	127 83	...	9 00	...	144 00	4,661 93
Lesser Slave	6	9,419 50	...	...	...	...	6 50	...	10 00	...	39 75	...	144 00	9,619 75
Alberta Total	**32**	**32,467 44**	**681**	**9,852 39**	**492**	**13,373 09**	**189 25**	**2,515 80**	**573 52**	...	**1,234 62**	**63 61**	**660 00**	**60,929 72**
British Columbia Reserves	**54**	**22,684 71**	**23**	**230 28**	**91**	**1,606 10**	**41 25**	**297 80**	**201 67**	**13,310 60**	**190 61**	**95 23**	...	**38,658 25**
Indian Head Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**5,014 95**	**34 00**	**1,200 00**	**6,248 95**
Forest Products Laboratories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**67 80**	...	...	**67 80**
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**12 00**	**574 05**	**1,420 00**	...	**2,006 05**
Head Office (Petawawa)	**2**	**5,456 38**	**4**	**265 00**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**5,721 38**
Grand Total	**166**	**110,519 19**	**3,853**	**35,480 49**	**1,058**	**20,037 28**	**3,423 42**	**5,768 90**	**2,559 77**	**13,322 60**	**8,452 73**	**1,647 07**	**2,934 00**	**204,145 45**
Refunds	...	**7,816 73**	...	**1,227 17**	...	...	**115 50**	...	...	...	**18 00**	...	...	**9,177 40**
Net revenue	...	**102,702 46**	**3,853**	**34,253 32**	**1,058**	**20,037 28**	**3,307 92**	**5,768 90**	**2,559 77**	**13,322 60**	**8,434 73**	**1,647 07**	**2,934 00**	**194,968 05**

IV

NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER, J. B. HARKIN

National Parks

General

The year 1929-30 was one of activity and expansion in the work of the National Parks of Canada. Two new areas were investigated and added to the national parks system. The first of these included twenty-nine island reservations in the Georgian Bay district of Ontario. Some years ago officers of the National Parks Branch had pointed out the rapidity with which this beautiful region was being taken up by summer residents, with the result that there would soon be no places to which the general public could have free access for camping, bathing, or picnicking. An examination of unalienated islands, title to which still remained in the hands of the Department of Indian Affairs in trusteeship for the Ojibway tribe, was made by National Parks officers. Later by arrangement with the Department of Indian Affairs, a number of suitable islands were reserved, and last year twenty-nine were acquired and set aside as the Georgian Bay Islands park. Beausoleil island, the largest of the group—in fact the only remaining large island not taken up in the entire region—is well suited to become a public resort. It covers nearly five square miles and presents a good example of the characteristic scenery of this picturesque part of Ontario. Beautiful groves and bathing beaches of white sand make it attractive for outdoor recreation while its plant and bird life are varied and interesting.

Beausoleil island, too, played a part in that tragic drama which resulted in the annihilation of the great Huron Confederation at the hands of the Iroquois. After their crushing defeat at Fort Ste. Marie II, a few Hurons, Jesuit clergy, and French soldiers are said to have taken refuge from their persecutors on this island. Ruins of fireplaces and piles of debris which appear to indicate a line of fortifications laid out on military principles are still to be seen and lend support to the belief. Others believe that the ruins are of Ojibway origin, and date back to a period one hundred years later than the downfall of the Hurons when the Ojibways came down from the north and occupied the island. The word "Beausoleil" is a French translation of the Indian name "Chi-kon-de-kiara," meaning "land-seen-in-the-beautiful-light-of-distance," or more freely "land-of-the-beautiful-sun." This charming designation may have owed its origin to the wonderful sunrises and sunsets for which Georgian bay is famous.

Another new park region of interest is that recently set aside covering the Riding mountain in Manitoba. It consists of 1,148·04 square miles of rolling woodland country dotted with beautiful lakes, of which Clear lake, already a resort, is the best known. The new park extends somewhat over fifty miles from east to west, and from twelve to twenty-four miles from north to south. It lies southwest of lake Dauphin and approximately 120 miles north of the international boundary. The eastern portion is broken, hilly country, forming part of the well-known Riding Mountain escarpment. The terrain is cut by deep gorges and covered with dense poplar, spruce and jack-pine forests which will provide opportunities for forest research and nature study in addition to the recreational attractions. On the east and north the escarpment rises abruptly from the plains. To the south and west the terrain extends in a wide plateau broken by rolling hills. The park is also a natural home for big game and contains one of the largest herds of wild elk on the continent. Moose, deer, bear, and smaller animals are found in numbers, while its ponds and lakes supply a resting and feeding place for thousands of wild birds. Surveys for the construction of a highway to Clear lake were undertaken last autumn and development work will be prosecuted as soon as the season opens.

TRAVEL TO THE PARKS

The present year marks the eighteenth since the creation of the National Parks Branch. In that time astonishing developments have taken place. The number of national parks has been increased from seven to eighteen and the total area from 4,019·5 square miles to over 12,000 square miles. In every part of the Dominion the importance of national parks is appreciated and there is apparent a growing pride in these great national possessions. This interest has been reflected in the rapid growth of travel to the parks, which are no longer regions visited by the wealthy few, but are attracting the multitude.

VISITORS TO NATIONAL PARKS

The number of visitors entering the national parks last year was the largest yet recorded. The total reached 559,329, as compared with 488,721 in the previous year. Totals by parks for the two years show decreases and increases as follows:—

Park	1929-30	1928-29
Banff	217,781	236,801
Buffalo	18,853	18,454
Elk Island	22,611	18,968
Fort Anne	18,000	16,000
Glacier	1,000	1,000
Jasper	15,458	14,000
Kootenay	51,772	33,238
Nemiskam	100	50
Point Pelee	83,200	50,100
Prince Albert	10,131	5,118
Revelstoke	8,000	8,800
St. Lawrence Islands	20,000	18,000
Vidal's Point	17,400	15,050
Waterton Lakes	48,592	26,002
Yoho	26,431	27,140
	559,329	488,721

Increase 70,608.

It will be noted that the largest increase occurred in the smaller parks, Waterton Lakes park showing a growth of nearly 90 per cent. Prince Albert park practically doubled the total of the previous year, while Kootenay park also showed a big increase. The business depression undoubtedly affected long-distance travel to Banff, particularly during the latter part of the summer, a decrease which was, however, partly made up by the increase in motor travel. The total number of cars using the Banff-Windermere and Kicking Horse highways was 98,482, an increase of 5,604 over the previous year. This increase is very gratifying and shows that these roads are fulfilling the purpose for which they were constructed—to act as through routes across the Rockies between the prairies and the coast, and as a means of bringing in foreign tourists to Canada.

REVISION OF PARK BOUNDARIES

The decision to transfer the natural resources to the western provinces led to a revision of the boundaries of the parks on the eastern slope of the Rockies. While the boundaries of these parks have been extended from time to time in the past, such extensions have always been considered as provisional. With the passing of all Crown lands, with the exception of national parks, to the provinces the desirability of fixing permanent boundaries became obvious.

During 1927 Mr. R. W. Cautley, D.L.S., was accordingly instructed by the minister to investigate the eastern areas of Banff and Jasper national parks and make recommendations for the guidance of the Government. Associated with Mr. Cautley was Mr. L. C. Charlesworth, Chairman of the Irrigation Council of Alberta, who was appointed the official representative of that province.

The report submitted strongly recommended, for the facilitation of both forest and game protection, that heights of lands as opposed to streams should be taken as boundaries. It pointed out that the valleys form the natural routes of travel both for game and visitors and that to have a closed area on one side of a stream and an open one on the other would lead to confusion and annoyance as well as danger to park game. The exclusion of certain areas possessing natural resources was recommended, including the Kananaskis and Spray watershed areas, the Ghost River area, the Red River watershed, the northerly portion of Rocky Mountains park, and the Brulé and Rock Lake areas which are believed to contain extensive coal deposits. With the exclusion of the areas recommended in the report, Rocky Mountains, or Banff, national park will be reduced in area from 3,961·50 square miles to 2,585 square miles, and Jasper national park from 4,635 square miles to 4,200 square miles.

PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE

It is now eighteen years since the national parks were made game sanctuaries, through the establishment of an adequate system of game patrols and enforcement of the regulations. The results attained have been most gratifying. Native species have re-established their numbers to such an extent that the parks are more and more becoming the wild life reservoirs of the country.

Restocking.—In the past two or three years provincial governments have been drawing on the parks to replenish depleted game areas in other parts of the country. Two regions in the southern part of British Columbia have been stocked with Rocky Mountain sheep and an additional area between the Okanagan and Kettle valleys with elk. During the past year the British Columbia Government took up with the Department of the Interior the question of restocking the Queen Charlotte islands with elk. Authority was granted to furnish them with a small herd from the Buffalo park at Wainwright. The animals were cut out of the main herd—which now numbers 600—early in the spring, corralled until safe to handle, and then placed in specially constructed crates. Through the co-operation of the Canadian National Railways a special baggage car was provided which was attached to the regular passenger train for Prince Rupert and went through express to that port. Here the elk were transferred to a boat sailing to the Queen Charlotte islands. No loss or injury was sustained in transit and according to report the animals are settling down and adapting themselves successfully to their new surroundings.

Scientific and Educational Shipments.—Shipments for scientific and educational purposes were also made to various parts of the world. Two female buffalo were shipped to the Zoological Gardens of the city of Johannesburg, South Africa, and arrived in good condition after their long journey. A pair of beaver and a buffalo cow were presented to the Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp, Belgium. One male and two female buffalo were forwarded to the

Zoological Society of the city of Adelaide, Australia; two male buffalo and a pair of beaver to the Zoological Gardens at Auckland, New Zealand; and a pair of Rocky Mountain sheep to the Zoological Gardens, London, England. The Division of Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture, at Matanuska, Alaska, applied for one male and three female yak for experimental purposes in connection with the experimental farm there, and these animals were shipped in the autumn. A Rocky Mountain ram was presented to the Edmonton Exhibition Association, and one pair of sheep and a male elk to the city park authorities of Fort William, Ont. Two female buffalo and a pair of elk from Buffalo park were also donated to Stanley park, Vancouver, B.C. The male elk died shortly after arrival and an additional male was accordingly sent. A pair of Rocky Mountain goat was forwarded to the Zoological Gardens, Victoria, B.C. The corralling and shipping of such large wild animals, as most of the above, involves a good many difficulties, but it is gratifying to know that nearly all the animals reached their destination in good condition and are reported to be doing well.

Government Buffalo Herds.—The Government buffalo herds are in a very thriving condition. Nearly all problems in connection with their maintenance have been successfully met; the chief difficulty now is to keep their numbers within the forage limits of the reserve. The rapidity of increase is shown by the fact that if no disposal had been made of surplus animals since the original purchase in 1909, the herd through natural increase alone, would now total about 20,000 head. The calf crop at Buffalo park last year numbered about 1,200, with an approximately equal number of males and females.

The wisdom of the department's action in reducing the numbers in Buffalo park and of increasing the range at Elk Island park was particularly evident last year. The season proved to be very dry and the forage consequently scanty and poor, yet, owing to the fact that there was no overcrowding, the herds reached the autumn in good condition. Except for a severe spell in December, the winter was favourable, with moderate temperatures and snowfall and the animals came through well. A census taken in March showed 5,016 buffalo in Buffalo park and 716 in Elk Island park. No new shipments were made to the Far North during the year. In the autumn, with a view to keeping the herd in Buffalo park near the 5,000 total, a slaughter of 500 animals was decided upon. This was carried out early in December when the fur was prime. Owing largely to the educational and publicity efforts carried on by the department there now exists a ready market for buffalo products and no difficulty was found in disposing of the meat and hides, both at an advanced price compared with the previous year. Investigations were made with a view to improving forage conditions in Buffalo park and, at the request of the parks authorities, an official of the federal Department of Agriculture spent some time at Buffalo park, examining soil conditions and the present herbage. Steps are being taken to put the recommendations contained in his report into effect.

Antelope Herd.—The antelope herd at Nemiskam park is thriving. Climatic conditions during the past year were very favourable, particularly the mild winter with its light snowfall. There was an abundance of grass in the park, the antelope came through the cold season in good condition with no loss, and the natural increase in the spring was very satisfactory. The herd in Nemiskam park now totals 300. The chief enemy of the antelope is the coyote but, as in other parks, this pest was less troublesome this year, apparently owing to some epidemic which decreased the number. In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture an investigation was made with a view to determining the importance of sage brush in the feed of antelope and of discovering methods of increasing the growth of the plant in Nemiskam park.

Beaver.—Questionnaires were sent out to the game warden staffs in Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, and Elk Island national parks, to obtain a census of the present number of beaver in each park; also suggestions as to their control where desirable and propagation in selected areas. Beaver had increased to such an extent in Cabin lake, Jasper park, that they were causing trouble with the water supply system there. The superintendent was authorized to trap a number of these alive and to place them in other waters of the park. Beaver were also found to be damaging the fish hatchery at Waterton Lakes park and authority was given the superintendent there to capture twenty-five animals alive for transfer elsewhere in the park.

FIRE PROTECTION

Owing to the extreme dryness of the season a number of fires occurred in the parks. The vigilance of the wardens, however, and the use of up-to-date fire-fighting equipment reduced the fire damage to the minimum. There are now in the parks 150 portable pumps with 200,000 feet of 1½-inch hose; several self-propelled pumpers with hose trucks similar to those used in cities, for use on highways; trailer pumpers of 20 horse-power; and automobile front-end pumps. Each year the equipment is being added to and the manner in which fires are now brought under control shows the efficiency of the provision made to safeguard the great park areas from fire.

The numbers of fires, the areas burned over, and the cost of extinguishing is shown by the following tables:—

RAILWAY FIRES DURING 1929-30

Park	Number of fires	Area burned	Cost of extinguishing
		acres	$ cts.
Jasper	3	9½	176 62
Banff	12	10¾	139 76
Yoho	6	4¾	25 01
Totals	21	25	341 39

GENERAL FIRES DURING 1929-30

Jasper	16	42½	450 95
Banff	33	3,476½	17,297 68
Yoho	3	1,500¼	3,218 46
Glacier	2	5	246 80
Buffalo	1	2¼	10 00
Elk Island	3	1¾	2 50
Kootenay	9	100	1,796 13
Mount Revelstoke	5	116	1,932 37
Point Pelee	2	4¼	....
Prince Albert	6	10,650¼	1,489 70
Waterton Lakes	6	....	67 75
Totals	86	15,898¾	26,512 34
Grand totals all fires	107	15,923¾	26,853 73

THE BIG BEND HIGHWAY

Following negotiations between the federal Government and the Government of British Columbia, arrangements were made for the construction of the Big Bend highway which will connect Revelstoke with Golden and form the last link in the western section of a trans-Canada motor route. The road, which is now under construction, when completed, will provide a direct way through all-Canadian territory from Winnipeg to Vancouver and furnish an artery of communication which from a tourist point of view should prove of inestimable economic value to the country. Two years ago the Dominion Government constructed a link in the highway from Lake Louise in Banff national park through the Kicking Horse pass via Yoho park to connect with the provincial road through the Kicking Horse canyon from Golden, B.C. About the same time the province of British Columbia completed the scenic highway up the Fraser valley and as far as Revelstoke, B.C. There remained only the barrier of the Selkirk range to be surmounted, but this involved many engineering difficulties. Under the agreement made by the Government of Canada with the province of British Columbia the eastern section of the Big Bend highway from Donald to Boat Encampment at the head of the Big Bend will be constructed by the Dominion, while the western section from Boat Encampment to Revelstoke will be built by the province of British Columbia.

The Big Bend route will afford a spectacular scenic motor trip. The highway from Calgary to Vancouver, will pass through mountain scenery of unsurpassed grandeur and sublimity. Lofty mountains, deep luxuriant valleys, snowfields, and glaciers with many charms truly alpine in character, will be unfolded to the tourist. By the completion of this link the people of the Prairie Provinces will have ready access to the sea-level climate of the coast, while Banff and the beautiful Lake Louise district will be brought within easy reach of the people of the Pacific coast.

Over 500 miles of motor highways, more than 2,000 miles of trail and nearly 900 miles of telephone lines were under maintenance last year. The milage by parks is as follows:—

Park	Roads	Number of miles	
		Trails	Telephone lines
Banff	145	769·0	235·25
Jasper	108	647·50	308·25
Yoho	55	168·25	44·25
Glacier	9	121·0	7·0
Waterton Lakes	34	225·25	57·37
Kootenay	71	115·50	64·00
Mount Revelstoke	19	34·25	17·25
Buffalo	11	....	34·50
Prince Albert	34	7·0	89·0
Elk Island	15	....	....
Point Pelee	7	....	....
	508	2,087·75	856·87

LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURAL WORK

The plans of a large number of buildings proposed to be erected in the various national parks were examined and in the majority of cases drawings showing suggested revisions to elevations were prepared with a view to improving the external appearance without adding to the cost of buildings. These included designs for residences, stores, hotels, theatres, banks, churches, hospital, service stations, masonic lodge, tea rooms, public garages, and other structures.

Working and detail drawings and specifications were prepared for the following new Government-owned buildings.

- Gateway building, eastern entrance to Banff park.
- Milk vendor's store at Tunnel Mountain auto campsite, Banff park.
- Addition to dressing room accommodation at Cave and Basin swimming pool, Banff park.
- Residence for superintendent, Kootenay park.
- Stores and garage building, Yoho park.
- Residence for superintendent, Yoho park.
- Gasolene and oil storage building, Yoho park.
- Addition to Government garage, Waterton Lakes park.
- Addition to Administration building, Waterton Lakes park.
- Administration building, Prince Albert park.
- Caretaker's office, auto camp grounds, Prince Albert park.
- New Royal Canadian Mounted Police quarters, Prince Albert park.
- Alterations to foreman's cottage, Buffalo park.
- Refreshment pavilion, Point Pelee park.
- Pavilion, Beau Rivage island, St. Lawrence Islands park.
- Plan of War Memorial park at Mattawa, Ont.

A number of plans for new subdivisions and automobile camp grounds in Prince Albert park, where new roads are opening up attractive building areas, were prepared, also plans of proposed zoning areas in the townsite of Banff. Designs were drawn as well in furtherance of landscape development at the Great Divide near Stephen, B.C.

PUBLICITY

The Publicity Division was very active during the year. A systematic course of lectures illustrated by moving pictures and coloured lantern slides was given in Canada and the United States. Attractive publications were issued, moving pictures loaned, and articles and memoranda furnished to writers, magazines, and newspapers. The number of lectures delivered during the year was 140. Moving pictures shown outside the office, 718; within the office, 1,788; loaned, 355. The photographic library was increased by several hundred negatives; 23,975 new prints were added to the collection; and 16,481 distributed. Enlarged pictures sent out numbered 1,162; coloured slides added to the collection, 3,456; loaned, 4,710. Eighty-five lectures were prepared and provided for outside lecturers and 437 articles with 291 cuts furnished papers and magazines. Framed pictures used for exhibition purposes numbered 340.

To meet the increasing demand for publications, 344,380 pamphlets (new editions and reprints) were printed. These included:—

First editions—*Jasper*, 10,000; *Banff, Kootenay and Yoho Parks*, 25,400; *Guide to Waterton Lakes Park*, 25,000; *Elk Island Park*, 25,000; *Geological Story of Jasper National Park*, 10,000; *Guide to Fort Wellington*, 10,000; *The Succession of Fossil Faunas in the Eastern Part of Jasper Park*, 1,000; *Sedimentation in a Glacial Lake*, 1,000.

Reprints—*Banff, Kootenay and Yoho Parks*, 51,250; *Rocky Mountains Circle Tour*, 50,000; *Waterton Lakes Park*, 35,815; *The Kicking Horse Trail*, 25,100; *Kootenay National Park and the Banff-Windermere Highway*, 25,300; *Guide to Fort Anne*, 25,450; *Through the Heart of the Rockies and Selkirks*, 10,065; *Prince Albert National Park*, 10,000; *Tourists' Guide of Canada–1929*, 1,000.

During the year 209,095 pamphlets were distributed, besides 2,500 copies of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of National Parks, 1927-28.

REVENUE

Revenue collected by the National Parks of Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, amounted to $251,007.78. The following statement shows the revenue by parks:—

—	1929-30	1928-29
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Banff National Park	148,851 63	150,963 10
Buffalo Park	26,430 39	23,561 61
Elk Island Park	9,343 50	5,993 15
Glacier Park	142 23	166 14
Jasper Park	35,252 72	29,994 39
Kootenay Park	14,431 51	13,729 64
Nemiskam Park	384 00	384 00
Point Pelee Park	401 75	607 37
Prince Albert Park	594 73	379 77
Vidal's Point Park	171 00	72 00
Waterton Lakes Park	6,926 42	5,622 08
Yoho Park	3,760 00	3,223 17
Fort Anne Historic Park	1 00	6 00
Brereton Lake Recreational Area	10 00	10 00
Hawke Lake Recreational Area	10 00	
Lake Florence Recreational Area	66 00	60 00
Fines and forfeitures	2,876 59	2,590 93
Historic sites	30 00	32 00
Migratory Birds	70 15	74 00
Miscellaneous	1,254 16	1 00
	251,007 78	237,470 35

Detailed reports of the work in the different parks are found hereunder.

Scenic Parks

BANFF NATIONAL PARK

Reports show that Banff national park had a very successful year. Tourist travel by motor assumed greater proportions than ever before. The total number of cars, east-bound and west-bound, through the Kananaskis gateway was 74,246, an increase of 6,410 cars over the previous year's figures. Passengers numbered 142,337, or 21,439 more than in 1928. Of the grand total of visitors by motor 135,577 were from Canada and 6,760 from the United States.

Tunnel Mountain motor campsite showed increasing popularity. During the season 7,309 cars and 26,861 persons were accommodated on the grounds, establishing a record. Of the campers 24,139 were from Canada and 2,722 from the United States. The record for a single day was made on June 30, 1929, when 768 cars and 3,141 persons were in camp, as compared with 685 cars and 2,940 motorists on July 15, 1928.

As usual the Government hot springs proved popular with bathers. At the Cave and Basin bathing house registrations showed 66,305. New daily and week-end records were established. On July 1, 2,295 bathers passed through the turnstile, and during the week-end June 29-July 1, 4,731 bathers were accommodated. The number of visitors to the Cave adjacent to the hot springs was 61,010. At the Upper hot springs there were 46,146 registrations.

Museum, Zoo, and Animal Paddocks.—An outstanding place of interest to visitors is the Banff museum. During the year over 20,000 people viewed the collections of big game and smaller animals; bird, fish, and plant life of the region; geological specimens and Indian relics. The Banff zoo was again the centre of interest for thousands of tourists. The animals and birds now being cared for at the zoo include: 1 polar bear, 2 grizzly bears, 1 black bear, 1 cinnamon bear, 1 mountain lion, 1 Canada lynx, 1 bobcat, 4 timber wolves, 4 coyotes, 1 badger, 2 martens, 1 gopher, 3 porcupines, 1 ermine, 2 great horned owls, 1 peacock, 2 golden eagles, and 4 Canada geese. The exhibition herds of animals at the paddocks were in splendid condition. These comprised 22 buffalos, 25 elks, 7 Angora goats, 10 Rocky Mountain sheep, 9 four-horned sheep, 7 Rocky Mountain goats and 5 yaks.

Permits and Licences—Permits and licences covering the various business activities carried on in the park totalled 20,560. Of these 18,203 were motor licences for transients. Motor licences for park residents numbered 625; guides' licences, 58; chauffeurs' licences, 515; restaurant and tea room licences, 41.

Banff Fire Protection.—There were few fires during the tourist season, and what outbreaks occurred were quickly brought under control and caused no serious damage. During the year the Banff volunteer fire brigade responded to nineteen alarms. The total loss amounted to $723. The brigade now numbers 25, officers and firemen. A night patrol was maintained in the townsite by the local detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Mosquito Control.—The campaign against mosquitoes in the park has shown gratifying results. After a thorough investigation of conditions some years ago, officers of the Department of Agriculture found that the most important species of mosquito to combat in the neighbourhood of Banff was the *aedes*, members of which breed in flooded areas. When hatched out the adults may travel as far as four or five miles. Experiments have shown that the eggs retain their fertility as long as six years. During the larva and pupa stages the insects must breathe through the surface of the water and a thin film of oil will cause their death from suffocation in a maximum time of four hours During May, June, and July of 1929, ten men were employed in the distribution of oil over the areas affected. A total of 2,565 gallons of oil was used on an area of 4,500 acres. Satisfaction was expressed by the officials in charge of the work that the fish *Gambosia affinis*, an enemy of the mosquito, which had been deposited some years ago in the pool above the Cave and Basin, had been prolific in their increase.

Roads.—The roads in and about Banff and throughout the park were maintained in excellent condition during the season.

Trails.—A new trail was constructed from Castle Mountain bungalow camp to Taylor lake, a distance of three miles.

Cabins.—A new cabin (No. 2 type) was constructed at each of the following points: On Bow Lakes trail, 10 miles from Lake Louise; at Bow pass; at Waterfowl lakes; on the Saskatchewan river near the mouth of Howse river. A storehouse was also erected near the mouth of Howse river.

Forest Telephone Lines.—New telephone lines were constructed from a point seven miles up the Spray river to Seventeen-mile camp, and from Lake Louise to Bow pass.

Public Health.—Little sickness was reported in Banff during the past year. Sanitary measures relating to the collection of garbage were strictly observed. Samples of milk and water were periodically submitted for analysis to the University of Alberta, Edmonton, and the returns in every case proved satisfactory. During the period from October 31 to November 5, the annual test of the dairy herds was made by Dominion Government inspectors and all the animals found to be free from tuberculosis.

Sports.—Banff is becoming more and more a centre for athletic events of all kinds. During the summer mountain-climbing, boating, swimming, and golf drew thousands to the park. The annual Indian Days' pageant and sports were carried out on July 23, 24, and 25, and were largely attended.

During Christmas week the Mount Norquay Ski Club started its activities, which subsequently gave much enjoyment to the members and winter tourists.

The winter carnival held under the auspices of the Banff Winter Sports Association was most successful. From February 1 to 8 great crowds attended the sports. There were racing, swimming and diving events, hockey matches, sleighing, ski-ing, toboggan races, dog races, ladies' hockey matches, trap shooting, ski-joring, and carnival dances. The last day was mainly devoted to a curling bonspiel and other ice events.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

Jasper park is rapidly increasing in popularity. Last season the total number of visitors was 15,458, as compared with 14,000 the previous year. A large number of the visitors were accommodated at Jasper Park Lodge, which has been enlarged to care for 600 guests. The golf links were greatly improved by the removal of boulders from the fairways, the addition and adjustment of bunkers, and extensive fertilization. In August the Canadian Amateur Golf tournament took place, and early in September was held the usual Jasper Park Lodge Totem Pole tournament.

During the season many improvements were made in Jasper townsite to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population. A considerable amount of new sidewalk construction was completed, the electric and water services extended, and the work of installing the sewerage system continued.

New Buildings.—Building operations in Jasper included 15 residences, 1 new hospital, 1 store and a number of garages and small buildings. In addition the Canadian National Railways took out permits for extensions, including 1 golfers' sleeping quarters, 1 sixteen-room cottage, 2 ten-room cottages, 1 two-suite cabin, 2 sixteen-room cabins, 1 nurses' building, 1 four-suite cabin, 1 garage, altering 6 cabins, and extending steam lines, water lines, electric light and telephone services. The estimated cost of all above extensions and improvements undertaken was $441,845.

Roads and Bridges.—The portion of the Maligne highway from the railway crossing to Jasper Park Lodge, which had been surfaced with McMurray tar sands, stood up well under the traffic, and was maintained in excellent condition. The rest of the road was gravelled where necessary.

At the new Miette River bridge the approaches were filled with 2,262 cubic yards of material and strengthened at the highest points by strong log cribs. On the Edith Cavell highway a considerable amount of widening was done on the upper sections. The road was in good condition during the season and only a small amount of gravelling was required. The tote road from the Astoria bridge on the highway to the Whirlpool River bridge, eight miles in length, was completed. Along the river flats where boulders protruded, a covering of heavy silt was laid, which packed down and made a smooth running surface. On the Medicine Lake tote road culverts were put in at low points and considerable gravelling done. This road is being used increasingly each year by cars from Jasper in connection with trips to the wonderful Maligne Lake district.

The Rocky River trail was continued from mile 18¼ to mile 36. Standard construction was maintained, making a good path for the pack train. When completed this trail will join the standard trail at Southesk river and the Forestry trail. There are now 379 miles of standard trails in Jasper park and

268 miles of "pack" or second-class trails. Fifteen miles of new telephone line were constructed during the year from Jacques lake to and up Rocky river. Forest telephone lines within the park now total 308 miles. New buildings included a warden's cabin of improved design at the forks of Rocky river.

Sanitation.—The drainage system was extended and new sewers installed and the usual routine of garbage collection and other sanitary measures continued.

Horses.—There are now ninety draft, saddle, and pack horses in the Government service in Jasper park.

Fires.—During the season there were three railway fires, two of which were caused by sparks from locomotives. The areas burnt over total nine and one-half acres and the cost of extinguishing was $176.62. There were also sixteen fires of a general nature in the park which were extinguished at a cost of $450, and one town fire which caused a loss of $300.

Wild Life.—There has been a noticeable increase in all species of wild life in Jasper park. Grazing and food conditions generally were everywhere good and the animals appear well nourished and healthy.

Elk are becoming quite numerous and are finding new feeding grounds all over the park. The largest herds range between Pyramid mountain and Cabin creek, and many frequent the Athabaska and Miette valleys. The number of elk in the park is placed between 3,000 and 4,000.

There was a large increase in Rocky Mountain sheep during the year. All the old ranges, including Pocahontas, Interlaken, Brazeau, Snake Indian river, Moose Horn creek, Southesk river, and the northern boundary of the park, were well stocked. The sheep are now spreading wherever they can find suitable ranges. A large flock has been seen regularly at Cavell bridge on the motor highway, and has been a great attraction to tourists. A fine herd may also be seen daily on the Maligne range. It is estimated that there are now 20,000 sheep in the park.

Rocky Mountain goat are multiplying rapidly and are in good condition. Large herds may be seen about mount Kerkeslin, the shale banks on the Snake Indian river, Smoky river, Colin range, and Maligne lake. They are also found to be in increasing numbers between Circus valley and Whistler mountain, where they keep to high altitudes. The supervising game warden places their number at between 9,000 and 10,000.

Black bear, cinnamon bear, and grizzly bear are becoming numerous. Grizzlies have been seen during the spring and early summer in the low valleys, especially the Athabaska valley, around Devona and Hawse. They are also found in numbers in the Moose Horn valley. Last year there were estimated to be 5,000 bear of all kinds in the park.

Moose range in practically every valley and are becoming very plentiful. These animals have been seen in large numbers about the Brazeau, Rocky, and Snake Indian rivers, and last fall twenty-eight splendid specimens were seen at Four Point camp near Nigel pass. There are at least 10,000 moose in the park.

The season was particularly good for deer which now inhabit practically every valley in the park. They have shown a marked increase and are in fine condition. The Athabaska and Brazeau valleys are favourite feeding grounds for these graceful animals which now number in the park approximately 25,000.

Caribou are steadily increasing in number. Their range is along the northern boundary about Byng pass and Twin Tree lake, the Tonquin and Circus valleys and Smoky river. There are at least 9,000 caribou in the park.

Beaver, marten, lynx, and coyote are on the increase. New beaver houses and dams were noticed on several creeks and many lakes abandoned by these animals years ago are again being occupied by them. Wolf and wolverine are not so numerous as in previous years.

Sports.—Fishing was particularly good during the season. Fine catches were made at Caledonia lake, Jacques lake, at Buffalo prairie and in the Brazeau river. The 250,000 speckled trout fry deposited in Maligne lake last June appear to be doing well. A shipment of 50,000 rainbow trout eggs hatched at Jasper during the summer was distributed in Cabin lake.

During the winter a party of skiers from Jasper made the first ski trip on record to Banff. The journey took fifteen days to accomplish and was made during bitterly cold weather. Three high mountain passes had to be crossed and 160 miles of unbroken trail followed. Food supplies had been cached several months in advance at locations which would be accessible under skiing conditions and free from the depredations of wild animals. It was a noteworthy achievement.

In the month of March a party of skiers from Minneapolis visited Jasper park. Under the leadership of an experienced guide, the party proceeded through the Maligne Lake district, over McLeod pass, down to Brazeau lake, thence up Brazeau river and over Nigel pass to camp Parker, returning to Jasper via Brazeau lake, Poboktan pass and Maligne lake. The members of the party were so impressed with the trip they expressed an intention of returning next winter.

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

Improved facilities for taking care of tourists and good weather conditions combined to give Waterton Lakes park its most successful year. The total number of registered visitors was 48,592, as compared with 26,002 the previous season. Of these 36,838 were from Canada, 11,673 from the United States, 62 from transatlantic, and 19 from transpacific points. The total number of motor cars entering the park was 14,725.

Many improvements were made in the townsite by planting trees, laying out flower beds, and grading, gravelling, and oiling the streets. Building operations were started on eight new buildings, and a fine addition was made to the school-house. Construction work on the new Roman Catholic church was well advanced.

Sports.—The facilities for sport were extended and the golf links, tennis courts, and bathing beaches were thronged during the season. At the golf course a new club-house was completed. The fairways and greens were in good condition, and accommodated over 60 per cent more players than last season. The tennis courts at the recreation grounds were maintained in excellent condition, and the bathing beach at Linnet lake was improved. Owing to the increased number of campers at Waterton lakes the campsite was extended, new sites provided, three new shelters erected, and an addition made to the community house.

Roads and Bridges.—Work on the Akamina highway progressed, and the road is now in good condition from the townsite to the junction with Cameron Lake road. The Pass Creek road was graded as far as the upper bridge and in places relocated. Beyond this point to Red Box canyon the road where necessary was gravelled. On the Pincher Creek entrance road the work was mainly confined to straightening the "S" bend. At Waterton bridge the approaches were improved and the bridge itself strengthened.

During the tourist season the roads leading into Waterton Lakes park were in good condition. The road from Cardston to the park, which connects with the motor highway leading into the United States, was kept in repair by the provincial authorities and also the road from Cardston to Macleod. The park was thus connected with roads to the south and with a good gravel highway as far north as Edmonton.

Trails.—All trails were kept in a good state of repair. Six miles of construction work was carried out on Carthew trail, which is now passable from Cameron falls to Cameron lake. This scenic way when completed should prove one of the most popular in the park. Work was also done on the Bertha Lake Shore, Pass Creek, and East Boundary trails.

Fires.—Seven fires were reported during the season but by prompt measures these were quickly controlled, and the damage done was negligible. At Cameron lake where the largest of these fires occurred a new cabin was built and furnished with fire-fighting equipment.

Sanitation.—An officer of the Department of National Health made an inspection of sanitary conditions and arrangements were made to ensure satisfactory water supply and sewage disposal. An incinerator was built and better facilities provided for the disposal of refuse.

Wild Life.—Wild life of many kinds appears to be on the increase. Mule deer, beaver, coyote, and rabbit are plentiful throughout the park, while elk, mountain sheep, and mountain goat are steadily increasing in numbers. Whitetail deer, moose, wolf, marten, lynx, and fox are scarce, and bear show a noticeable decrease. Of particular interest is the great increase in beaver. There are now over 1,500 of these animals in the park.

YOHO NATIONAL PARK

Motor travel to Yoho national park totalled 8,117 cars carrying 26,431 persons. The season was a particularly dry one, and due to the absence of fires and the general good condition of roads and trails, ideal for visitors. The heaviest traffic to the park was from the east, entries by the Kicking Horse pass showing 5,268 cars and 17,036 persons. Of these 4,143 cars were Canadian and 1,125 foreign. Eastbound cars totalled 2,847—2,457 Canadian and 390 foreign—carrying 9,395 persons. This is an increase over the previous year of 982 cars and 2,291 passengers.

During the season many betterments were made in the park. The townsite of Field was much improved, trees pruned, and streets regraded. Work on the residence for the park superintendent was started, a new fireproof gasolene and oil house constructed.

The camp sites throughout the park were kept in splendid condition. At the Kicking Horse campsite a new community kitchen was erected and equipped with camp stoves, tables, and benches. Registrations at this camp ground showed 928 cars and 3,328 people. Camps were opened on the roads leading to Yoho and Emerald lakes and these as well as the camp grounds at Field and Chancellor peak were well patronized during the season by the motoring public.

Road Improvement.—A great deal of repair work was done on the main and subsidiary roads. The main highway from the east to the west boundaries of the park was maintained in excellent condition. The road was widened in places and the whole highway oiled. On the two and one-half-mile section of road near Misko the grade was widened. Between the railway crossing and the bridge over the Kicking Horse river, the river bank was mattressed for a distance of about 600 feet. The Ottertail road was graded and the Yoho and Emerald Lake roads improved. On the Yoho road a considerable amount of log crib work was done to widen the grade to standard width, and 1,600 feet of guard-rail constructed. The whole of the road was surfaced, and the turns at the Switchback widened. Portions of the road were oiled. Travel on the Emerald Lake road is always particularly heavy during the period the Chalet is open, and besides widening the road a great deal of surfacing was necessary to keep it in condition. The roads were regularly patrolled by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and throughout the season no serious accidents were reported.

In co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, park officials commenced improving and developing the area near the Great Divide. On both sides of the summit the stumps and debris are being cleared away. A new channel was made for the creek. At a point just below the main highway the channel was widened to form a pond, at the outlet of which a waterfall was constructed.

Trails.—New trail construction consisted in building an extension to the Otterhead trail up Otterhead creek for a distance of five miles. This will greatly facilitate fire protection work as it makes Otterhead valley accessible to workers with fire equipment. Amiskwi, Summit lake, Emerald lake, Burgess pass, Emerald creek, Upper and Lower Twin falls, President glacier, and Ottertail trails were cleared and repaired. These trails open on some of the most spectacular scenery in the Rockies. Signboards showing milage were placed at all points of trail intersection.

Wild Life.—Wild life, including moose, deer, and fur-bearing animals, is on the increase. Fishing in the lakes and streams of the park was better than in previous years. Ninety thousand rainbow trout fry were distributed in the park waters from the Banff hatchery. Of these 20,000 were placed in Cataract creek, 10,000 in Ross lake, 25,000 in lake O'Hara, 5,000 in Giddie creek, 20,000 in Emerald lake and 10,000 in Yoho lake.

Fires.—During the season four railway fires were reported but owing to prompt action were quickly controlled. Only one bush fire, caused by lightning, did extensive damage. This outbreak along the river burned over an area of about 1,500 acres.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

The season was a quiet one in Glacier park as far as tourist travel was concerned. This may be attributed to the fact that at the present time the park lacks tourist accommodation. Since the dismantling of the old Canadian Pacific Railway hotel at Glacier no new building has been erected. The building of the Big Bend highway through the valley of the Columbia river will no doubt result in increased travel to Glacier park, as the road will skirt the park and open this spectacular Selkirk region to motorists from the Pacific coast and the Prairie Provinces.

Roads.—Early in the season the road gang repaired the road between the railway station and the site of the old Glacier hotel. The Rogers Pass road and the road to the Nakimu caves were graded and repaired. Mount Hermit, Rogers Pass, Flat Creek, Baloo Pass, Beaver River, Grizzly Creek, and Asulkan trails were gone over and put in good condition. An addition was made to the warden's cabin at Glacier. Repairs were also made to the Flat Creek cabin and the caretaker's cabin at the Nakimu caves.

Nakimu Caves.—Development work at the Nakimu caves was continued. The passage-way from Number Two entrance through Satan's Palace to the Ball Room was widened and improved. Concrete and wooden stairways with handrails were constructed. In Number Three cave the stairways were repaired and at points replaced.

Alpine Club.—The Alpine Club of Canada held their twenty-fourth annual camp on the site of the old town at Rogers pass. The visitors, who came from many parts of the world, numbered 142.

Wild Life.—Wild life in the park is plentiful. Goat, caribou, deer, and bear are numerous, and the fur-bearing animals appear to be on the increase, particularly marten and beaver.

KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK

The Banff-Windermere highway was opened to tourists in May and a good year was reported. There was a slight decrease in travel from the Prairie Provinces attributable to business depression. During the season 16,121 cars carrying a total of 51,772 passengers registered in the park. Of the visitors 39,444 were Canadians and 12,328 citizens of the United States.

The bathing house at the Sinclair Radium hot springs, which was opened last June, had a record attendance. During the season 25,064 bathers made use of the baths. The pool is now 110 feet in length, an extension of thirty feet having been made last October. Three new cabins were erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway company on their property at the Radium hot springs. Further building operations included the superintendent's residence and garage.

Campsites.—Improvements were made to all campsites and at Sinclair Canyon campground two new shelters were erected. During the month of November all the cabins were removed from the Bungalow camp at Vermilion crossing to Storm mountain, with the exception of the main building which was transferred to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for use during summer patrol work.

Roads and Trails.—The highway was maintained in splendid condition. Double hub rails were placed at curves in the road and no accidents were reported during the season. The old Settlers road from the highway to the southern boundary of the park was made fit for motor travel. This in addition to being of interest to tourists is important for fire protection work, as fire equipment may now be moved and patrols made by car. Two miles of motor road were built from Kootenay Crossing up Kootenay valley and the remainder of the trail cleaned out to the northern boundary of the park. Three miles of trail were also reconstructed up the Hawk Creek valley, and two additional miles of trail cleared. This trail when completed will connect with the Red Earth trail over Ball pass in Banff park now under construction. A survey was made for the location of a trail from Floe lake to Wolverine pass. When this and the Hawk Valley trail are completed a through scenic trail will be provided from Banff to Yoho park via Kootenay park.

Fires.—Although the season was unusually dry no serious fires occurred.

Wild Life.—A marked increase in wild life of all kinds was noted. Along the Kootenay valley bear, moose, and elk were numerous, and hunters during the season reported plenty of game outside the park boundaries.

MOUNT REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARK

Work was begun on the lower slopes of Mount Revelstoke highway the last week in April. At narrow points the road was widened and put in good shape to the summit of the mountain beyond lake Balsam, where a loop in the road was constructed to facilitate the turning of cars. During the season 1,411 persons registered at the forest outlook station at the summit. This number, however, represented only a percentage of the people who actually entered the park.

Roads and Trails.—The public camping ground laid out in 1928 on the shores of Balsam lake, was extremely popular with tourists. The road leading from the main highway to the lake was conditioned to enable cars to drive right to the campground. An extension of two miles was made to the fire trail commenced last year towards the Clachnacudainn slopes. The trail passes through dense timberland and is an added safeguard for fire-protection purposes. All other trails in the park were cleared and repaired, particular attention being given to the Lindmark and Greely Creek trails, and those leading to Eva and Millar lakes, as the areas to which they lead are of increasing interest to visitors.

The three wooden posts which had been planted by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, to mark various stages of road construction, were replaced by stone cairns each with a bronze tablet suitably inscribed. The sectionmen's cabins at the four-mile and sixteen-mile posts were repaired and further improvements made on the ski hill. The outside turn on the runway was built up, and benches were constructed for the convenience of spectators. The annual ski tournament was held the first week in February and was well attended.

Fires.—Five fires were reported during the season. With the exception of one, which burned over about one hundred acres of timberland, they were extinguished before any material damage was caused.

PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK

Over ten thousand tourists visited Prince Albert national park last year, which indicated the increasing popularity of the park as a resort for campers, canoeists, and fishermen. During the month of August the Regina Board of Trade held a convention in the park, there being present 160 persons. A delegation from the newly formed Provincial National Parks Association also spent four days in the park viewing points of interest. Among distinguished visitors during the summer were Lord and Lady Cromer and party.

Building.—Considerable activity took place in the Prospect Point residential subdivision last year. Three new cottages were erected and construction work begun on two. Many inquiries were made about building lots along the southwest shore. When the road to the Narrows is completed this district should be popular as the building sites are in close proximity to lovely sand beaches. In the business subdivision one new store was erected and five lots filed on by firms which propose building early next year. The park superintendent's residence at Waskesiu lake is now ready for occupation.

Campsites.—Last spring the campsite along the main beach of Waskesiu lake was enlarged by underbrushing, clearing and draining. During July and August further extensions were made to this site to accommodate campers. An attractive area was cleared on Kingsmere lake, two small campgrounds were established on Crean lake, and a large one at Sandy lake. The last mentioned is situated half way between Prince Albert and Waskesiu lake, and is made use of by those wishing to break the journey to Waskesiu.

Roads.—The highway to Waskesiu, completed in the fall of 1928, was maintained in good condition. The entire road was gravelled and construction work was also done on the Meridian-Rabbit road.

Air Base.—In view of the great increase in commercial flying in the northern part of Saskatchewan it was considered advisable to establish an air base at Waskesiu lake. This was done and the base was used during the summer and fall by privately owned and Government forestry planes.

Telephones.—The forestry telephone lines were extended to the air base at Waskesiu lake and to Crean lake. These communications proved very useful in game-protection and fire-suppression work.

Permits and Licences.—Seventy permits and licences were granted last year. These included: 7 timber, 5 building, 14 hay, 10 lot-rental, 5 hay-cutting, and 5 air-base permits; and 14 chauffeur, 3 motor-livery, and 2 boatman's licences.

Fires.—Six fires were reported in the park during the year which were extinguished at a total cost of $1,489.70. The majority of the fires started outside the south and west boundaries of the park.

Wild Life.—There was a noticeable increase in wild life last season. Moose, deer, and elk were numerous and are becoming quite tame. Caribou, while not so plentiful, were reported in sections of the park where they have not been seen for years. Birds, particularly waterfowl, are multiplying rapidly.

The investigations of the game fish possibilities of the waters of Prince Albert park, which are being carried out through the assistance of the Biological Board of Canada, were continued by a small field staff of trained workers. The general survey begun the previous year was extended by additional work on Crean and Kingsmere lakes and on those waters in the recently added northern section of the park, namely, La Vallee, Burntwood, and Clearwater lakes with their tributary streams.

Detailed observations on possible spawning grounds and water temperature in Waskesiu lake were also obtained with a view to the experimental introduction of small-mouthed bass into this lake. While the mean temperatures and food conditions are not wholly favourable an experimental planting of adult bass and of fry was recommended. Kingsmere lake was found suitable for game trout and the experimental introduction of the "Kamloops" type was recommended for this lake and speckled trout for MacLennan river. The committee also suggested that additional efforts should be made towards the conservation of the present game fish fauna (1) by modification of the existing game laws to suit the needs of the park and (2) by a campaign for the education of sportsmen and visitors.

Animal Parks

BUFFALO PARK

Although grazing conditions in the park were poor as compared with other years, the animals were in good condition and came through the winter well. The following table shows the animals in the park on March 31, 1930:—

Buffalo	5,016
Elk	654
Moose	66
Mule deer	1,994
Antelope	1
Yak	33
Domestic cattle	13
Hybrid stock	20

Farming operations were carried on as usual. Early in April 3,600 bushels of oats were shipped to Banff and Jasper national parks. Due to strong winds and dry weather grain crops were very poor. Weather conditions were, however, good for hay. Approximately 1,500 tons were cut on the Ribstone meadow and 18 tons of rye grass taken off a plot at the farm which had been seeded down two years ago.

Owing to the rapid increase in the buffalo herd, 500 buffalo were slaughtered for sale. Fifty carcasses were reserved by the Department for native relief purposes in the North.

Fencing.—Fence repair work was carried on throughout the season and over 100 miles of fence were put in shape. In addition to this work a change was made in the location of the fence at the northwest corner of the park to include a portion of section 35, township 44, range 8, west of the Fourth Meridian in which there is good grazing. A change was made in the position of the Hardisty gate, and a short piece of fencing constructed near Jamieson lake for the convenience of riders when on the round-up.

Fire Protection.—Fireguards, both inside and outside the main fence, as well as cross guards were ploughed. Practically all this work was done by park teams. Additional hose was supplied for use at the farm buildings and improvements made at the hydrants for quicker service.

Roads.—Maintenance work was done on the new road from Wainwright to the Home Paddock entrance gate, and the old trails which had worn into deep ruts were repaired.

Buildings.—In the fall the park office was moved from the old location at the superintendent's residence to the new Federal Building in Wainwright. Extensions were made to the foreman's cottage and improvements to the riders' boarding house at the abattoir. A well was drilled in the winter quarters to provide water for the buffalo.

Permits.—Dry wood timber permits were issued to settlers living in the vicinity of the park for 175 cords, also for 4,500 green willow pickets.

Predatory Animals.—There was a marked decrease in the number of coyote in the park and most of those destroyed were affected with mange. Altogether nine were shot by the wardens.

Visitors.—During the season 18,753 people registered at the park. The numbers of visitors entering at three of the park gates were as follows:—

Wainwright gate (Home Paddock)	15,978
Hardisty gate	1,666
Farm gate	1,109
Total	18,753

ELK ISLAND PARK

Visitors to Elk Island park totalled 22,611, which represented an increase of 3,656 over the registrations of the previous year. In addition to the fine herds of animals in the park the bathing beaches and picnic grounds afforded the tourist a wide diversity of entertainment. The buffalo herd was in splendid condition and the wardens reported an increase in moose, elk, and mule deer. During the season two animals—an elk and a moose—were killed for specimen purposes and presented to the museums at Banff and Ottawa. Animals in the park now number 716 buffalo, 398 moose, 500 elk, and 200 deer.

Repair work was carried on as usual. The main fence was put in good shape and all fireguards conditioned. Additional guards were ploughed along the west boundary for a distance of four miles. A lookout tower was erected west of Astotin lake and connected by telephone with park headquarters and the tower and headquarters of the Cooking Lake forest reserve.

Haying operations, owing to the dry season, were not extensive. One hundred and ten tons were stacked, which, with the large tonnage of hay carried over from the previous year, provided a supply for the year's feeding requirements.

Roads.—The roads in the park were maintained in good condition by use of the grader. Several culverts were replaced. The construction of the road from Sandy beach to the main gate was completed and several miles surfaced with gravel.

Wild Life.—Bird life showed an increase. Blue heron nest in numbers on Crane island and migratory birds are plentiful. Prairie chicken and partridge appear also to be on the increase. There was a marked absence of coyotes in the park, only one being killed during the season.

RECREATIONAL AREAS

POINT PELEE PARK

The season was an exceptional one so far as tourist travel was concerned. It is estimated that 20,800 cars entered the park carrying a total of 83,200 visitors. The number of campers who took out permits for less than a four days' stay was 446. Of these 120 were from Ontario and 326 from the United States. Camping permits for more than four days numbered 89; 50 from Ontario and 39 from the United States.

Wild Life.—Wild life was reported on the increase. Squirrel, raccoon, and muskrat were plentiful. Quail were about the same in numbers, while pheasant showed a marked increase. Migratory birds were never more plentiful. Wild duck—black, grey, and blue-bill—were present in thousands. A great many whistling swan were seen in the marshes, and during the spring and fall migrations of wild geese were abundant.

HISTORIC PARKS

FORT ANNE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

The total number of visitors to Fort Anne park for the calendar year was estimated at 18,000. Of these, 13,516 were shown through the museum, an increase of 2,126 over the record for 1928. Among the notable visitors were a party of ninety members of the Canadian Women's Press Club; the captain and seven other officers of the French warship *Aldabaran*; officers of H.M.S. *Capetown*; Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada, and Mrs. Phillips; M. Carteron, the Consul General for France, and Madame Carteron; the Right Hon. Lord Pentland; and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Warren, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Warren is a direct descendant of Paul Mascarene, the officer who mounted the first British guard in Fort Anne on the taking of the place in 1710.

On July 3, a party from Central Canada numbering 180 visited the fort. The Raymond-Whitcomb Tourist Agencies in August brought 73 visitors. On September 3 there was an excursion of 94 persons, members of the Schuetzen Club of New York. The teachers and pupils from the Annapolis County Academy visited Fort Anne on three occasions in November and once in December.

Several interesting discoveries have been made in the fort grounds during the year. During a visit to the Canadian Archives at Ottawa in November, 1928, the Honorary Superintendent was able to examine some old pictures of Annapolis Royal, dated 1751, which showed a blockhouse about which nothing had locally been known. Photographs of the pictures were obtained and with their aid the site was discovered. After some digging the foundation of the blockhouse was revealed. On the War Office plan of the fort in the Provincial Museum at Halifax the blockhouse shown in the picture is plainly marked and also another one hitherto unknown east of the fort, the exact location of which it will require a surveyor to determine.

Through the agency of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, Fort Anne came into possession of a fine portrait in oils of Queen Anne. The canvas is 25 by 30 inches and the picture is enclosed in a valuable old English carved gold frame. Another valuable gift received from the same association was a water-colour picture of Lieutenant George Wedderburn, of the 76th Regiment, who was the last commandant of Fort Anne, leaving in 1854 when the place was finally abandoned as a military post.

Protection of Migratory Birds

In June last, amendments were made to the regulations based on the *Migratory Birds Convention Act,* following the receipt of suggestions from the different provincial game officers and the chief federal migratory bird officers. A number of changes were made throughout Canada. The close season for the following migratory game birds was extended for an additional period of three years: little brown, sandhill, and whooping crane, swan, curlew, greater and lesser yellow-legs, black-bellied and golden plover, and all shore birds, except Wilson's or jack-snipe and woodcock. It was provided that lying in wait with firearms, with or without decoys, for migratory birds, should be considered *prima facie* evidence of hunting. The daily bag limit for woodcock was reduced from ten to eight, and a seasonal bag limit placed upon this species in the provinces in which it occurs. In Nova Scotia, the season for duck and rail, and goose and brant was changed. In New Brunswick, the opening date for the shooting of Wilson's snipe and woodcock on the islands in the Grand Manan group was made to coincide with that for duck, goose, brant and rail, in that part of New Brunswick. In Ontario, the season for taking Wilson's snipe was made to coincide with that for duck, goose, brant, and rail. In the province of British Columbia, the use of decoys of any kind in the hunting of band-tailed pigeon was prohibited, and the special provision concerning the hour at which shooting might begin on the first day of the open season was changed.

The staff for enforcing the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* continues at the same strength and there has been complete co-operation with provincial game departments. In accordance with the original plan the enforcement of bird protection measures has been left largely in the hands of the provincial authorities, thus avoiding duplication.

Some hundreds of honorary game officers co-operated with the branch in enforcing the law, and in furnishing valuable information respecting bird conditions in their localities. Honorary officers were kept informed on bird protection subjects by a system of circular letters. The members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police helped materially by enforcing the law and by conducting bird observations in various districts, and Dominion Fishery officers lent valuable assistance as well. A staff of officers was maintained in the Maritime Provinces for the enforcement of the migratory bird law. All members of the New Brunswick provincial police were appointed *ex officio* game officers under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act.*

Drought throughout a large part of the Prairie Provinces greatly affected water-bird life during 1929. In parts of Saskatchewan there was believed to be a reduction of nearly ninety per cent in the number of duck raised, and conditions were probably as bad in some other parts of the prairie breeding area.

In addition to his general duties, the Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, with the aid of a staff of temporary assistants and the bird sanctuary caretakers, carried out valuable protection work with respect to the abundant sea-bird life on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence in Quebec during the summer.

The Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the western provinces, while devoting much time to co-operative work with the provincial game authorities, was occupied as well in supervising the sanctuaries and public shooting grounds in these provinces and in making inspections of lands reserved. The latter work was undertaken jointly by the province, the Dominion Lands Administration and this branch.

Ninety-one prosecutions were instituted by Dominion officers in connection with the enforcement of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*. These resulted in 83 convictions. Prosecutions instituted by provincial officers are not included in this summary.

Oil Pollution.—The department has worked in conjunction with the Department of Marine and Fisheries respecting the loss of bird life by oil dumped from vessels in navigable waters, or reaching navigable waters in other ways, and all losses of bird life from oil have been referred to that department. Following the conference at Washington, in which Canada took part, a draft convention on oil pollution of the high seas was prepared, but no international agreement for control has yet been concluded.

Bird Censuses.—The investigation to learn the distribution and movements of waterfowl, and their fluctuation in numbers from year to year, undertaken by this branch and the United States Biological Survey, was continued and has resulted in valuable data being collected from hundreds of wildfowl observers. Bird censuses taken on Christmas day were made at many points by members of the various naturalists clubs and by the officers of this branch. At Ottawa twenty-four species were found. Bird censuses taken from year to year give a comparative idea of the distribution of bird life at a time when it is at its lowest ebb.

Permits and Licences.—Permits and licences were issued for the calendar year 1929 as follows:—

Collection of birds for scientific purposes	355
Possession of birds for propagating purposes	549
Capture of birds for propagating purposes	38
Destruction of certain birds when found to be seriously damaging agricultural or fishery interests	66
Permits allowing the shooting of predatory birds in bird sanctuaries, etc	11
Taking of birds for banding purposes	110
Practising taxidermy	70
Shooting of goose and brant in Shelburne, Queens and Halifax counties, Nova Scotia, in the open season provided by law	615

Investigations.—Mr. J. Dewey Soper, by the co-operation of this Branch and the North West Territories and Yukon Branch, in 1928 was sent to southwestern Baffin island, for the purpose of studying birds and mammals, and especially to find the breeding grounds of the blue goose. He was successful in locating these breeding grounds. Assistance was extended Mr. Soper in various ways. His report of the discovery has been published by the North West Territories and Yukon Branch.

Bird Banding.—The Branch worked in full co-operation with the United States Biological Survey in tracing and recording migrations of birds by banding. Nearly all the work is done by voluntary co-operators. The official records of bird-banding returns for Canada are kept in this branch. From January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929, 16,634 records of birds banded by Canadian co-operators and 7,955 repeats and returns on birds already banded were received, an increase of 5,977 records over last year, and of 5,430 repeats and returns.

Sanctuaries for birds are increasing everywhere; small estates, villages, golf courses, air ports, and lakes with bordering marshes are being included. Action to reserve santuaries in Canada would not be effective if sanctuaries were not reserved in the United States. Consequently, it is of great interest to Canadians to know that the work of establishing sanctuaries is progressing in that country.

Public Shooting Grounds.—Certain lands near Pitt lake, British Columbia, were reserved for public shooting-ground purposes.

Educational Work.—Various camps attended by young people were visited, and instruction given in bird protection and natural history subjects. Requests for lectures on wild-life conservation were received from more than forty organizations that conduct summer camps for young people. The total distribution of pamphlets amounted to 72,783. Publicity concerning the shooting season and other bird protection matters was obtained through the distribution of 44,710 posters, 22,783 copies of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act,* and 24,819 abstracts of the regulations under it. Circular letters regarding the changes in the regulations for the season 1929 were distributed to the press throughout Canada.

Numerous lectures on bird protection were given by members of the permanent staff, and lantern slides were furnished to the honorary game officers and others for lecture purposes. Addresses on birds and bird protection were delivered over the radio. The lantern slide library contains 5,365 slides covering 1,143 subjects, and showing 391 different species of birds. In all, 3,079 slides were loaned free of charge.

Bird-House Competitions.—Much interest has been shown in the building of bird-houses, and bird-house competitions have been held under various auspices throughout Canada.

Contact with Scientific and Conservation Organizations.—During the year the branch was represented at the following national and international meetings interested in the protection and conservation of wild life:—

September, 1929—Meeting of International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

October, 1929—47th stated meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

December, 1929—National Game Conference of the American Game Protective Association at New York, N.Y.

December, 1929—Meeting of the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game at Montreal, P.Q.

March, 1930—Organization meeting of the Canadian Game Protective Association, at Ottawa, Ontario.

Historic Sites and Monuments

During the past year, work in connection with the preservation and marking of historic sites or structures eminently national in character, was carried on. In addition a number of sites were acquired on which to erect memorials and a scheme of development formulated for some of the larger areas already controlled. The annual meeting of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, which acts in an advisory capacity to the Department of the Interior regarding all historic matters, was held in Ottawa, when a large number of sites were reviewed and from these a selection made for attention in future years.

Since the inception of this work, in 1919, approximately 950 sites have been under consideration and from these the Board has selected 246 as being of national importance and recommended them to the Department for preservation or marking. The Board has also suggested the marking of the birthplaces of a number of outstanding personages in Canadian history by tablets bearing appropriate inscriptions.

Sites Marked

In previous reports a summary of sites already marked, now numbering 150, will be found. During 1929-30 the following sites of national importance were marked and the services of important personages commemorated by the placing of tablets and the erection of monuments:—

Admiral d'Anville's Encampment, near Halifax, N.S.—A rubble-stone cairn, with a bronze tablet affixed, was erected on a plot of land donated by Mr. E. Clayton, at the intersection of the Old French Landing and Bedford roads, to mark the place of encampment of the formidable but storm-shattered expedition sent from France under the command of Duc d'Anville, in 1746, to recover Acadia.

Fort La Have, La Have, N.S.—A cairn with tablet was erected on the lighthouse reserve at Fort Point, La Have, to mark the site of the fort built by Isaac de Razilly, Lieutenant-Governor of Acadia, in 1632, from which headquarters he administered the colony.

Fort Jemseg, Lower Jemseg, N.B.—A cut-stone monument with tablet, enclosed by an iron fence, was erected on a small plot of land donated by Mr. F. C. Nevers, to mark the site of the fort built in 1659 by Col. Thomas Temple, Governor of Acadia. This was the first trading post established by the English on the Saint John river.

Battle of the Petitcodiac, Hillsborough, N.B.—A cut-stone monument with tablet was erected near the railway station at Hillsborough to commemorate the events associated with the engagement which took place in the vicinity in September, 1755, between British troops from Fort Beauséjour and a French force commanded by Charles Deschamps de Boishebert.

Major Gilfrid Studholme, St. John, N.B.—A cut-stone monument with tablet was erected on Fort Howe hill to commemorate the public services of Major Gilfrid Studholme, a notable figure in the early history of New Brunswick. Major Studholme built Fort Howe in 1778 and was its commander. He zealously assisted the settlement of United Empire Loyalists.

Battle of Chateauguay, Allan's Corners, P.Q.—A tablet was affixed to the granite monolith, which stands on the site, to commemorate the victory of a small Canadian force and a little band of Indians under the command of Lieut. Colonel Charles Michel de Salaberry over a large body of United States troops which attempted the invasion of Canada on October 26, 1813.

The Royal Navy, Ile-aux-Noix, P.Q.—A tablet was affixed to the gateway at the south entrance to Fort Lennox to perpetuate the memory of the services of the officers, seamen, and soldiers of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines and Provincial Marines, who fought in defence of Canada on lake Champlain in 1776-77 and 1812-14.

Battle at Montgomery's Creek, near St. Johns, P.Q.—A cairn with tablet was erected on the St. Johns Golf Club property, adjacent to the King's Highway, to commemorate the events associated with the battle of September 6, 1775, when Montgomery's invading army, surprised by a force of Mohawks and Canadian Indians, was compelled to re-embark and retire to Ile-aux-Noix.

Coteau-du-Lac, P.Q.—A cairn with tablet, was erected adjacent to the public road at Coteau-du-Lac to commemorate the early events associated with that place. A canal was constructed in 1779-80; later a blockhouse, and then a fort were built for its protection. These proved of valuable service during the wars of the American Revolution and of 1812. Coteau-du-Lac was for many years the chief port of entry for imports into Upper Canada.

First Railway in Canada, St. Johns. P.Q.—A tablet was affixed to the railway station at St. Johns to mark one terminal of the first railway in Canada which led originally to Laprairie and was constructed to connect lake Champlain with the river St. Lawrence. It was opened for traffic on July 21, 1836, by Lord Gosford.

Bishop Alexander Macdonell, St. Raphael, Ont.—A cut-stone monument with tablet was erected adjacent to the public highway in front of the parish church at St. Raphael West to perpetuate the memory of the Honorable and Right Reverend Alexander Macdonell, patriot, military chaplain, educator, and legislator who lived and laboured with success at this place for many years.

Niagara Portage Road, Stamford, Ont.—A stone monument with tablet was erected on Stamford village green, adjacent to the Portage road, to commemorate events associated with the Queenston-Chippawa portage road, opened by United Empire Loyalists in 1788. This was the principal route of travel and trade to the Upper Lakes region until the opening of the Welland canal in 1829, and the completion of railway lines in 1854.

Ridgeway Battlefield, Ridgeway, Ont.—A cairn with tablet, was erected on a plot of land, adjacent to the Garrison road, donated by the township of Bertie, to perpetuate the memory of the officers and men who fought there in defence of Canada against Fenian Raiders on June 2, 1866.

Starting Point Brock's Expedition, Port Dover, Ont.—A cairn with tablet was erected in Powell park to mark the spot from which Major General Isaac Brock set out with his army of three hundred men, on August 8, 1812, to relieve the invaded western frontier. His brilliant capture of Hull's army at Detroit, with a much smaller force, saved this province to the Empire and made Brock the hero of Upper Canada.

First Electric Telegraph, Toronto, Ont.—A tablet was affixed to the St. Lawrence market building, which now stands on the site of the old city hall of Toronto, to mark one terminal of Canada's first electric telegraph line, connecting Toronto with Hamilton, inaugurated December 19, 1846.

Fort Fork, Alberta.—A cairn with tablet was erected adjacent to the road allowance passing through Lot 19, Shaftesbury settlement, to mark the site of the fort built by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, on the east bank of the Peace river, in 1792, and from which he set out in the following year on his quest for the Western Sea. This first crossing of North America north of Mexico, stimulated the commercial development which saved a coast on the Pacific to Canada and the Empire.

The Last Spanish Exploration, Point Grey, B.C.—A cut-stone monument with tablet was erected on the British Columbia University grounds, between the waters of English bay and the Marine drive, in commemoration of the first friendly meeting of the British and the Spaniards in these waters. The British commander, Captain George Vancouver, established mutual confidence and exchanged information with the Spaniards, Galiano and Valdes, and they then continued the exploration together.

Fort Steele, B.C.—A cairn, with tablet, was erected on a plot of land donated by Mr. William A. Drayton, adjacent to the Fort Steele-Fernie highway, to mark the site of the first North West Mounted Police fort in British Columbia, built in 1887 by Superintendent Sam Steele. The presence of this force secured peace and order in the country at a critical time.

Preservation Work

At several larger sites preservation work and improvements were carried out.

Fort Cumberland (Beauséjour), N.B.—The earthworks were repaired, the entrance to the park improved, and a number of markers erected to indicate the various points of historic interest.

Louisbourg, N.S.—The several buildings, vacated by property owners whose rights had been purchased, were demolished and removed; the area fenced; the casemates cleaned out and repaired; and a road built and surfaced from the gateway to the headquarters building.

Fort Chambly, Chambly, P.Q.—Masonry and concrete retaining walls were erected along the river front; a dry stone wall was built along the north side; and the inner walls were repaired and pointed.

Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, P.Q.—Extensive repairs were made to the north bridge across the moat, improvements made to several buildings, and the moat cleaned.

Fort Wellington, Prescott, Ont.—The blockhouse was re-shingled and painted, the inner palisades repaired and other improvements made to the museum and grounds.

Acquisition of Sites

Arrangements for the acquisition or control of a number of sites recommended by the board were made.

Fort Monckton (Gaspéreau), N.B.—An additional area of two acres was purchased with a view to future development work.

Fort St. Peters, St. Peters, N.S.—The Department of Railways and Canals granted authority for the erection of a memorial on their reserve at St. Peters to mark the site of the fort and trading post built by Nicholas Denys, in 1650.

First Coal Mine in Cape Breton, Port Morien, N.S.—The Dominion Coal Company has donated a plot of land for the erection of a memorial to commemorate the events associated with the establishment by the French in 1720, of the first regular coal mining operations in America.

Fort Ste. Anne, Ste. Anne, N.S.—Mr. George E. Fader has donated a plot of land twenty-five feet square, adjacent to the Baddeck-Cape North highway, on which to erect a memorial to mark the site of the fort built there in 1629, for the protection of the French settlement.

First Atlantic Cable, North Sydney, N.S.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has granted permission to place a tablet on the outer wall of the company's cable building at North Sydney to commemorate the events associated with the laying of the first submarine telegraph cable in North America in 1856. This cable connected Cape Breton with Newfoundland.

Wolfe's Landing, Kennington Cove, N.S.—Mr. D. A. McInnis has donated a plot of land on Gabarus bay, with a right of way from the main road, for the erection of a memorial to mark the landing place of Brigadier General James Wolfe's brigade, on June 8, 1758.

First Export of Coal, Minto, N.B.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has granted permission for the placing of a memorial on their station grounds at Minto to commemorate the events associated with the discovery and mining of the first coal for export in Canada.

Chambly Canal, Chambly, P.Q.—The Department of Railways and Canals has granted permission for the erection of a memorial on the canal reserve at Chambly to commemorate the events associated with Chambly canal, which was first opened to navigation in 1843.

Benjamin Sulte, Three Rivers, P.Q.—The city of Three Rivers has granted permission for the erection of a bronze plaque at the entrance to the city hall to commemorate the public services of Benjamin Sulte, historian and poet.

First Geodetic Survey Station, Kingsmere, P.Q.—Mr. M. Mulvihill has donated a plot of land twenty-five feet square on King mountain on which to erect a memorial to mark the site of the first Geodetic Survey station in Canada established in 1905.

Opening of St. Lawrence River to All Nations, Quebec.—The Quebec Harbour Commission has granted permission to place a tablet on the wall of the waiting room at the Princess Louise docks, to commemorate the opening of the St. Lawrence to all nations, January, 1850.

Mattawa Portage, Mattawa, Ont.—The Women's Institute of Mattawa has granted permission for the erection of a memorial in a small park controlled by them at the intersection of Main and Water streets, to mark one of the principal portages of the historic canoe route from Montreal to lake Huron and the Northwest.

Southwold Earthworks, near St. Thomas, Ont.—An area of five acres, north of Talbot road, was purchased on which a memorial is to be erected to mark the site of an old Indian stronghold, a unique example of a double-walled aboriginal fort, the origin and antiquity of which remain unknown.

Dominion Lands Survey System, near Winnipeg.—Senator Aimé Bénard and Mr. John T. Haig have donated a plot of land twenty-five feet square, adjacent to the Portage highway, at its intersection with the First Principal Meridian, on which to erect a memorial to mark the site of the first monument on the Dominion Lands Survey, July 10, 1871.

Simon Fraser, Musqueam, B.C.—The Provincial Government has granted permission for the erection of a memorial at Look-Out Point, adjacent to Marine drive, at the west end of the Musqueam Indian Reserve, to mark the place where Simon Fraser ended his adventurous and dangerous exploration of the Fraser river in July, 1808.

APPENDIX

Alpine Club of Canada

Report of the Secretary—Banff Club House, 1929

Members of the Alpine Club at Banff had a most successful season. Special camp arrangements attracted an unusual number of visitors who made the club house their headquarters for climbs and expeditions in the neighbourhood. Five new cabins were built to replace the original tent houses, making thirteen cabins in all, comfortably furnished, available to members.

The club house was a centre of information for climbing enthusiasts in all mountain matters. Contributing factors to the delightful time spent by members were the improved transportation facilities and good roads, which greatly increased the radius in which one-day outings could be made from Banff.

The usual climbs of the surrounding peaks were made, including the east face of Castle mountain—which for the first time was scaled by a lady—and the peaks in the Fairholme range. One of the outstanding mountaineering feats was a first ascent of mount Sir Alexander by three members of the club from New York: Miss H. I. Buck, Dr. H. J. Gilmour and Mr. E. L. Woolf.

Those in attendance were drawn from England, Scotland, Australia, Germany, China, the United States, and Canada.

Report of the Secretary—Rogers Pass Camp, 1929

The twenty-fourth annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada was held from July 15 to 31, 1929, in the Selkirk range. Camp was made on the site of the old railway village at Rogers pass in view of the peaks of the Hermit range. A subsidiary camp was pitched at the Hermit hut, about two thousand feet above the valley, and proved an excellent base for climbing. From here mounts Rogers, Tupper, Hermit, and Sifton were ascended by various parties.

The camp differed in several ways from those of other years. When the Connaught tunnel was opened the former railway right of way through the pass was turned into a road and a motor truck became a practical and much-used convenience, as it served the purpose of a passenger omnibus for those who wished to climb the peaks in the Sir Donald chain of mountains and the Asulkan and the Dawson ranges.

Only two days of bad weather were experienced out of the seventeen spent in camp. Of these one was devoted to the annual meeting. The camp fire meetings were greatly enjoyed and proved most interesting. Meetings were addressed by visitors from many parts of the world. One hundred and forty-two members were placed under canvas, including representatives of the Alpine Club, England; the French Alpine Club; the American Alpine Club; the Swiss Alpine Club; the Appalachian Mountain Club; the B.C. Mountaineering Club; the Sierra Club; the Mazamas; the Mountaineers; and the Royal Geographical Society.

The principal mountains climbed were mounts Tupper, Rogers, Avalanche, Eagle, Uto, Sir Donald, Cheops, Ursus Major, Sifton, Selwyn, and Hasler.

Those present were drawn from the following countries: Canada, England, and the United States.

V

WATER POWER AND RECLAMATION

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF WATER POWER, J. T. JOHNSTON

INTRODUCTORY

The organization of this service remains the same as for previous years and the reader is referred in this connection to the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926.

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAY MATTERS

During the year, international waterway problems received continuous attention, appropriate action being taken from time to time in connection with the various matters arising.

The Convention and Protocol signed between Canada and the United States on January 2, 1929, providing for the construction of remedial works at Niagara falls for the preservation and enhancement of the scenic beauty and for the concurrent experimental withdrawal of water from the Niagara river during the winter or non-tourist season, for the purpose of testing the effectiveness of the remedial works, was ratified by Dominion Parliament on May 20, 1929. The Convention still awaits ratification by the United States Senate.

The suit of the complainant states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Ohio versus the Chicago Sanitary District before the United States Supreme Court. with reference to the diversion of water from the Great Lakes system through the Mississipi watershed, has been closely followed throughout the hearings. In compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court released on January 14, 1929, Special Master Charles Evans Hughes was instructed to make a further examination into the situation to determine the practical measures needed to give effect to the court's finding and to determine the period required for their completion. The Special Master was authorized to hear witnesses, and with all convenient speed to make a report of his conclusions and of a form of decree.

In compliance with these instructions, Special Master Hughes held a hearing in Chicago on March 25 to 29, 1929, with subsequent hearings at Washington on April 15 to 26. A further hearing was held on September 23 to 25. Oral argument before the Special Master was held October 2, 3, and 4, and the Special Master submitted his final report to the Supreme Court late in December, 1929.

At the expiration of the time to file exceptions to the Special Master's report, the Supreme Court set March 12, 1930, for the hearing of oral argument on the exceptions filed by the litigants. Oral argument was submitted before the court on March 12 and 13. The court had not up to March 31 handed down its decision.

The Lake of the Woods Convention between Canada and the United States executed on February 24, 1925, provides for the securing of a flowage easement up to elevation 1064 sea-level datum on the United States shore of lake of the Woods and accords to Canada the privilege of representation by counsel should the costs be determined by means of the usual judicial procedure in the United States. In accordance with this provision Canada has been represented by counsel in the proceedings which have been taken before the United States Federal courts in Minnesota. Commissioners for the evaluation of the lands were appointed in August and September, 1928, hearings being held early in December, 1928, and in February and March, 1929, relative to the instructions given to the commissioners.

The awards of the commissioners in the first petition comprising about two hundred claims were filed with the United States District Court, District of Minnesota, Sixth Division, on May 4, 1929. These awards were excessive and appeals were filed by the Governments of the United States and Canada. The United States District Court appointed commissioners to appraise claims in the second petition at Fergus Falls, state of Minnesota, U.S.A., on May 28 at the regular sitting of the court after hearing argument by counsel. The awards of the second petition were filed in the court in August and as these awards were on the whole satisfactory, very few appeals were registered by the governments but a large number were appealed by the counsel for the landowners. On August 12 the Federal District Court appointed the commissioners to appraise the claims in the third petition. The awards were filed on November 27, 1929. A number of the awards were appealed both by the governments and by the landowners.

The Federal District Court, comprising two judges without a jury, sat to hear the appeals of ten test cases in the first and second petitions. The court proceedings opened on November 7 and closed on November 22, 1929. All parties, including the Dominion of Canada, were represented by counsel and took part in the oral and written argument before the court. Complete written briefs were filed. As yet the court has not handed down its decision.

The Lake of the Woods Convention also provided for a reference to the International Joint Commission of the question of storage in Rainy lake, and in the boundary waters above, and of the development of power in connection therewith. After extensive field and office investigatory work the interim report of the engineers to the commission, incorporating the basic data upon which the problem can be properly studied, has been published, and office investigatory work has been carried out in connection with the final report.

The international problem of the Roseau river which has been referred by the Governments of the United States and Canada to the International Joint Commission for investigation and report was under active consideration throughout the year. Following public hearings which were held at Roseau, Minnesota, on June 6, and at Vita, Manitoba, on June 7, the commission, in a report addressed to both governments, found that the flood protective works which were being constructed by the Dominion Department of Public Works on the Canadian side of the boundary would not have the effect of raising the natural level of the Roseau river on the United States side of the boundary. These works were subsequently proceeded with and were brought to completion on February 15, 1930. At the hearings, the department's interests were represented by counsel and by the District Chief Engineer of Manitoba.

In accordance with the other questions of the Roseau River Reference, arrangements were made for a topographic survey of certain portions of the watershed in Canada. This survey was carried out during the summer months and the information was compiled in the form of map-sheets during the following winter. All work has been closely co-ordinated with that being done on the United States side of the border.

The application of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company to the International Joint Commission for permission to construct and operate certain permanent works in and adjacent to the channel of the Kootenay river at Granite, British Columbia, for the purpose of storing water in, and regulating the outflow from, Kootenay lake was submitted to the commission in September, 1929.

Basic investigatory work had been under way for some time by this service with a view to analyzing the hydraulic features of the application, and the effect of the proposals on the water levels at the international boundary. The application was heard by the commission at Bonner's Ferry in the United States on November 6 and 7, 1929, at which hearing representations were made on behalf of the Canadian and United States interests involved. The department's interests were represented by the Director and by the District Chief Engineer of British Columbia. Initial construction work was authorized by the commission and further investigatory work was undertaken in the field, with a view to analyzing further the effects of the proposals upon the drainage interests above and below the international boundary. Following the completion of this work, a further hearing will be held by the commission.

Other problems have been active along the international boundary throughout the year, such as those arising with regard to lake Memphremagog levels, the proposed power development on the Pend d'Oreille river in British Columbia and the effect thereon of the Columbia River reclamation project in the United States. Following arrangements made between the Governments of Canada and the United States an investigation was carried out with respect to the establishment of international gauging stations on the rivers crossing the international boundary from lake of the Woods to the Pacific coast.

The various International Waterway Boards have functioned as usual throughout the year.

In accordance with the order issued on October 4, 1921, by the International Joint Commission in conformity with the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, the measurement and apportionment of the stream flow in the St. Mary and Milk rivers and their tributaries in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in the state of Montana, were continued throughout the past year by an engineer of this service in co-operation with an engineer of the United States Geological Survey. The report covering the year's operations has been prepared and submitted to the commission for review upon the occasion of its regular semi-annual meeting in April.

The Lake of the Woods Convention provided for two boards for the control of the lake levels and the outflow therefrom—the Canadian Board and the International Board. The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board has continued the regulation of lake of the Woods between elevations 1056 and 1061 sea-level datum, as elsewhere recorded in this report. The International Lake of the Woods Control Board is called upon to exercise certain responsibilities whenever the lake rises above elevation 1061 or falls below elevation 1056. On March 18, 1930, lake level was drawn below elevation 1056 and the rate of total discharge of water from the lake became subject to the approval of the International Board. On March 31, lake level had ponded at elevation 1055·82.

Under the Convention, the International Board is also charged with the responsibility of approving certain protective undertakings to be constructed on the United States shore of the lake. These works have been approved from time to time as completed.

The International Lake Superior Board of Control continued to exercise its responsibilities with regard to the regulation of lake Superior throughout the year. Records of discharge through the rapids, navigation canals, and power plants on both sides of the river, were systematically reported to the board. The calibration of the sluices of the control dam and of the other outlets was continued. The minimum mean monthly elevation of 602·43 occurred in the month of February, and the maximum of 602·90 occurred in the months of July and August, these stages being well within the limiting range of 602·1 to 603·6 as prescribed in the orders of the commission. The elevation of the lake for January 1, 1929, was 602·84, and the elevation for January 1, 1930.

was 602·41, a net lowering of 0·43 feet during the year. The mean discharge for the year was 65,539 cubic feet per second or about 10,400 c.f.s. less than the mean for 1928.

The International Niagara Board of Control continued its control over the diversions from the Niagara river for power purposes as permitted by Article 5 of the Boundary Waters Treaty. The board is in receipt of continuous hourly records of the withdrawal of water by all power stations on both sides of the river and the control exercised is such as to ensure that the limits of the diversion set forth in the treaty are not exceeded.

The International Massena Board of Control continued to exercise its supervision over the conditions obtaining with respect to the submerged weir in the South Sault channel of the St. Lawrence river and the regulation of flow through the Massena canal in accordance with the order of the International Joint Commission dated December 6, 1922. The board was in receipt of regular monthly reports showing the amount of water diverted and the power house performance from day to day. During the open water season of 1929 the maximum mean daily diversion reported was 25,040 second feet, the minimum 18,700 second feet. The mean daily diversion exceeded 25,000 second feet on one day only. The recorded monthy mean at Lock 21 varied from 201·60 to 203·16. The elevations at the lock were improved by the operation of the submerged weir, the increased height of water surface above natural conditions varying 0·55 to 0·73 feet, which is a decided improvement for navigation conditions.

The International St. Croix River Board of Control continued to exercise its supervision over the discharge of the St. Croix river past Grand Falls dam in accordance with the orders of the International Joint Commission dated November 9, 1915, and October 3, 1923. The board was in receipt of regular reports of the discharge of the river and of the water elevations above and below the Grand Falls dam. No abnormal conditions developed during the year. General satisfaction was expressed by responsible officers with regard to the supply of water on the river below, both for power and for the purposes of fishway operation.

Water Power

CANADIAN LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD

The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board continued to function throughout the year. The International Board is elsewhere referred to in this report. A complete history of the formation of these boards appears in chapter V of the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929.

Lake of the Woods Regulation.—During the fiscal year, the inflows to lake of the Woods were below normal and the board was chiefly concerned in conserving storage in order to be able to maintain a dependable rate of outflow for power purposes. Due to deficient precipitation and a high rate of evaporation, lake level was steadily drawn down from elevation 1059·75 on April 1, 1929, to elevation 1056·0 on March 17, 1930. By virtue of the provisions of the Lake of the Woods Convention, when lake level falls below this latter elevation the regulation of the outflow from the lake becomes subject to the approval of the International Lake of the Woods Control Board. Through the courtesy of the United States member of the International Board, arrangements were made to draw the lake level to elevation 1055·80 in order to ensure sufficient water for power purposes at the lake outlets and on the Winnipeg river below during the period preceding the spring break-up. On March 31, 1930, lake level was ponded at elevation 1055·82.

Throughout the fiscal year the board was indebted to the Department of Public Works for run-off records on Rainy and Namakan lakes, and to the Dominion Meteorological Service and the Weather Bureau, United States Department of Agriculture, for precipitation and temperature records at the numerous meteorological stations throughout the watershed.

Lac Seul Regulation.—The Lac Seul conservation dam was completed on May 1, 1919, and arrangements were made that until the matters of foreshore rights and protective works have been settled, the control of the level and outflow of the lake would remain in the hands of the Ontario Government. During the fiscal year the control of the lake has been in complete co-ordination with the control exercised by the board over the regulation of lake of the Woods.

WATER POWER REGULATIONS AND LEGAL RESEARCH

The Dominion Water Power Regulations were amended by Order in Council of December 3, 1929, which replaced the current wages clause introduced into the regulations in 1928 by a fair wages clause requiring that fair and reasonable rates of pay and hours of labour, to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, are to be in force in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of the works authorized by a water-power licence. An interim licence under the regulations was issued authorizing the development of the Slave Falls site on the Winnipeg river in Manitoba. The study of Dominion and provincial legislation and jurisprudence relating to the use of water has been continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ADMINISTRATION

Water rights granted by the province of British Columbia in the Railway Belt under the provisions of the *Railway Belt Water Act* have been examined for the protection of Dominion interests, and the District Chief Engineer at Vancouver has kept in close touch with the construction operations of the Western Power Company of Canada at Ruskin, on the Stave river, and has made a final inspection of the diversion tunnel and power-house of the Burrard Power Company's Alouette Lake development. Applications for water records for the benefit of Indian reserves in the various parts of the province have been prepared on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs, and surveys and investigations made in connection with securing water licences and in support of Indian claims to the use of water.

ENGINEERING CO-OPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

In Ontario a report was made on repairs necessary at the power dam of the Indian school near McIntosh, and the water supply and sewage disposal plants for the Cecilia Jeffrey Indian school near Kenora were constructed at a cost of $12,285. In Manitoba reports were made on water supply and sewage systems for Indian schools near Brandon and Birtle, and repairs made to the existing systems at the Brandon school amounting to about $2,800.

In Saskatchewan additional machinery costing $1,003 was installed in connection with the water supply of the Onion Lake Indian school, and repairs made to the water supply and sewage systems at Ile à la Crosse hospital at a cost of about $2,200. In Alberta reports were made on improved water supply for existing schools at St. Bruno on Lesser Slave lake, and at Edmonton, and reports prepared on a site for a new school to be erected near St. Paul de Metis. A deep well was drilled near the site selected at a cost of $3,398.

In British Columbia a large number of investigations were made in all parts of the province and the local staff of the service also supervised the construction of important improvements made in connection with Indian reserves, villages and schools. The investigations carried out numbered 32, of which 9 were for irrigation projects and improvements; water supply, 13; electric light and power, 2; water-rights, 2; miscellaneous, 6. There were 21 separate construction projects carried out under supervision, classified as follows: irrigation, 16; water supply, 3; sewage disposal, 1; electric light and power, 1. The total cost of these improvements was about $44,000.

A more detailed description of this co-operative work will be found in the separate report of this service.

WATER RESOURCES INDEX INVENTORY

The Index Inventory system for recording and collating the water resources data of the Dominion has been in actual use for a number of years and has provided a most efficient method for the referencing, analysis, standardization, and filing of all data relating to the subject of water resources. A detailed description of the system appeared in the annual report for **1916-17** and in the combined reports for the years **1917-18-19**.

The system has been applied to practically all phases of the work carried on by the service, among the more outstanding of which may be mentioned the complete census of developed water-power, the analysis of central electric station activities, undeveloped water-power resources, stream measurement activities, and storage investigations.

This work has been largely carried on in co-operation with provincial organizations, notably the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Quebec Streams Commission, the British Columbia Water Rights Branch, the Nova Scotia Power Commission, and the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. The data compiled are being continually revised in accordance with the most up-to-date information and, resulting from a number of years of effort, a very large amount of information in standardized form is now available.

WATER-POWER RESOURCES OF CANADA

The most recent analysis places the available water-power throughout the Dominion at 20,347,400 horse-power for conditions of ordinary minimum flow and 33,617,200 horse-power ordinarily available for six months of the year. This analysis takes account of every known rapid, fall, and power site, but cannot be taken as final because there are, particularly on the northern rivers, rapids and falls concerning which there are insufficient data upon which to base estimates of power. In addition, there are opportunities of securing economic heads on rivers of gradual gradient, or possible storage and diversion opportunities, which cannot be appraised until detailed field surveys have been made. Nevertheless, the figures given above probably approximate fairly closely the power available under the conditions of flow stated.

The power ordinarily available for six months of the year may be taken as indicating approximately the combined commercial capacities of the various sites, on the assumption that any deficiency during the remaining six months can be made up from the storage of excess waters, or by the installation of auxiliary fuel power equipment. That this assumption is quite conservative is demonstrated by a study of the power development which has already taken place in Canada, for this reveals that the turbines actually installed in Canada exceed by 30 per cent the six months' power capacity of the developed sites and this installation has already proved to be good commercial practice. If, therefore, the turbine installation continues at the same ratio the present recorded resources will justify an ultimate installation of about 43,700,000 horse-power.

On January 1, 1930, the total turbine installation in Canada had reached 5,727,162 horse-power which, according to the argument just outlined, means that the installation amounts to a little more than 13 per cent of the ultimate capacity and already represents a capital investment of almost $1,302,000,000 for generation, transmission, and distribution.

An analysis of the present installation indicates that:—

(1) 4,817,486 horse-power, or 84·1 per cent of the total, is installed in central electric stations for general distribution.

(2) 578,826 horse-power, or 10·1 per cent, is installed in pulp and paper mills which, in addition, use power purchased from the central electric stations to the extent of approximately 860,000 horse-power, making a total of about 1,439,000 horse-power used in this industry.

(3) 330,850 horse-power, or 5·8 per cent, is installed in general industrial enterprise, for electro-chemical reduction, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, flour milling and other purposes.

The installation of 584 turbine horse-power per 1,000 population compares very favourably with the installation in other countries and, in an age where the use of mechanical power in industry so largely affects the value of output per worker, makes a substantial contribution to the prosperity of the Dominion as a whole.

The year 1929 saw no slackening in the water-power field; approximately 378,000 horse-power of new installation was brought into operation, whilst the installation of over 3,000,000 horse-power is in active prospect, of which more than one-half is actually under construction. Of the new installation 36,000 horse-power was accounted for by the Ghost development on the Bow river, completed by the Calgary Power Company under interim licence from this department, whilst of the three other developments under construction in the Prairie Provinces under similar licences, that on the Churchill river in Saskatchewan is nearly completed and construction operations at Seven Sisters and Slave Falls on the Winnipeg river are now in full swing.

CENSUS OF THE CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATION INDUSTRY

The generation of electricity for public distribution through the medium of the central electric station industry constitutes the leading use to which Canada's hydraulic development is put. In the year 1900, when electricity was just beginning to come into common use, some 32 per cent of the Dominion hydraulic installation was in central electric stations. Ten years later the percentage had almost doubled (61 per cent), while by 1920 over 71 per cent was devoted to this purpose, growing to over 84 per cent by the end of the year 1929. A number of factors contribute to this continual growth, notably the extensive economic radius of modern electrical transmission combined with the fortunate location of water-powers in relation to centres of population and industry without adequate local fuel supplies. The special adaption of hydraulic power to the operation of central electric stations is emphasized by the fact that for the calendar year 1928, the latest for which definite figures are available, over 98·5 per cent of the electricity generated for sale in Canada originated in the energy of her waterfalls.

The foregoing facts are indicative of the close relationship existing between water-power development and the central electric station industry and are stated as premising the necessity of the annual revision of all basic data relating to the central station industry as a contributory medium to maintaining up-to-date records of our water-power resources.

This revision is made through the agency of the census of the central electric station industry conducted annually by this service in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Trade and Commerce, the assistance of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Quebec Streams Commission, the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, the Nova Scotia Power Commission, the Manitoba Power Commission, and other federal and provincial authorities.

The statistics resulting from this annual census are presented to the public through the medium of the annual reports of the Bureau of Statistics, while at longer intervals, depending upon the varying conditions in the industry, a complete directory showing the investment in plant and equipment, installation, mechanical equipment, service. power for sale, rates, and transportation facilities of the individual central electric stations dealt with collectively in the statistical reports of the Census Bureau, is compiled and issued by this service. The first edition of this Directory was issued in 1919 in order to meet the frequent inquiries for detailed information relative to power supply, and the demand for copies was so great that the issue was soon exhausted. Rapidly changing conditions in the industry, and repeated requests for the publication of a new edition, led to a revised edition being issued as of November 1, 1922. Even greater changes taking place in the industry in the period since the publication of the second Directory and a growing demand for up-to-date information, necessitated the issuance of a third edition of the Directory in May, 1929.

DOMINION HYDROMETRIC SURVEY

The Dominion Hydrometric Survey embraces stream measurement work throughout Canada. The records are brought together in one central agency, which attends to the compilation and dissemination of stream flow data, and the survey operates efficiently both as regards office administration and field operations.

In the Prairie Provinces the survey is the direct responsibility of the Dominion Government and in the other provinces the survey is carried on by the Dominion Government under co-operative agreements with the provinces concerned. The Dominion is divided into major drainage divisions, which, together with the district office or offices in charge, are as follows: Pacific drainage, Vancouver; Arctic and Western Hudson Bay drainage, Calgary and Winnipeg; St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay drainage, Ottawa and Montreal; Atlantic drainage, Halifax.

The uses to which the records are put are primarily in connection with water-power development and irrigation projects, and the rapid strides which have taken place in the hydro-electric field are due in no small part to the detailed and extensive records of the regimen of the numerous lakes and rivers of the country which have been made available, by the Dominion Hydrometric Survey, assisted by the voluntary co-operation of the provinces, of private corporations, and of numerous individuals.

Run-off Conditions in Canada.—As set forth in detail in the annual reports of the District Chief Engineers, the average run-off for the year has been generally below average in the Pacific, Arctic and Western Hudson Bay, Southern Hudson Bay, and Atlantic drainages, and above normal in the St. Lawrence drainage.

In the Pacific drainage typical stations showed a range in run-off for the fiscal year from 78 per cent of the long term mean in Bridge river in the Central Fraser River basin to 84 per cent of the long term mean in the Kootenay river at Wardner.

In the Arctic and Western Hudson Bay drainage, typical stations showed a range in run-off for the fiscal year from 6 per cent of the long term mean in Moosejaw creek in southeastern Saskatchewan, to 92 per cent of the long term mean in the Elbow river in central Alberta. In the first week of June torrential rains over the foot-hill areas west of Calgary caused serious flood conditions, and new maximum discharges were recorded in the Bow, Elbow, and Ghost rivers.

In the St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay drainage, typical stations showed a range in run-off for the fiscal year from 88 per cent of the long term mean in the North Maganatawan river, at Burk's Falls, Ontario, to 126 per cent of the long term mean in the Grand river at Galt, Ontario.

In the Atlantic drainage, typical stations showed a range in run-off for the fiscal year from 93 per cent of the long term mean in the Miramichi river in northern New Brunswick, to 107 per cent of the long term mean in the St. Mary river in eastern Nova Scotia.

POWER AND STORAGE INVESTIGATION

During the year only such power and storage investigations involving field studies were undertaken, as were made necessary by requests of organizations receiving co-operative assistance from the service, or by reason of special circumstances. Office studies were continued in the re-analysis and keeping up to date of the records of undeveloped and developed water-power resources in all parts of the Dominion.

In British Columbia an intensive study of the hydraulic features of the Kootenay drainage from the international boundary to a point several miles below Nelson, was continued with special attention being given to the flow in the west arm of Kootenay lake. Co-operative investigations were carried out with a number of hydro-electric organizations in connection with power possibilities on such rivers as the Bridge, Shuswap, Nascall, Dean, Kootenay, Elk, Bull, and a number of streams in the Prince Rupert district, and also on the Campbell and Nimpkish rivers on Vancouver Island. Co-operation was also continued with the city of Vancouver in connection with nearby power streams, with the Greater Vancouver Water District in studies of a metropolitan domestic water supply for the Greater Vancouver area, and with the Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Board's investigations. Hydraulic studies were continued of the Fraser river at Hell's Gate, and of the Bridge River canyon at the request of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

In Alberta a resident inspecting engineer was maintained throughout the construction of the Ghost development on the Bow river, undertaken by the Calgary Power Company under the terms .of an interim licence issued by the department. Inspections were made of a number of extensions to the system of the Calgary Power Company in the territory between Calgary and Edmonton, and co-operation was also afforded the company in the investigation of power and reservoir sites in the Bow river basin. Responsibility for the operation of the Lake Minnewanka storage during the filling season was again assumed by the department with satisfactory results.

In the Northwest Territories co-operation was afforded private power interests in the investigation of power possibilities of the Hay, Taltson, and other rivers flowing into Great Slave lake.

In Saskatchewan a resident inspecting engineer was placed during the month of June on the construction of the Island Falls development on the Churchill river, being carried out by the Churchill River Power Company Limited under the terms of an interim licence issued by the department.

In Manitoba, resident inspecting engineers were allocated to look after the department's interests under the terms of interim licences, to develop power at two locations on the Winnipeg river; the first at the Seven Sisters site where construction is being carried out by the Northwestern Power Company Limited, and the second at Slave Falls where the city of Winnipeg is constructing its second development on the river. On the Roseau river a profile was made from the international boundary downstream to the vicinity of Dominion City and other topographical and hydraulic information secured in connection with the reference now before the International Joint Commission.

In Ontario a field survey, using vertical air photographs for the plotting of contours, was made of the Winnipeg river between Keewatin and Boundary falls in connection with the securing of a flowage easement, rendered necessary to permit of probable flood conditions arising from the regulation of the lake of the Woods. Assistance was again afforded the International Lake Superior Board of Control in recalibrating the discharge through the dams at Sault Ste. Marie, and on the Niagara River field, and office studies were pursued in conformity with, and in continuation of, the investigation of the Special International Niagara Board appointed to report upon the preservation of the scenic beauty of Niagara falls. Hydraulic investigations were made of the Abitibi river in the vicinity of the canyon in co-operation with the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, and work was continued in co-operation with the Ontario authorities in the re-analysis of the developed and undeveloped water-power resources of the province, in preparation for the publication of a revised list of these resources.

In Quebec special investigations were made on the St. Maurice river in co-operation with the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, in connection with storage and power development involving a future installation of over 1,000,000 horse-power. Special hydraulic work was also undertaken in co-operation with the Beauharnois Power Company in determining the discharge capacity of the St. Lawrence River channels at Valleyfield. Work was continued in systematically keeping up to date the figures of developed and undeveloped water-power resources of the province.

In New Brunswick, preliminary investigations were made for the towns of Newcastle and Chatham of the cost of developing power at the White Rapids site on the Miramichi river, and special hydraulic studies were carried out at the Great Falls plant of the Bathurst Power and Paper Company on the Nipisiguit river, from which convenient rating curves were prepared.

In Prince Edward Island an investigation was made of a proposed development on the Dunk river near tidewater, with a view to augmenting the supply of power to the town of Summerside; also field studies were made and a report prepared for the village of O'Leary in connection with a proposal to develop power on Mill river.

In Nova Scotia special investigations were made for the Nova Scotia Power Commission in connection with the North East river below Pockwock lake, and the proposed Ingram River-St. Margaret's Bay diversion. Studies were also made, for other organizations, of the Sackville and Herbert rivers. Assistance was given to the Avon River Power Company in connection with its development on the Black river, and to the Chester Light and Power Company in the installation of a new unit in its plant situated on the East river near Chester.

IRRIGATION

Climatic conditions during the early part of the year 1929 were very favourable from an agricultural standpoint, precipitation being sufficient to render soil conditions satisfactory for seeding and germination. Throughout

July and August high temperatures and lack of rainfall caused conditions unfavourable to the growth of non-irrigated crops. Ideal harvesting conditions prevailed until snow fell in early November.

Reclassification of lands in the major projects was continued together with studies of more efficient irrigation methods, including seepage and alkali problems, investigations at the Brooks " Duty of Water " Experimental Station and co-operative studies with the Department of Agriculture. Data were secured relative to the influence of commercial fertilizers on the water requirements, maturity and quality of sugar beets, grains, and alfalfa.

WATER ADMINISTRATION

During the calendar year 1929 there were 36 water licences issued under the provisions of the Irrigation Act and 100 applications for such licences were received. Fur-farming licences to the number of 172 were granted to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan for the use of lakes and other bodies of water for fur-farming purposes, and 63 additional applications for such rights were received. At the end of the year there were 1,062 water licences, 348 fur-farming licences, 22 temporary permits, and 169 authorizations recorded in the department with, in addition, 230 projects under investigation as well as 465 applications for fur-farming privileges.

INSPECTION WORK

Routine field work in connection with the administration of the Irrigation Act, comprising investigations of new applications, surveys, preparation of plans and inspection of operating projects, was continued, together with canal and stream measurements and the study of seepage losses. Field engineers engaged on this work inspected 621 established projects, investigated and surveyed 70 new projects, made 2,084 gaugings of stream and canal discharge, and carried out the usual annual inspections of the major projects and irrigation districts.

GENERAL RIVER CONTROL

Field investigations were made and reports submitted as to flood conditions on the Elbow, Bow, and Highwood rivers. The run-off occurred during the latter part of May and early June and little trouble with floods was experienced after that period.

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Section.—During the season 37,390 acres were irrigated, a considerable increase over the previous season. The total cropped area was 223,900 acres, producing crops valued at $1,707,500, based on the average values in the irrigation districts and representing a per acre return of $7.63; 17,000 acres of irrigated land were seeded to wheat and produced an average of 10·7 bushels per acre.

Canadian Pacific Railway, Eastern Section.—The acreage irrigated during the season was 78,610, being an increase over the previous season of some 32,930 acres. The total cropped irrigable area was 70,590 acres, of which 34,750 acres were seeded to wheat. No crop returns are available for 1929.

Canadian Pacific Railway, Lethbridge Section.—The irrigated acreage in crop was 18,650, while the total cropped area was 57,850 acres. The total return from the cropped area was $1,977,300. The major crop was wheat, which represented 58 per cent of the cropped area and produced an average of 28·8 bushels per acre on the irrigated land and 26·4 bushels per acre on the non-irrigated area.

Taber Irrigation District.—The area actually irrigated was 10,090 acres, an increase over the previous season of some 6,920 acres. The total cropped area was 19,900 acres, producing $606,682, or a per acre return of $30.48. The principal crop was wheat, representing 46 per cent of the cropped area on irrigable land. The sugar beet area was 3,520 acres, an increase over the previous season of 1,250 acres. The average yield was 8·1 tons per acre and the saccharine content of the beets from all areas averaged 18·2 per cent. The guaranteed price for this crop by the sugar company is $7.50 per ton.

Canada Land and Irrigation Company.—This company disposed of 1,500 acres during the year and reclassified an additional 6,400 acres. The total area of irrigable land sold is approximately 29,700 acres and, with the 4,500 acres of irrigable land in the New West District, makes a total of 34,200 acres served with water by the company. The acreage irrigated was 25,910 acres, an increase over the previous season of 10,230 acres. The total cropped area was 24,145 acres, producing $501,240, or equal to a per acre return of $20.75. The area in wheat was 18,110 acres, producing 321,480 bushels, or 17·7 bushels per acre.

New West Irrigation District.—The area irrigated in this district was 3,180 acres and the total area under crop was 4,180 acres, producing $59,190, or a per acre return of $14.16. The major crop was wheat, which represented 80 per cent of the total irrigable area, and yielded an average of 11·6 bushels per acre.

Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District.—An area of 61,230 acres was irrigated in 1929, an increase of 27,790 acres over that served in 1928. The total cropped irrigable area was 61,230 acres, producing $1,800,000, or a per acre return of $29.40. The wheat crop amounted to 1,700,000 bushels. No detailed crop census was made during the past season and the above figures were estimated by the district officials. There were thirty new settlers taking up 4,800 acres of land.

United Irrigation District.—The area irrigated was 3,100 acres, while the total cropped area was 29,570 acres, producing $723,666, or a per acre return of $24.45. On the irrigated land the area in wheat was 172 acres, producing 5,415 bushels, or a per acre return of 31·4 bushels. The area in wheat on land not irrigated was 20,260 acres, yielding a per acre return of 21·9 bushels.

Magrath Irrigation District.—Some 4,000 acres, or 57·3 per cent of the total irrigable area, was served with water in 1929, but no crop returns are available from this district.

Raymond Irrigation District.—No crop census returns have been submitted by this district, which is supplied with water through the works of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Lethbridge section. This (1929) was the third year of operation and the total irrigable area in this district is some 15,130 acres.

Little Bow Irrigation District.—This district, comprising a number of small individual pumping units, diverts water from the Highwood river at the town of High River. The diversion works connecting the Highwood river with the Little Bow river were constructed in 1923, but to date none of the individual schemes have been installed.

Mountain View Irrigation District.—Authorization for the construction of the works was issued in June, 1925, and, although work is proceeding, the project has not yet been completed.

ALKALI TEST PLOTS AT MAPLE CREEK, SASKATCHEWAN

These experimental plots have been carried on for eight years to obtain some reliable data regarding the effect of irrigation on heavy soils with high alkali content. It is proposed to continue the experiments over a further period of two years. No appreciable change has appeared in the fertility of the soil since the inception of this investigation. Results to date in growing wheat have not been satisfactory, but the existing data indicate that alfalfa will in time build up a soil suitable for wheat. At no time has alkali appeared on the surface of the plots.

DUTY OF WATER INVESTIGATIONS

The new projects started on the Brooks "Duty of Water" Experimental Station in 1928 were continued in 1929. The irrigation experiments included time of irrigation and seasonal use of water studies with wheat, oats, barley, corn, sugar beets, potatoes, sweet clover and alfalfa; total water requirements of sugar beets, beans, alfalfa seed and fall wheat; a comparative study of three soil improvement crops including alfalfa, red clover, and sweet clover; superphosphate tests with wheat and several fertilizer tests with beans, alfalfa seed, corn, and sugar beets. The main controlled factor in these tests was moisture, either natural or applied by irrigation, and in some cases rotation received consideration. Rainfall in this district, except for the early part of the season, was scanty, and the crops were greatly benefited by the application of irrigation water.

A complete report of the 1929 irrigation investigations at Brooks is contained in a separate report of this service.

IRRIGATION EXTENSION WORK

Extension work among the sugar-beet growers of southern Alberta was carried on to secure a more economical use of irrigation water. In each district from three to five beet moisture tests were made every week or ten days during the growing season. At the conclusion of each test or inspection trip, the data secured relative to moisture conditions and irrigation requirements of each field were supplied to sugar company officials, project managers, and beet growers. This information was also published in the local newspapers. The results obtained from this work in 1929 were very encouraging, more farmers each year following the recommendations made as a result of these periodical soil moisture observations. A larger proportion of the beet acreage was irrigated during 1929 than in other years. The summer of 1929 was the driest since the sugar factory has been in operation, but the tonnage harvested was approximately 50 per cent greater than that of the previous year.

Drainage Surveys and Investigations

Under the provisions of the Irrigation Act the control of the surface waters in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in the northern part of Manitoba is vested in the Crown in the right of the Dominion. Likewise the unalienated lands in these provinces are under Dominion control. On the other hand, the control of drainage is the responsibility of the provinces. To avoid the complications which were inevitable in the attempt to administer drainage under such conditions of divided jurisdiction, the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan entered into a drainage agreement in 1917 with the Dominion Government whereby the procedure looking to the development of drainage schemes and the purchase of Dominion land reclaimed thereby was greatly simplified. This agreement was subsequently ratified and implemented by the reclamation acts and the drainage regulations of the three governments affected.

For the purpose of administration, drainage is dealt with under three major divisions, viz., small or private schemes, provincial, and Dominion schemes.

SMALL PROJECTS

In Alberta and Saskatchewan settlers may undertake drainage schemes where the area included does not exceed 1,280 acres and when the estimated cost is not in excess of $5,000. The Department of the Interior furnishes the necessary engineering service free of charge. Sales of reclaimed Dominion land are made at the minimum rate of $1 per acre. The settlers assume the cost of the reclamation works.

The year 1929 was exceptionally dry and conditions were therefore very favourable for construction work, but unfortunately, some settlers whose schemes had not been completed in accordance with the plans filed, erroneously considered that the required degree of reclamation had been obtained following the temporary lowering of the water-table due to subnormal precipitation conditions, and did not carry out the further necessary work.

Satisfactory crops were harvested on the reclaimed lands, 6,000 tons of hay and fodder being obtained from the schemes in the vicinity of Edmonton, Alberta.

During the year 74 small schemes were inspected, 24 new applications for schemes dealt with, 5 schemes authorized, 2 sales of Dominion lands made, and 15 applications cancelled.

LOW WATER LAKE DRAINAGE PROJECT

The Low Water Lake drainage project, comprising 7,840 acres, situated in townships 50 and 51, ranges 4 and 5, west of the 5th meridian, in Alberta, was authorized prior to 1917, which accounts for the fact that as a private scheme it exceeds the existing size limitation with regard to such schemes. During the past year ten miles of catch-water ditches were constructed in connection with this project, for the purpose of intercepting drainage water from the tributary drainage basin, and preventing the reflooding of the former lake bed which was unwatered several years ago. Thus, pending the completion of additional drainage works, about 1,500 acres of land are protected to a considerable extent and rendered productive.

PROVINCIAL PROJECTS

These drainage schemes are generally quite large and affect a considerable number of settlers. They are organized under the provincial drainage acts and comprise districts in which most of the land affected is privately owned. The construction funds are raised by the sale of debentures which are secured by the assets of the settlers whose lands are included. The debentures are retired ultimately by a fund realized through annual contributions in the form of drainage taxes by the settlers in the scheme. The taxes are proportionate to the benefits resulting to the lands through drainage.

Dominion lands reclaimed by these schemes are sold to the provinces at the rate of $1 per acre. These lands are resold and the proceeds applied to reduce the drainage taxes.

In Alberta five such schemes have been carried out, while in Saskatchewan twenty-six have been completed.

Owing to the dry conditions of the past year, there was little demand for comprehensive drainage. In Saskatchewan, however, Milden Drainage District No. 29 was completed at a cost of $11,000, and the Yellow Grass Drainage District ditches were cleaned out and improved at a cost of $50,000. The possibility of forming a provincial drainage district in the vicinity of Kronau, Saskatchewan, was investigated, but it was found not to be economically feasible. Apart from the usual maintenance work in connection with the existing schemes, no new provincial projects were carried out in Alberta.

DOMINION PROJECTS

When more than 50 per cent of the area in a proposed scheme is unalienated land the Dominion Government may undertake the drainage work. In such cases the entire cost of the project is borne in the first instance by the Dominion, the cost being recouped subsequently by the sale of the reclaimed Dominion lands. One scheme was carried out some years ago in the province of Saskatchewan. During the past year no new projects of this character were undertaken.

MANITOBA DAIRY FARMS LIMITED

There is no drainage agreement between the Dominion and the province of Manitoba. Any schemes in Manitoba, affecting Dominion interests, are dealt with by direct negotiations between the two Governments.

Western Project.—The Manitoba Dairy Farms Limited obtained a lease in 1927 of 9,700 acres of Dominion land in townships 4 and 5, range 9, east of the Principal Meridian, for reclamation by drainage. During the past year the company constructed additional ditches and carried on operations in connection with the clearing of the reclaimed land. Inspections of the project were made from time to time by engineers of the department in conjunction with officers of the provincial Government.

Eastern Project.—This scheme, situated in townships 3 to 10, ranges 9 to 14, east of the Principal Meridian, is still in the preliminary stage and has not yet been authorized by the provincial and Dominion governments.

ROSEAU RIVER FLOOD PREVENTION AND RECLAMATION PROJECT

With the object of devising a scheme to prevent flooding and to furnish adequate drainage facilities in the Roseau River drainage basin in Canada, a field investigation was carried out in the season of 1929 in the area contained in townships 1 to 3, ranges 6 to 14, east of the Principal Meridian. Topographical data were obtained, levels run for 967 miles and 81 square miles plane-tabled. Soundings were taken of all swamps affected, hydrometric records systematically continued, and soil samples collected from the lands susceptible of reclamation. Numerous cross sections were made of the Roseau river between the international boundary and its mouth. Maps of the area investigated are now under preparation and will show, in addition to the principal physical features and the limits of the watershed, contours to two- and five-foot intervals, the former for the lands subject to direct flooding from the Roseau river. When the maps are completed flood remedial and drainage schemes will be projected and designs and cost data prepared in detail.

FUR FARMING

Agreement was reached between the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the federal Government as the result of which vacant and available Dominion lands containing marsh and water areas suitable for fur-farming purposes are leased to these provinces free of charge. These lands then become available for re-leasing by the provinces under their regulations in that regard. During the past year ninety-four leases were issued by the department for an area of 33,346 acres. The total area covered by the leases issued to date is 184,930 acres.

VI

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, O. S. FINNIE

GENERAL

Not since the days of the Klondike gold rush has there been so much interest manifested in Northern Canada as during the past fiscal year. Many factors have combined to create this attitude in the public mind. The general northward trend of development has rolled back the Canadian frontier beyond the provincial boundaries. The amazing strides accomplished in the use of aircraft for exploration and mineral prospecting have made possible the reaching of regions heretofore practically inaccessible. The revival of Arctic and Antarctic exploration; the proposals to establish international air routes between Europe and America by way of Greenland and other Arctic islands; and the quest for northern furs, minerals, and other natural resources have aroused a widespread desire for greater knowledge of our far northern possessions.

It is the responsibility of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch to meet the public need in this respect, and to carry out the governmental policy of broader development activities. Its work, consequently, has been greatly increased in scope. In administration, exploration and dissemination of knowledge, the Branch has had an unusually active year. The scope of its work embraces all Department of the Interior matters, with the exception of mining, pertaining to the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

Wild Life Division.—The work of this division is carried on under two sub-divisions. One deals with the administration of the *Northwest Game Act* and the native game preserves, and the other with the administration of the *Fur Export Tax Ordinance*, and the payment of wolf and coyote bounties. A summary of the year's activities in these connections is contained in a statement appearing in the section devoted particularly to the Northwest Territories.

Lands and Records Division.—The work of this division has to do with the administration of Crown lands and timber in Yukon and Northwest Territories. A considerable amount of Branch correspondence was handled during the year by this division. Particulars regarding disposal of lands and timber are shown separately for the Northwest Territories and Yukon, in paragraphs that follow under their respective headings.

Engineering Division.—The office work of this division consisted largely of consolidating the field notes obtained by the various explorers and investigators employed in northern research, and the compiling and drafting of maps, charts, sketches, and weather charts for publication. Survey field notes were also calculated, checked, and plotted; buildings and boats were designed and drafted; areas calculated and technical descriptions of lands prepared, including descriptions of the mining divisions of the Northwest Territories. There was also the distribution of maps for publicity purposes, plotting leases and homesteads in Yukon Territory, and the preparation of licences for trading posts and for scientists and explorers, and of commissions for coroners, justices of the peace, and notaries public.

Supplies.—During the past year complete building material, equipment and supplies for doctors' residences at Aklavik, Coppermine, and Chesterfield were selected, requisitioned, and shipped. Specially designed boats for northern travel were secured also. Considerable supplies and equipment were furnished to mission schools and hospitals throughout Mackenzie District.

Library and Museum.—The Branch is gradually building up a very extensive and valuable Arctic library consisting of books, photographs, coloured lantern slides, and reels of motion picture film. It is accumulating also a collection of mineral, botanical, and other natural resources specimens drawn from Yukon and the Northwest Territories gathered principally by its own field officers. To this collection are being added many typical specimens of native workmanship—both Indian and Eskimo—in skins of animals, ivory, and other material, as well as relics of early exploratory expeditions and articles of archaeological and ethnological interest.

The library at the end of the year contained about 900 volumes, nearly all relating to Arctic exploration and development. Some of these works are original editions long since out of print and are very valuable and useful. During the year about thirty books were added. The library contains also over 7,000 photographs (of which 1,329 were added during the year), 1,000 coloured lantern slides, and a few reels of motion picture film. One of these reels is a very excellent motion picture of a band of musk-oxen on their native grazing grounds on Devon island, Eastern Arctic. It was secured by the Branch's photographer who accompanied the Annual Arctic Expedition of 1929.

FIELD INSPECTION BY THE DIRECTOR

During the year a field inspection of the Mackenzie District and of Yukon Territory was made by the Director of the Branch, Mr. O. S. Finnie. The many changes taking place in the North demand constant revision of administrative matters and policy, and the Director's trip was for the purpose of securing first-hand information of these changes and of discussing personally with various local spokesmen the advantages or disadvantages of certain proposed or requested changes in administration.

The Director left Ottawa on July 13, and travelled by rail via Edmonton, to the end of steel at Waterways, Alberta, thence by steamboat down the Athabaska and Slave rivers to Fitzgerald, from which point a sixteen-mile motor trip took him across the portage to Fort Smith, headquarters for the Government in the Northwest Territories.

Mackenzie Inspection.—From Fort Smith Mr. Finnie proceeded down the Mackenzie river by steamboat, visiting all settlements along the way as far as Aklavik. At each point of call frank discussions of the merits of new laws and suggested laws were encouraged, and careful notes were made of the suggestions offered by residents.

Flight from Aklavik to Dawson.—Having completed investigations in the Mackenzie valley, Mr. Finnie travelled by aeroplane from Aklavik to Dawson where inspection of affairs in Yukon Territory was commenced. This flight was an epochal one in the North, pioneering flying operations between the Mackenzie and the Yukon. The route followed was the old Mackenzie-Yukon route of Klondike days. From the Mackenzie delta the plane went by way of the Rat river to the Richardson mountains, crossed these mountains by way of McDougal pass and then followed the Bell and Porcupine rivers to Fort Yukon, Alaska, from which place the Yukon river was followed in an up-stream direction to Dawson. The trip was made in a single non-stop flight of six and one-half hours. The total distance flown was about eight hundred miles. The significance of aerial transportation in the North may be realized when it is recalled that a month was formerly considered good time for making this trip by canoe and steamboat.

Yukon Inspection.—Inspections in Yukon Territory were continued at Mayo, Keno, Carcross, and Whitehorse. Again the aeroplane was used with remarkable time-saving advantages in travelling between Dawson and Mayo, and between Mayo and Carcross. Many matters of vital interest were discussed at points of call.

The Director returned by way of the Pacific coast and Vancouver, reaching Ottawa on September 20. The whole trip involved nearly 9,000 miles of travel.

PUBLICATIONS

To meet the demand for information respecting Government activities in the Yukon and Northwest Territories as well as for authentic data concerning their resources, climate, and other phases, the Branch issued during the year a number of publications. These, with a single exception, were written by its own officials who have had wide experiences in research and actual field investigations. Included are original reports of specific explorations and field examinations. The publications prepared and issued during the fiscal year were:—

Yukon—Land of the Klondike.—A 48-page, profusely illustrated booklet, with cover in colours, setting forth the attractions of the Yukon as a tourist objective and summarizing its resources. (Two editions).

The North West Territories, 1930.—A 137-page pamphlet with illustrations and maps, being a concise compendium of the Department's most accurate information on the extent, topography, population, resources, climate, transportation facilities, and Governmental organization of the Northwest Territories.

Reindeer Grazing in Northwest Canada.—A 46-page pamphlet, with illustrations and map, being the report of an investigation of pastoral possibilities in the area from the Alaska-Yukon boundary to the Coppermine river.

Southern Baffin Island.—A 130-page pamphlet, with illustrations and maps, being an account of exploration, investigation and settlement during the past fifty years on the southern part of Baffin island.

Discovery of the Breeding Grounds of the Blue Goose, 1929.—A short account, illustrated, of the discovery of the breeding grounds of the blue goose on Baffin island.

Coronation Gulf Copper Deposits.—A short report, illustrated, of an inspection during the year 1928-29, of the known mineralized areas in Coronation Gulf and Bathurst Inlet districts.

Preliminary Report on the Aerial Mineral Exploration of Northern Canada.—A 32-page pamphlet, with illustrations and maps, dealing briefly with the aerial operations of 1928 and 1929 and the added knowledge of the country obtained through these activities.

Regulations Respecting Game in the Northwest Territories.—A 44-page pocket bulletin containing information respecting game laws, wolf and coyote bounties, and the fur export tax.

These publications have proved exceedingly popular. A 15,000 edition of the Yukon booklet was quickly exhausted and a second edition of 15,000 was issued. Many requests were received for more complete reports of field investigations and the preparation of a number of these was begun.

In addition to the above mentioned publications, a number of articles dealing with explorations and developments in the North were prepared for publication in various scientific journals and for lecture purposes.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COUNCIL

Personnel of Council.—The Northwest Territories Council is constituted as follows:—

Commissioner—W. W. Cory, C.M.G., Deputy Minister, Department of the Interior.

Deputy Commissioner—R. A. Gibson, Esq., Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of the Interior.

Members of Council—Charles Camsell, LL.D., Deputy Minister, Department of Mines; O. S. Finnie, B.Sc., Director, North West Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior; H. H. Rowatt, Esq., Dominion Lands Board, Department of the Interior; D. C. Scott, Litt. D., Deputy Superintendent General, Department of Indian Affairs; Colonel Cortlandt Starnes, Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Meetings of Council.—During the year seven meetings were held. At these a number of important matters were dealt with, including the redrafting of the game regulations, the consideration of grants for the protection of native orphan children and for assisting the carrying on of hospitals and schools, the establishment of permanent radio stations, and the organizing of a system of fire-ranging and game protection by wardens. New ordinances concerning the fur export tax, legal time zones in the Territories, and Eskimo ruins were passed, and careful consideration given to the draft of the Revised Ordinances of the Northwest Territories.

ANNUAL ARCTIC EXPEDITION

The annual patrol by ship to the Arctic archipelago was carried out. The expedition sailed on the ss. *Beothic* from North Sydney, Nova Scotia, on July 20, having on board 44 persons in all, 36 officers and crew and 8 members of the expedition. In addition to the usual quota of supplies for the northern posts the ship carried building material for the construction of a residence and warehouse for the medical health officer at Chesterfield.

Members of Expedition.—The members of the expedition comprised Mr. G. P. Mackenzie, Officer in Charge; R. S. Finnie, Secretary; Mr. P. A. Taverner, Ornithologist of the National Museum staff; Dr. H. A. Stuart, Medical Officer of the Department; and four constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, going North to relieve others coming out at the end of their tour of duty. Captain E. Falk, was Ship's Master and Captain L. D. Morin was Ice Pilot.

Call at Godhavn, Greenland.—The expedition reached Godhavn, North Greenland, on the morning of July 27. Godhavn, the capital of North Greenland, is an interesting settlement. The Danish officers here extended every kindness and courtesy to the members of the expedition. Acting Governor Berthelsen with Mrs. Berthelsen and other prominent Danish officers conferred with the Officer in Charge on matters of mutual interest in the North, and dined on the ship. A continuous moving picture show of pictures taken on the previous voyage of the *Beothic* was given for the entertainment of the members of the colony.

Supplies Landed at Dundas Harbour.—The expedition left the same evening for Dundas harbour, the next port of call. The ice conditions in Baffin bay were more favourable than in former years so that, without undue incident, the anchor was dropped in Dundas harbour at 11 p.m. of the 30th. All were well at the post. It was learned that Inspector A. H. Joy, had made this detachment his headquarters for the year. On March 12, accompanied by

Constable Taggart and the Eskimo, Nookapiungwah, he had left on a long patrol to Melville island and had not since been heard from. The Inspector, however, had left word at the post that if he had not returned to Dundas Harbour at the time the ship arrived he would be either at Craig Harbour or Bache Peninsula.

Moving Pictures of Musk-oxen.—By noon of July 31 all freight was landed and departure was taken for Craig Harbour. As the weather was fine and clear, on coming into Jones sound it was decided to proceed to cape Sparbo on the north side of Devon island for the purpose of securing moving pictures of musk-oxen known to be in that vicinity. At 7.30 on the morning of August 6 the anchor was dropped five miles off cape Sparbo, which is as near as a ship can approach on account of dangerous shoals. A party went ashore in the motorboat and pictures of the musk-oxen were secured.

Supplies for Bache Peninsula Landed.—On the evening of the same day the expedition reached Craig Harbour, only to learn that Inspector Joy and his party had not reached that post. Departure was taken immediately for Bache Peninsula. An effort was made to take the ship through Glacier strait, only to find the eastern end of the strait blocked with ice, necessitating returning and going around the southern side of Coburg island. Much heavy ice was encountered in Smith sound south of the Cary islands. North of these islands, however, more open water was encountered until in the vicinity of Rice strait, when very heavy ice was again met with.

The anchor was dropped in Fram haven in the early morning of the 3rd. Inspector Joy and party, as well as Corporal E. Anstead and the two constables of the Bache Peninsula detachment, were here awaiting the arrival of the ship. All were well. The inspector had made a very successful patrol. The police reported that ice conditions in Buchanan bay were such that it would be impossible to reach the post with the ship. An investigation by the ship's officers confirmed this view. It was, therefore, decided to land the supplies for Bache Peninsula at cape Rutherford, which is on the south shore of Buchanan bay and about twenty miles from the post. The transfer of the supplies by motor boat, if conditions later in the season permitted, and if not, by dog-team in the winter, presented no very difficult problem for the police at the detachment, well equipped as they are for either means of transport.

All supplies were safely landed and the anchor weighed in the early morning of the 4th. The return was made around the north of Pim island. Fog and ice conditions made the passage across to Etah difficult. It was the intention to land here Dr. H. K. E. Krueger and his assistant, Mr. A. R. Bjare. Dr. Krueger is a distinguished German scientist who, by arrangements previously made, was transported on the *Beothic* from Godhavn to Etah. The few native families that usually make their headquarters at Etah had gone south to Robertson bay. Dr. Krueger and his assistant were, therefore, put ashore at Nerk settlement in Robertson bay on the afternoon of the 4th and departure was taken immediately for Dundas Harbour.

Return to Pond Inlet.—The passage south to Dundas Harbour was rendered particularly difficult because of dense fog and snow squalls. Dundas Harbour, however, was safely reached at noon on the 6th. Shortly after midnight the ship was again under way for the next port of call, Pond inlet, which port was reached at midnight of the 7th after a rather stiff contest with the ice in Eclipse sound. All were well at the post. Unloading was started shortly after the anchor was down and was carried on with considerable difficulty on account of the ice which was then moving in great quantities down the inlet to the open sea.

Southern Baffin Island Posts Visited.—Departure was taken for River Clyde the evening of August 8. Almost continuous fog and very severe ice conditions for the first hundred miles south of Pond Inlet made progress slow. Numerous polar bears were seen on the ice in this vicinity, but the atmospheric conditions were such that only fair moving pictures were secured. The ship arrived at River Clyde at noon of the 10th and left again at 5 p.m. of the same day for Pangnirtung.

In making the voyage south from River Clyde it was necessary to go more than one hundred miles off the coast to avoid very heavy ice nearer the land. On the morning of the 12th the pack was cleared, but heavy ice was met again at the entrance to Cumberland gulf. Only scattered ice was in the gulf, however, and without much delay on this account the expedition arrived at Pangnirtung at 4.30 p.m. of the 13th. All were well at the post. Unloading was started the same evening and was finished at early morning of the 15th.

Departure was taken immediately for Lake Harbour. A southeast gale created a very heavy sea which breaking over the ship smashed two of the boats used for landing cargo. Because of the fog conditions it was not possible to get an observation or bearing after leaving Pangnirtung until off the Hudson strait where a bearing was obtained from the Direction Finding station at cape Hopes Advance. Advantage was thus taken of this wonderful aid to modern navigation. The anchor was dropped at Lake Harbour at 4.30 p.m. of August 17 and unloading was started immediately. Everything was landed and departure taken for Chesterfield inlet at 2.30 p.m. of the 18th.

Call at Chesterfield.—No ice of any consequence was encountered on the run to Chesterfield. A thick fog necessitated anchoring off Chesterfield for twenty-four hours before it was deemed safe to attempt an entrance to the harbour. The anchor was dropped at 10 a.m. of September 2. All freight was landed by the afternoon of the 3rd and departure immediately taken for Lake Harbour. Mr. W. H. B. Hoare, investigator for the Department, was taken aboard at Chesterfield.

On arrival off Coats island, the weather being fine, the Officer in Charge and party went ashore in the motor boat in the vicinity of Cary's Swan Nest. Several hours were spent in this part of the island securing specimens of vegetation with a view to assisting in determining the suitability of this island for reindeer.

Mr. J. Dewey Soper, investigator for the Department, joined the ship, according to arrangements previously made, off the entrance to Lake Harbour. The voyage was continued on to Resolution island, where the Marine Department was establishing a direction finding station. The ss. *Armore* and the ss. *Sambro,* carrying equipment and supplies for that work, were at anchor at Acadia cove and Captain Hearne of the *Armore* came out in a launch to pilot the *Beothic* through the very narrow entrance to the harbour.

Return of Expedition.—At 5 p.m. of August 28 departure was taken for Port Burwell and because of the very thick fog in the strait it was not possible to make the harbour until 11 p.m. of the 29th. The freight for the post was quickly landed and the start on the last leg of the voyage home made at 7 p.m. of the same day. The last few days of the voyage home to North Sydney were uneventful, that port being reached at 9.30 a.m. of September 3.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Continuation of Previous Year's Work.—On April 1, 1929, the Branch had in the field the following investigators,—Messrs. L. T. Burwash, G. H. Blanchet, W. H. B. Hoare and J. Dewey Soper. Mr. Burwash had wintered on King William island and Boothia peninsula where he had been carrying on work in connection with magnetic observations and Eskimo investigations. Mr. Blanchet had wintered at Tavane on the west coast of Hudson bay, having been attached as observer to one of the aerial mineral prospecting parties investigating Keewatin District. Mr. Hoare had spent the winter in Thelon Game Sanctuary making investigations respecting musk-oxen and caribou, and Mr. Soper had wintered on Foxe peninsula where he had carried out extensive topographical surveys and wild life investigations.

Investigations by Mr. L. T. Burwash.—On April 1, 1929, Mr. Burwash who had wintered in the field continued his investigations in the vicinity of King William island. During April a trip was made from Gjoa haven to the magnetic pole where observations for magnetic declination, vertical dip, and total intensity were made. Other magnetic observations were made at Kent bay, cape Victoria, and Oscar bay. On May 17 the winter camp at Gjoa haven was abandoned and a trip by dog-team was undertaken with Coronation gulf as its objective. Wilmot island, which lies in the easterly section of Coronation gulf, was reached on June 16 where an examination of the copper-bearing rocks in this area was completed. A trip covering the known mineralized areas of Coppermine river was made and several deposits of native copper were examined.

Investigations by Mr. G. H. Blanchet.—During the years 1928 and 1929 Mr. Blanchet was in Keewatin District making special investigations in connection with the mineral explorations being carried on there by a number of private companies. During the winter of 1929-30 he prepared reports on his investigations.

Investigations by Mr. W. H. B. Hoare.—During the spring and summer of 1929, Mr. Hoare completed his investigations in the Thelon Game Sanctuary. He then travelled to Chesterfield, where he met the ss. *Beothic,* carrying the annual Arctic expedition of the Department of the Interior, and returned by it to Ottawa.

Investigations by Mr. J. Dewey Soper.—On April 14 Mr. Soper completed his program of surveys of Foxe peninsula and returned to his headquarters at Cape Dorset. On May 17 he set out from Cape Dorset in search of the breeding grounds of the blue goose, which, after many days' hard travelling, he was successful in discovering. The location of these grounds is near Bowman bay on Baffin island, and their final discovery solved a problem which has long baffled ornithologists. Returning to Cape Dorset, an additional voyage of 365 miles was made to connect with the ss. *Beothic,* on which Mr. Soper returned to Ottawa.

Investigations of Mr. A. E. Porsild.—During June and July, Mr. Porsild, special investigator for the Branch, made a botanical examination of Charlton island in James bay, part of Akimiski island, and parts of the Twin islands, with a view to ascertaining wild life conditions.

FIELD SURVEYS

Surveys by Mr. F. H. Kitto.—During the summer Mr. F. H. Kitto, D.L.S., was sent to Charlton island, James bay, to make a settlement survey at House point, where, for over 200 years, the deep sea-going vessels of the Hudson's Bay Company have discharged their cargoes. A tract of land extending along the shore for a distance of about a mile on either side of the landing place and having an average depth of about half a mile was surveyed out into eight lots, and a small piece of land used as a burying place was posted out as a cemetery.

Surveys by Topographical Surveys Branch.—By request, the Topographical Surveys Branch made a number of surveys along the Mackenzie river. At Fort Smith the hill road was surveyed to the waterfront and a number of subdivisions were made in the settlement. Retracements and subdivisions were made at Good Hope and McPherson. A settlement survey of the entire Arctic Red River settlement was completed and a lot for a cemetery was laid out at Aklavik.

FIELD MEDICAL SERVICE

Pangnirtung.—Dr. L. D. Livingstone, Chief Medical Officer of the Branch, who was in residence at the Pangnirtung medical headquarters, returned to Ottawa in the fall of 1929 on the ss. *Beothic.* He was replaced by Dr. H. A. Stuart, who will have charge of medical affairs on Baffin island. Extensive patrols made by both Dr. Livingstone and Dr. Stuart brought them in contact with nearly all the natives of the Eastern Arctic. The general health of the Eskimos was found to be good and their living conditions satisfactory. Numbers of patients were given medical treatment and considerable surgical work was performed at headquarters.

Aklavik.—The medical station established by the Branch at Aklavik was in charge of Dr. J. A. Urquhart throughout the year. Owing to the lack of a suitable boat for summer travel, the medical officer was unable to cover as much territory as desired, but several winter patrols were made by dog-team. Arrangements have been perfected for the supplying of a suitable boat. Aklavik station serves particularly the needs of the Mackenzie Delta Eskimos and the few Indians that inhabit that region. The general health of the natives, both Eskimo and Indian, was somewhat better than during the previous year and no epidemics of any sort occurred in the district.

Establishment of Medical Station at Coppermine.—During the year a medical base was established at the mouth of the Coppermine river, and Dr. R. D. Martin was appointed to take charge of it. This base is designed to serve the natives of Coronation gulf, those westward as far as the territory served by the Aklavik depot, and eastward as far as circumstances permit. Materials for the necessary building, medical equipment, and supplies were shipped from Vancouver by the Hudson's Bay Company's ship, the *Baychimo,* and were safely delivered. Dr. Martin reached the Coppermine on August 23, and immediately took charge of the erection of a house and warehouse which were completed by the middle of October. Several patrols were made during the fall and winter by dog-team, and a number of natives were given attention.

Establishment of Medical Station at Chesterfield.—During the year arrangements were perfected for the establishment of a medical station at Chesterfield in Keewatin District. The construction of a doctor's residence was commenced under a contract. In March, Dr. L. D. Livingstone, Chief Medical Officer, who was selected to supervise the opening of this station, left Ottawa by train for Churchill from which point he proposed to travel by dog-team along the coast to Chesterfield.

Co-operation with the Department of Indian Affairs.—By a co-operative arrangement with the Department of Indian Affairs, three medical officers of that department act also as medical officers for the North West Territories and Yukon Branch. These officers were stationed at Fort Smith, Resolution, and Simpson.

Assistance to Mission Hospitals.——Financial assistance and medical supplies were given as usual to the hospitals that are maintained by the Anglican and Roman Catholic missions at Fort Smith, Hay River, Simpson and Aklavik. All hospitals were in charge of trained nurses.

VITAL STATISTICS

The Director is the Registrar General of Vital Statistics and is responsible for the recording of births, marriages, and deaths for the whole of the Northwest Territories. It is satisfactory to note that the last fiscal year compares very favourably with other years, as regards the general well-being of the native population.

FORT SMITH AGENCY

District Office.—The local office at Fort Smith was in charge of District Agent J. A. McDougal. His duties included those of Mining Recorder, Dominion Lands Agent, Crown Timber Agent, Superintendent of Wood Buffalo park and Chief Fire Warden. He also acted as Postmaster under the Post Office Department and had charge of wharves and aids to navigation for the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Wood Buffalo Park.—The District Agent, in his capacity as Superintendent of Wood Buffalo park, has a staff consisting of a park warden and twelve game wardens.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTHWEST GAME ACT

Because of the length of time involved in receiving returns at Ottawa from outlying trading posts, it is impossible to compile complete statistics of the fur trade for the past fiscal year for inclusion in this report. The fur returns for the fiscal year 1928-29 are given below, but, unless specifically stated otherwise, the general information refers to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

The fur returns for 1928-29 showed a further slight decline in several species of fur bearers. There was, however, a marked increase in the number of muskrats taken. This, together with the increased value of the pelts of other animals, accounts for an increase in the value of the total yield by over $100,000 as compared with the value of the fur yield of 1927-28. The following statement shows the number of pelts secured during the license year 1928-29:—

STATEMENT of pelts of fur-bearing animals traded under licences, or surrendered for bounty or under special regulation, during the licence year 1928-29, in the Northwest Territories.

—	Mackenzie District	Keewatin District	Franklin District	Total
FUR-BEARERS				
Bear, black	133	3	11	147
" grizzly		1		1
" not specified	17	1	1	19
" white	23	73	127	223
Beaver (traded)	806	164		970
" (surrendered under special regulation)	2,391			2,391
Coyote	59			59
Ermine	15,611	24	13	15,648
Fisher	85			85
Fox, blue	64	11	34	109
" cross	777	35	5	817
" not specified	17			17
" red	1,611	71	17	1,699
" silver	85	4		89
" white	6,125	4,617	1,803	12,545
Lynx	1,085			1,085
Marten	8,251	34		8,285
Mink	3,695	69		3,764
Muskrat	247,958	20	103	248,081
Otter	215	7		222
Skunk	17		26	43
Wolverine	159	21	3	183
Wolf (traded)	96	82	7	185
" (surrendered for bounty)	800	76	164	1,040
BIG GAME				
Caribou	120	296	29	445
Moose	114	19		133

There was a close season on beaver in the Mackenzie District during 1928-29. The 970 beaver pelts listed above as traded, represent pelts held over by traders from the previous season and pelts secured in Keewatin District. The other 2,391 pelts were those of beaver taken by Indians and Eskimos under special regulation and surrendered to the Government.

Protected birds reported as taken under licences include 942 ducks, 43 wild geese, 343 grouse, 672 ptarmigan, and 87 prairie chickens.

Buffalo.—The warden service of Wood Buffalo park was maintained at full strength throughout the past year. It is estimated that there are now about 10,000 buffalo in this area. The herds wintered well and those animals recently transported from Buffalo national park at Wainwright, Alberta, and liberated with the native animals appear to be firmly established in their new habitat. A few aged buffalo, outcasts from the different herds, were slaughtered and the meat was distributed among needy native families, native boarding schools, and hospitals in the adjacent areas.

Musk-ox.—The original large herds of musk-oxen which formerly roamed over the northern part of Canada have been so reduced that now, according to the latest estimates, approximately only 13,000 remain, the majority of which are to be found on the islands north of the mainland. Reports of Branch field officers indicate that there are about 250 musk-oxen in the Thelon Game Sanctuary. These animals are fully protected.

Caribou.—Large herds were observed in the tundra area north and east of Great Slave lake by field officers of the Branch as they were returning by aeroplane from Bathurst inlet last fall. This was evidently the usual seasonal migration of the herds in this part of the North.

Beaver.—The Order in Council providing for a close season for beaver in the Mackenzie District was modified to enable needy Indians and Eskimos to take a limited number for food during 1928-29, conditional on the pelts being surrendered to the Government, in exchange for which credit at local trading posts was given. The returns indicate that 2,391 beaver were taken under this authority. The regulation providing a total close season on beaver in the Mackenzie District is now being enforced.

Muskrat.—The number of muskrat skins traded increased from 154,648 during 1927-28 to 248,081 during 1928-29. It would seem that the muskrat cycle has now reached its highest peak. These animals are reported to be very numerous in the Mackenzie delta. This large area is a splendid muskrat habitat and the field officers report that the large number of pelts taken from that area during the last hunting season has made no apparent decrease in the muskrat population, and that it is doubtful if the number taken was equivalent to the natural increase.

Wolf.—During the year 1928-29 warrants were issued covering the payment of bounties at the rate of $30 per animal for the destruction of 1,040 wolves. This bounty is paid upon the surrender of the wolf pelt to the Crown by the person who kills the animal. In addition to the above, 185 wolf pelts were sold to traders, making a total of 1,225 wolves destroyed during the year 1928-29. This is a decrease as compared with the figures shown for the previous year and might indicate that the new system of payment of bounty has encouraged the hunters to greater activity and that the number of wolves in the Northwest Territories has already been materially reduced. The pelts surrendered to the Government for bounty were sold by auction in Montreal.

Coyote.—On March 11, 1929, Order in Council No. 418 was passed authorizing payment of $15 bounty on each coyote killed in the Northwest

Territories and in that portion of the province of Alberta within the boundaries of the Wood Buffalo park, conditional on the pelt of the animal being surrendered to the Crown. This order became effective on July 1, 1929.

Revenue

The revenue collected under the *Northwest Game Act* for the fiscal year 1929-30 was as follows:—

Hunting licences	$18,952 95
Trading licences	7,373 10
Bird licences	55 00
Fur Farm licences	37 00
Trading Post permits	43 00
Sale of wolf pelts	39,465 60
Fur Export tax	758 70
Fines and forfeitures	75 00
Total	$66,760 35

This is an increase of $15,619.31 over the amount received during the previous year.

Licences.—Returns showing the issue of the following licences were received during the fiscal year 1929-30:—

		Number
Hunting:	Resident	309
	Non-resident British	192
	Non-resident non-British	50
Trading:	Resident	142
	Non-resident British	39
	Non-resident non-British	6
Game Bird licences		11
Fur Farm licences		8

Violations of Act.—There were six prosecutions for violation of the *Northwest Game Act* and three convictions during the year 1929-30.

PERMITS

Permits were issued or dealt with as indicated below:—

Purpose	Number
To establish trading posts	30
To take and export mammals for propagation purposes	3
To take mammals for propagation purposes during the open season (issued to holders of fur-farm licences)	10
To trap and hunt fur-bearers, other than buffalo, in Wood Buffalo park	312
To render *Migratory Bird Act* permits operative in the Northwest Territories (countersigned)	15
To take specimens of mammals and non-migratory birds for scientific purposes	8
To import liquor for medicinal purposes	435
Explorers and Scientists permits—to permit the holder to enter the Northwest Territories for exploration or scientific purposes	8

FUR EXPORT TAX ORDINANCE

The Fur Export Tax Ordinance was assented to by the Commissioner in Council of the Northwest Territories on May 7, 1929. It provides for the collecting of a tax on furs exported from the Northwest Territories and became effective on December 31, 1929. Up to March 31, the end of the fiscal year 1929-30, the amount of tax collected under the provisions of this ordinance was $758.70. The furs on which this tax was levied were nearly all exported by aeroplane as the regular seasonal movement of furs since the tax became effective had scarcely commenced.

WOOD BUFFALO PARK

The warden service was maintained at full strength throughout the year. The several wardens who patrol the park estimate that the annual increase of the buffalo is from twenty to twenty-five per cent, and report that the animals are in excellent condition. Slight damage has been reported to the grazing grounds of the buffalo in certain places due to new dams erected by beavers, causing the overflow of several streams. This is conclusive evidence that the beaver in the park are increasing.

During the summer of 1929 a new telephone line was constructed from Hay Camp to Pine lake, a distance of 40½ miles. This brings the total milage in the park up to 143 miles, connecting the superintendent's office at Fort Smith with the wardens' cabins and the cabins with each other. Two new cabins were constructed during the year. One is located on Jackfish river and the other on Nyarling river. A wagon road was completed from Hay Camp to Pine lake. Other roads were under construction throughout the park during the year. Several bridges had to be constructed because of higher water in various streams.

The warden service is equipped with eight portable pumps, each supplied with 2,000 feet of hose for fire-suppression purposes. This equipment is kept in first-class condition and is placed at strategic points throughout the park. At the end of the fiscal year the park service had forty-nine sled-dogs for use in winter patrol.

LANDS AND TIMBER

Disposal of Lands.—Practically the only lands disposed of in the Northwest Territories are lots in the various settlements that have been acquired by Roman Catholic and Anglican missions, fur traders and transportation companies in connection with their several undertakings, and lots for residence purposes and gardens. There are no regulations in force making provision for the acquiring of homesteads as in the Prairie Provinces, but lands suitable for agricultural purposes may be acquired by purchase after being surveyed.

The Northwest Territories Hay and Grazing Regulations make provision for the issuing of permits to cut hay on vacant Crown lands, and for the issuing of grazing leases for a period not exceeding twenty-five years. Temporary use of certain lands may be acquired under a licence of occupation. At the end of the year four grazing leases and five licences of occupation were in good standing. Two lots were reserved at Norman as a site for the erection of a radio station.

Administration of Timber.—Under the Timber Regulations free permits may be granted to educational, religious, and charitable institutions to cut fire-killed or dry timber for fuel purposes, the quantity not to exceed one hundred cords in a permit year. Fixed dues are charged on timber cut for other purposes and the total revenue derived from the disposal of Crown timber as saw-material, building logs, and cordwood during the year was $3,584.85.

PURCHASE OF REINDEER HERD

In 1919 a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate the possibilities of the reindeer and musk-ox industry in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada. In its report, issued in 1922, the commission recommended, among other things, that small experimental reindeer herds be established in a number of localities which might, after departmental investigation, be found suitable for such purpose. Acting on these recommendations, the Dominion Government, through the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the

Interior, employed experienced northern botanists to investigate during 1926-27-28 the possibilities of certain areas in Mackenzie District where caribou formerly grazed in large numbers but were no longer to be found.

This investigation indicated that the proposal to establish reindeer herds in the Northwest Territories appeared well advised. The Dominion Government immediately took the necessary steps to acquire an initial herd of animals. By Order in Council of May 1, 1929, the Minister of the Interior was authorized to purchase 3,000 head of reindeer in Alaska, where semi-domesticated reindeer have been bred for many years. Under the terms of a contract which was made subsequently, the vendors agreed to select this number from the largest and most virile animals in their possession, and to deliver them at a location east of the Mackenzie delta. In the fall of 1929, one of the Branch's special investigators, who had made the preliminary field investigations in this connection, was sent to Nome, Alaska, to represent the Department in the selection of the reindeer being purchased. He spent two months on this work and witnessed the start of the "drive" of the animals on their way to Canada. Arrangements for the reception and care of the reindeer on their arrival at the Mackenzie delta were begun before the end of the fiscal year and will proceed during the summer of 1930. The necessary buildings and corrals will be erected and other arrangements made.

TRANSPORTATION

Roads.—As yet the only road in the Northwest Territories on which the Branch has expended monies other than in Wood Buffalo park, is that leading from the settlement of Fort Smith to the steamboat landing at the foot of the river bank. This road, which was very steep and difficult of travel, was improved during the year.

Aids to Navigation.—The district agent at Fort Smith, acting for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, set out buoys as usual in the spring at the mouth of Slave river and on Great Slake lake, and took them up at the close of navigation.

Landing Fields.—Preliminary steps were taken to assist in the preparation of temporary landing places for winter aircraft and for dockage for hydroplanes landing near the principal settlements. The matter of providing permanent landing fields received consideration.

MAIL AND RADIO

Improved Mail Service.—The Post Office Department of Canada maintained the following post offices in Mackenzie District—Fort Smith, Resolution, Hay River, Providence, Simpson, Wrigley, Norman, Good Hope, Arctic Red River, McPherson, and Aklavik. A post office was also maintained at Herschel, Herschel island, Yukon Territory. During the season of open navigation these offices, as far north as Simpson, were provided with a weekly mail service. North of Simpson the summer schedule of 1929 called for seven mails to Wrigley and Norman, six to Good Hope, five to Arctic Red River, McPherson, and Aklavik, and three to Herschel. Arrangements were made by the Post Office Department for the carrying of occasional mails by the Hudson's Bay Company to Rae and Liard. Way sacks for the exchange of mails between intermediate points were provided.

In November, 1929, the Post Office Department inaugurated a winter air mail service to Mackenzie River offices. A flying base was established at McMurray for this work. The announced schedule called for a weekly service between November 26, 1929, and April 8, 1930, to Chipewyan, Fitzgerald, Fort

Smith, and Resolution. Hay River, Providence, and Simpson were to receive six mails and Wrigley, Norman, Good Hope, Arctic Red River, McPherson, Aklavik, and Herschel three mails during this period. Outgoing mail was to be carried on all return trips of the planes.

Radio Stations operated.—The following stations in the Mackenzie-Yukon radio system were operated throughout the year: Edmonton, in Alberta; Fort Smith, Resolution, Simpson, and Aklavik, in Mackenzie District; and Dawson and Mayo, in Yukon. That at Herschel was operated during the summer months.

Inauguration of Weekly Bulletin.—For several years the residents of Mackenzie district have had the great benefit of a system of wireless communication, but it was felt that something more could be done with this equipment. With the co-operation of the Department of National Defence, arrangements were perfected during the past year whereby every day one of the officers of the Department of the Interior at Edmonton prepares a 500-word bulletin of news of special interest to northern residents and this is broadcast to the receiving stations in the North. The bulletins thus received are posted at the local offices of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch where they may be read by everybody. Although in use only a short time, many messages of appreciation of this service have been received from the north country.

EDUCATION

Aid to Mission Schools.—The Department of the Interior has no public school system in Mackenzie District but grants for educational purposes are made to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, both of which maintain day and boarding schools for white and native children in connection with their missions.

Schools Operated by Missions.—The Anglican Church operated during the year, a boarding school for Indian and Eskimo children at Hay River, a day school at Simpson, a day school at McPherson, a day school at Aklavik, and a day school at the mouth of Coppermine river. A boarding school for Eskimo children was established recently at Shingle Point, Yukon Territory, on the Arctic coast.

The Roman Catholic Church operated a day school at Fort Smith, a boarding school for Indian and half-breed children at Resolution, a similar boarding school at Providence, a day school at Simpson, a summer day school at Wrigley, a day school at Good Hope, and a boarding school for Indian and Eskimo children at Aklavik. In addition to these schools, provision was made for the holding of classes for children temporarily gathered in the vicinity of any point where there is a mission.

LAW AND ORDER

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Establishment.—Law and order were efficiently maintained throughout the year by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The establishment of this force in the Northwest Territories consists of between eighty-five and ninety officers and men distributed among more than twenty widely separated posts. With a highly organized staff of picked men placed in these strategically located posts, this force was able to cope adequately with the situation. A minimum of crime was reported throughout the year.

Patrols by the Police.—An outstanding feature of the work performed by this force is the patrol system. At convenient times during the year—both summer and winter—members of the various detachments journey back and forth on long patrols to keep in touch with each other, to exchange mail, and to visit natives, trappers, and traders along the way or in outlying sections of the country assigned to each detachment. In this way a close touch is kept on general conditions and the natives are made to feel that the Government has an interest in their welfare. The reports of many of these long patrols, especially those made by dog-team during the depth of winter, involving hundreds of miles of travel across unexplored areas, make most absorbing reading and are of great value in adding to the general knowledge of the country.

The most outstanding patrol of the past year was that made in the Arctic archipelago by Inspector A. H. Joy. On March 12, 1929, Inspector Joy left detachment headquarters at Dundas Harbour on the south coast of Devon island with Constable Taggart and one Eskimo and two dog-teams as his main support, and Constable Hamilton and another Eskimo with a third dog-team as reinforcements for a few days. On May 31 he arrived at Bache Peninsula detachment headquarters on the east coast of Ellesmere island, after having made a successful patrol of over 1,700 miles in 81 days that took his little party by a circuitous route over a vast area of the northerly part of the Canadian Arctic archipelago. On this patrol Inspector Joy made many side excursions to examine interior parts of the islands visited, in some instances erecting cairns to mark his visits.

Court Proceedings.—During the summer of 1929, Hon. Lucien Dubuc of Edmonton, Stipendiary Magistrate for the Northwest Territories, journeyed down the Mackenzie river with a full court and at the principal posts disposed of the docket of cases awaiting trial.

Appointments.—The following official appointments were made during the year: four coroners (including Dr. R. D. Martin at Coppermine and Dr. H. A. Stuart at Pangnirtung), ten notaries public (reappointed), four justices of the peace, and twenty-five commissioners for taking affidavits.

YUKON

YUKON COUNCIL

Personnel of Council.—The members of Council who were elected on August 29, 1928, for a three-year term are: W. L. Phelps, Whitehorse District; Frank Carscallen, Mayo District; and A. T. Taddie, Dawson District.

Session of Council.—The Yukon Council was in session from June 4 to June 12, 1929. There were some amendments made to existing ordinances, and ordinances were passed providing for the payment of a bounty on wolves and coyotes, and also to regulate the hours of labour in placer mining operations.

Under the ordinance to provide for the payment of bounty on wolves and coyotes the sum of $2,125.05 was expended. This small amount was due to the fact that it was not possible to have information as to the payment of a bounty transmitted to outlying districts in time for the payment of such bounty during the year; and further many pelts have been shipped outside by the trappers themselves. It is anticipated, however, that a considerable increase will be noted in the coming year.

LANDS AND TIMBER

Land Administration.—The revenue collected from Dominion lands in the form of rentals, and office, homestead entry, and hay permit fees, amounted to $3,297.58. There were no sales of land. Land rentals accounted for $3,268.58; office fees for $16.50; homestead entry, $10; and hay permits, $2.50.

Timber Administration.—The kinds and quantities of the various classes of timber cut were as follows: saw-timber, on which dues were paid, cut under permit 105,908 feet board measure; fuel-wood cut under authority of permit 14,560 cords; fuel-wood cut without authority of permit and on which seizure dues were paid, 54 cords; logs cut without authority of permit, 384 linear feet; fuel-wood cut on timber berths on which dues were paid, 1,377¾ cords.

The total revenue derived from Crown timber amounted to $7,807.38; made up of royalty, $688.90; permits, $7,056.80; and seizure dues, $61.68.

AGRICULTURE

The season was favourable for crops with abundant moisture, which resulted in well matured crops of an excellent quality.

BIG GAME

Big game was reported as being very plentiful. There were several parties of big game hunters in the Territory last year, and they were very enthusiastic with the results of their hunt.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Hospitals and Public Health.—The hospitals at Whitehorse, Dawson, and Mayo were maintained in their usual state of efficiency and the health of the residents of the Territory has been excellent.

Education.—The number of pupils in the different schools remained at about the same level as last year. Public and high schools were maintained at Dawson, Whitehorse, Mayo, and Keno, and assisted schools at Carcross and Tagish.

Law and Order.—Law and order were well maintained throughout the Territory by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and frequent patrols have been made to the outlying districts.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Railway and Steamboat Service.—The White Pass and Yukon Railway was operated throughout the year between tidewater as Skagway, Alaska, and the head of navigation on the Yukon river at Whitehorse, Yukon. Steamboats were operated between Whitehorse and Dawson, Dawson and Mayo, and Dawson and lower river points during the open season.

Tourist Traffic.—The number of tourists visiting Dawson during the season of navigation on the Yukon river and especially during the months of July and August was greater than during any previous year. The popularity of the Yukon trip is steadily increasing. Many tourists went as far north as Carcross and then turned aside to visit Atlin in northern British Columbia. Big game hunters were as active as ever in the Kluane, MacMillan and other favourite regions.

Aviation and Landing Fields.—The use of aircraft as a means of rapid transport and for carrying mails has increased greatly. Landing fields for aeroplanes have been prepared at Whitehorse, Dawson, Mayo, and Keno, also an emergency field at Minto, which was constructed by the Treadwell Yukon Company.

In winter, planes land on the frozen surface of the rivers in front of Dawson, Mayo, and Whitehorse, as this plan is more convenient to the settlements and the ice makes a better field for winter use than the land. It is also possible to land at Dawson, Mayo, and Carcross in the summer with pontoons, as there is sufficient depth of practically still water to make successful landings. The landing field at Dawson is situated at the mouth of Bonanza creek on mining ground leased by the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, Limited.

Roads, Bridges, and Public Works.—The roads in the Territory were maintained in as fair a condition as possible consistent with the amount of money available for such work.

Last year a steel bridge for erection across the Mayo river at Minto bridge, to replace the old wooden structure, was ordered from Vancouver and transported to the mouth of the Stewart river. It is the intention to have the bridge material transferred to Mayo at the opening of navigation and, if possible, arrangements will be made for its construction during the coming season. On account of the very heavy tonnage of ore which passes over the present wooden bridge, it is considered advisable to replace it with the new structure as soon as funds are available.

Mails, Telegraphs, and Radio.—The usual mail service was continued throughout the year. The old Hazelton-Dawson land telegraph line was in operation, and radio stations were operated at Dawson and Mayo throughout the year, and at Herschel during the summer season.

VII

SURVEYS BUREAU

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF SURVEYS, J. D. CRAIG

The Surveys Bureau comprises the following branches or divisions engaged in surveys or related work, namely:—

Geodetic Survey of Canada.
Topographical Survey.
International Boundary Commission (Canadian Section).
Aerial Surveys.
Town Planning.

The Director General of Surveys is the head of the Surveys Bureau and is also International Boundary Commissioner representing Canada. In addition, he acts as Chairman of the Geographic Board whose function it is to decide upon place-names in the Dominion submitted for approval by any of the federal departments or by the provincial authorities.

The Geodetic Survey continued the general scheme of triangulation and levelling which will ultimately cover the whole country, and lead to the establishment in every locality of one or more selected stations whose geographic position (latitude and longitude) and elevation above sea-level are known to the highest degree of accuracy. Such points when permanently marked provide control for mapping and engineering operations of federal and provincial departments, municipalities, corporations, and private persons. The employment of aeroplanes for reconnaissance and the transportation of parties in the newer portions of the country has proven most advantageous, and has resulted in the speeding up of the work. Nine volumes were issued containing the results of the levelling operations of the Survey throughout the country, and in addition some geodetic research work was done and valuable data were recorded in connection with the investigation of isostasy.

The field work of the Topographical Survey included control surveys, aerial surveys, ground surveys for topographical mapping, legal surveys, land classification work, interprovincial boundary surveys, and surveys for determining magnetic declination. Eighteen parties were employed and in addition three engineers acted as navigation officers with the Royal Canadian Air Force planes engaged in taking aerial photographs. New map sheets were issued covering 106,302 square miles, of which 71,898 square miles were covered by map sheets of the National Topographic Series. The Physical Testing Laboratory continued the testing, adjustment, and certification of various scientific instruments, more than half its operations being conducted on behalf of other departments and organizations. It is interesting to note that a one-metre nickel rule formerly in possession of the laboratory has now been adopted by Order in Council as the legal metre for Canada.

The International Boundary Commission, Canadian Section, under a co-operative arrangement with the United States Section, undertook to reopen the vista and repair the monuments on a section of the Quebec-Maine boundary. The boundary was also marked in a suitable way on a number of international highways, bridges, and tunnels. Fourteen boundary map sheets were issued and signed by the Commissioners.

The Aerial Surveys Division, organized about a year ago, assists in carrying out the program as approved by the Departmental Aerial Committee and thus forms the point of contact with the Air Force. Another important function of this division is the initiation of experimental work looking to the extension of aerial surveying into new fields of usefulness.

The Town Planning Division functions as the central educational agency for the promotion of town-planning practice throughout the Dominion. During the year a large number of articles have been contributed to the *Town Planning Journal,* many of which have been copied for editorial use by the newspapers of the country. A large correspondence is maintained with those centres where town planning is in progress or in the initial stages, and suitable literature is supplied for guidance as to procedure. The annual convention of the town-planning fraternity is largely dependent upon the division for organization, and an officer of the division attended the Winnipeg convention last year and took a prominent part in the transactions.

A brief summary of the work of the chief divisions of the Bureau, as listed above, follows. Detailed reports covering the activities of the Geodetic Survey and the Topographical Survey are issued as separate publications, and there is also available a separate report of the work of the Surveys Bureau as a whole.

Geodetic Survey

The Geodetic Survey of Canada determined with the highest attainable accuracy the geographical positions of an increased number of geodetic stations in Canada required as basic control for Canadian mapping operations, and established the precise elevations of bench-marks above mean sea-level at points distributed over an increased milage along Canadian railway tracks and highways, thus providing control datums for the mapping and engineering operations of federal and provincial departments, municipalities, corporations, and private persons.

Triangulation nets and precise traverses of first-order and second-order of accuracy were extended and base lines for length control in triangulation were measured with first-order accuracy. Laplace stations combining observations for latitude, longitude, and azimuth were established. The precise traverse and base line tapes were standardized. Geodetic research was carried on, and data of value in the investigation of isostasy were obtained. Geodetic results were printed and distributed, and material was prepared for presentation at the Fourth General Conference of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union meeting at Stockholm, in 1930.

Triangulation and Precise Traverse.—The western and northern portions of the triangulation and precise traverse control loop in British Columbia, which comprises 1,150 miles of first-order triangulation and 200 miles of first-order traverse through the interior of British Columbia, were completed. The uncompleted portion of this control loop follows the Fraser River valley.

In Saskatchewan first-order triangulation in the area from Lloydminster to Prince Albert, and reconnaissance south from Prince Albert to the international boundary were completed. Stations were selected for an extension from the main net at Prince Albert for control in the Prince Albert National Park area.

In Ontario first-order triangulation was completed from North Bay to Sudbury, and a first-order traverse was extended northerly from Cochrane.

In Quebec the aeroplane reconnaissance carried out in 1928-29 between Senneterre and La Tuque was checked by ground methods. Reconnaissance was completed by aeroplane for a net from Oskelaneo one hundred miles towards lake Chibougamau. The first-order triangulation northward from

Ottawa was extended along the Gatineau valley. The advantages to be gained by the use of the aeroplane for reconnaissance observations, and for the transportation of parties and their equipment, have been demonstrated.

In the Maritime Provinces a triangulation through the western portion of New Brunswick was completed. The elevations of a number of the most prominent hills in New Brunswick were determined by trigonometric levelling.

Levelling.—Field parties of the Levelling Division operated in five of the provinces—a precise levelling party in British Columbia, a secondary levelling party in Quebec, one party of each kind in the province of Ontario and, in addition to these four regular parties, a special party engaged in the establishment of fundamental bench-marks in certain cities and towns in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The British Columbia party established precise level bench-marks along the Cariboo road between Quesnel and Prince George, and, later on, ran northerly from Victoria along the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway. The Quebec party was occupied in the Saguenay and Lake St. John areas. One of the Ontario parties worked in the Rouyn district—between Swastika, Ontario, and Taschereau, Quebec—and then carried levels some sixty-five miles north of Cochrane along the recently constructed extension of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. While a small portion of this party's work lay within the province of Quebec, the other party spent the whole season in Ontario, completing the levelling along the Pembroke-North Bay highway westerly from Deux Rivieres—the point at which the previous season's levelling had been discontinued—and then proceeding to the Parry Sound district, where the remainder of the season was spent. A line of levels was completed from North Bay to Parry Sound and continued southeasterly, for some distance, towards Bracebridge.

During the past twelve months there have been released to the public nine publications comprising a complete revision of the precise levelling in the Dominion as carried on by the Geodetic Survey since its inception. These publications cover precise levelling in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec South, Quebec North, Ontario South, Ontario North, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. This is the first time that the precise levelling information based on one datum extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard has been published. In order to accomplish this, it has been necessary, for several seasons past, to do considerable revision of level lines in the field and to carry out a complete inspection of bench-marks. The publications have been issued in dictionary form in which the bench-marks are listed under the names of the nearest railway stations arranged alphabetically.

Triangulation Adjustment.—Geodetic survey data as requested by federal and provincial bureaus, and by the engineering public have been furnished. A report on triangulation in the Bay of Fundy area with an extension from Truro to Halifax, thence to Liverpool, Nova Scotia, has been printed and distributed.

Precise Levelling Adjustment.—A publication *Adjustment of the Precise Level Net of Canada, 1928* was issued. This publication described the net in general, the orthometric and other corrections necessary to field work, and the methods of adjustment employed; it also gave the resulting elevations. This adjustment was based on tidal stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and a temporarily-adopted elevation for Rouses Point on the boundary between the United States and Canada. A new adjustment was made later, omitting the Rouses Point datum, and elevations were obtained for all points in the Canadian net based on Canadian tidal values only.

Laplace Observations.—Observations for the determination of latitude and longitude were made at a number of stations in the triangulation of the Northern Ontario-Quebec area, the Gaspé Peninsula and Chaleur Bay areas, along the west shore of Hudson bay and on the Ontario-Manitoba boundary. A publication entitled *Deflection of the Plumb Line in Canada* was prepared for the printer.

Base Lines.—First-order base lines were measured near Kitscoty, Alberta, and at Kinistino, Saskatchewan, to provide length control in the Alberta-Saskatchewan triangulation.

Standards.—The fifty-metre invar tapes, used both in base-line measurement and in precise traverse, were standardized before and after their field use in 1929.

Isostasy.—As a result of observations in Gaspé peninsula, valuable data were recorded in connection with the investigation of isostasy. The Survey has been able to devote only a limited amount of time to this work.

Geodetic Research.—On account of the vast area of Canada, many problems in geodesy have arisen. Among these is the problem of determining the geodetic position of a point from a point the position of which is already known when the line between the two points is very long (say over one hundred miles). This problem has been satisfactorily solved and will have many applications in practical geodesy.

The treatise, *The Simultaneous Adjustment of Precise Traverse and Triangulation,* has recently appeared in printed form and is now ready for distribution. This treatise was prepared primarily to take care of the joined systems of triangulation and precise traverse control in the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

Canada is still undergoing a process of development. Great national problems have to be faced such as the extension of our railway systems to the north, the utilization of our water-powers and the development of our great transportation waterways. The provinces, the counties, the municipalities, the cities, all in their respective spheres, have similar problems to be worked out consequent upon their growth and development. In the intimate study of such problems, which constantly confront our administrators, more and better information is needed than can be shown upon geographical or general maps. This need is met by what are known as topographical maps. Such maps have many uses and serve as a base on which most problems affecting human activities may be studied and investigated, and plans made for their solution.

The production of these topographical maps in an orderly and systematic way for a new country of the size of Canada, is an immense undertaking. With much of the immediate development taking place in forest-covered regions lying back from present settlement, regions where ground access is particularly onerous, special difficulties are to be encountered and must be surmounted.

It is here that the new science of mapping by the use of aerial photographs has proved its value and is fitting so well into Canada's necessities. It is a science of which Canadians may well be proud. For in Canada this science has received its greatest impetus and its greatest application toward the solution of national problems. Methods devised by the Topographical Survey and improved by them have been made use of in other parts of the world, where similar mapping problems have presented themselves. In the aerial mapping operations the aerial photographs are taken through the co-operation of the Royal Canadian Air Force of the Department of National Defence.

In the making of maps, of course, certain ground surveys are required in order to co-ordinate the air and surface operations. In this connection, the methods of mapping as carried on at present in the Topographical Survey have been largely reorganized of late years to take into account the requirements of the new science. In all the field operations it may be stated that the ultimate aim of producing a national topographic map of the entire Dominion is kept well in mind. Although certain classes of surveys may be carried on primarily for purposes which may seem far removed from such a program, they all contribute to this national undertaking.

Field operations were carried on during the year in all the provinces, in the Yukon Territory and in the Northwest Territories. In the prosecution of these field operations eighteen separate parties were employed and, in addition, three surveys engineers acted throughout the season as navigation officers with the planes of the Royal Canadian Air Force engaged in taking photographs for aerial mapping operations. Co-operation was also maintained with the provincial authorities in carrying on the work and in gathering topographic data for presentation upon the map sheets.

The area covered during the year by newly-issued topographical map sheets was 106,302 square miles. Of this amount, 71,898 square miles were covered by map sheets of the National Topographic series—standard, provisional, and exploratory editions—and the remainder by sheets of the Sectional Map series and in a few cases by other map sheets designed to meet special needs.

FIELD WORK

The field work of the Topographical Survey as performed during the fiscal year may be classified under the headings of control surveys, aerial surveys, ground topographical mapping (including photo-topographical mapping), legal surveys, land classification work, interprovincial boundary surveys, and precise declination surveys.

Control surveys are those which are made for the purpose of rectifying or correlating all other survey work of a less precise nature. In Canada, all primary control, both horizontal and vertical, is the particular function of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, to which all secondary control surveys are adjusted. One of the principal functions of the Topographical Survey is to provide mapping control for the topographical maps of Canada. Such mapping control surveys include triangulation, chained traverses, stadia traverses, and the determination of latitude and longitude values by astronomical observation. All of these are tied in and adjusted to points of the Geodetic Survey, wherever such exist, and form the basis on which all detailed topographical surveys are plotted. To-day most of the detailed topography is plotted from aerial photographs on which points established by control surveys have been identified. Control for new topographical mapping during the year comprised 884 miles of precise chained traverse, 935 miles of stadia traverse, the establishment of geographic positions by astronomical observations at eleven different points, and some triangulation.

Aerial surveys comprise the taking of aerial photographs, whether oblique or vertical, in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force. During the year 48,025 square miles were covered by oblique and 26,230 square miles by vertical photographs. Ground topographical mapping includes the obtaining of topographic detail by the use of the plane-table, by the interpretation of aerial photographs, and also by photo-topographic and other methods. A total of 9,502 square miles was so covered. Legal surveys are carried on for defining boundaries for the administration of lands. Although such surveys extended into six of the provinces, and into the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the greater portion of the work during the past year was in the three Prairie Provinces. Land classification surveys deal with the obtaining of particularized topographical information specifically relating to possibilities for settlement. In the work for the past season this was rather of a reconnaissance nature and had for its immediate object the determination of the advisability or otherwise of subdividing certain lands. Over 800 square miles were so investigated. The interprovincial boundary surveys refer in this report to the delimitation of a portion of the Manitoba-Ontario boundary; and the precise declination surveys include the taking of observations for the declination, or "variation", of the magnetic compass needle, and in a few cases for its declination and horizontal force component.

The following is a brief summary of some of the more outstanding items of the field work, given by provinces, excepting for the precise declination surveys which are treated separately.

Nova Scotia.—For control in later topographic mapping 148 miles of chain traverse (including some retracements of previous work) and 96 miles of spirit levelling were run, and 27 monuments were established on the ground. The interpretation of aerial photographs over portions of the southern tip of the peninsula comprising 2,140 square miles was completed, and 970 square miles were covered by vertical aerial photographs.

New Brunswick.—For control 290 miles of chain traverse and 310 miles of spirit levelling were run, and 72 monuments were established on the ground. The plane-table survey was completed for the Moncton two-mile sheet of the National Topographic Series which extends also into Prince Edward Island, and a field interpretation of aerial photographs made for another two-mile sheet lying to the west, a total of 1,880 square miles being so covered. Vertical aerial photographs were taken over an area of 1,125 square miles.

Prince Edward Island.—A special plane-table survey was undertaken in the vicinity of Malpeque bay for the production of map sheets, relating to the administration by the Department of Fisheries, of oyster beds in that vicinity. In connection with this work there was a total of 10 miles of chained traverse and 15 miles of spirit levels run, 65 monuments established, a small base measured, and 142 transit stations occupied for triangulation purposes. Other plane-table work related to the completion of the Moncton two-mile sheet referred to above. New mapping comprised 112 square miles.

Quebec.—For control 368 miles of chained traverse, 277 miles of spirit levels, and 32 miles of stadia levels were run, and 78 monuments were established. Latitude and longitude observations were made at 10 different stations. About 625 square miles of new mapping was done with plane-table supplemented by vertical aerial photographs. Some 8,860 square miles of new territory were covered by vertical aerial photographs. One historic site was surveyed.

Ontario.—For control 76 miles of chained traverse and 270 miles of spirit levels were run, 19 monuments were established, and observations for latitude and longitude were taken at one station. New mapping entailing the field interpretation of aerial photographs over 2,905 square miles in the Parry Sound-North Bay region was undertaken. Vertical aerial photographs over 4,780 square miles and oblique aerial photographs over 19,825 square miles of new territory were taken. In connection with the mapping work in Ontario the active participation begun three years ago by the province, in the national mapping program, has been continued with very satisfactory results. The control provided by field parties of the provincial Department of Surveys is an outstanding factor in the preparation of the map sheets issued in the province. Preliminary work was completed for the delimitation of that portion of the Ontario-Manitoba boundary extending from its point of intersection with the 12th base line of the Dominion Lands system of survey to the east end of Island lake. This consisted of the running of a trial line over the portion covered, the final delimitation to be effected later. One historic site was laid out.

Manitoba.—Special work in the province of Manitoba consisted of the topographical mapping of 700 square miles in the Roseau River basin, adjoining the international boundary. This survey was required for the intensive study of certain problems of an international nature relating to the district. In carrying out this work 960 miles of spirit levels were run, 80 square miles of plane-table work undertaken, and 47 rock posts established in connection with vertical control. Vertical aerial photographs over 4,265 square miles and oblique aerial photographs over 14,700 square miles were taken. Miscellaneous legal surveys were performed in eleven different townships and, in addition, Indian reserves were surveyed at two different localities. The work in connection with the delimitation of the Ontario-Manitoba boundary is mentioned above under Ontario.

Saskatchewan.—For control purposes 585 miles of stadia traverses were run, astronomical observations for latitude and longitude were taken at three stations, and 61 monuments were established on the ground. Vertical aerial photographs over 355 square miles and oblique aerial photographs over 13,500 square miles were taken. Miscellaneous legal surveys were performed in 17 different townships and in one Indian Reserve. Some 64,000 acres of land lying east of Cold lake were covered by land classification surveys.

Alberta.—Subdivision of lands for settlement was carried on in a number of townships in the Peace River district. The territory subdivided was largely determined as a result of land classification surveys, some 453,760 acres being so classified during the year of which 151,200 acres were subsequently subdivided. Other miscellaneous legal surveys were carried on in 14 other localities by officers of the Topographical Survey.

British Columbia.—For control purposes 350 miles of stadia traverse were run, along which also stadia levels were taken. Co-operation was maintained with the provincial Government in the survey of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Block north of Prince George. Vertical aerial photographs were taken over about 5,000 square miles of this area, which with other areas so covered make up a total of 5,875 square miles. Some 1,140 square miles were covered by ground-mapping—largely photo-topographic—methods. A survey of certain Indian reserves was made in the Railway Belt.

Yukon Territory.—A survey of 40 miles of road from Mayo to Dawson was made under contract, the engineer in charge not being a member of the staff.

Northwest Territories.—Miscellaneous legal surveys were carried on by an officer of the Survey at various settlements along the Mackenzie River system from Fort Smith to Aklavik. Under instructions from the Survey, a Dominion Land surveyor on the staff of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch made a survey of some group lots on Charlton island in James bay.

Precise Declination Surveys.—During the year the Topographical Survey made some 1,600 precise measurements of the true direction of the compass needle in Canada in conjunction with its other work, bringing the total number to 26,000. These observations were begun in 1880 and are taken at very little expense as such measurements require but a few minutes of time when the surveyors are already on the ground with their surveying instruments and have data available regarding azimuth. Since the needle of the magnetic compass does not point true north but more or less to the east or west at different places, this work is of great practical value in a large, new country such as Canada for surveyors, airmen, navigators, explorers, miners, prospectors, timber cruisers, settlers, foresters, and hunters. The work was carried on in close co-operation with the Meteorological Service of Canada, the Dominion Observatory, the Ontario Department of Surveys, the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, and various provincial governments and surveyors. During the 1929 season, the Ontario Department of Surveys made about 200 such measurements and the North West Territories and Yukon Branch about 400. The information is published in the form of declination charts on the map sheets of the National Topographic series and the Sectional Map series, in order that it may be shown in the most readily accessible and convenient form for compass users. Every five years it is published in the form of a magnetic declination chart of Canada.

PRODUCTION OF MAPS

All survey returns after being compiled into a form suitable for the preparation of maps, are drafted, photographed, and printed in colours on lithographic presses in quantities sufficient for distribution. Advance copies or copies on a definite scale for plotting are made in the form of photographic prints. Other work in this connection entailing the use of the photographic equipment, is done as required. Maps of important urban areas or of areas of special interest are built up in relief.

Editions of 71 maps and 50 editions of township and townsite plans were printed and 31 relief maps were made. Included in this list were 12 map sheets of the National Topographic series.

PHYSICAL TESTING LABORATORY

At the request of the Commissioner of Customs the laboratory undertook the determination of some refractive indices of samples of ethyl and methyl alcohols. The work extended over a considerable period and involved a large number of observations. It is proposed to utilize the results in the analytical work of the Customs and Excise Laboratory. Further investigations are planned to include observations with isopropyl alcohol, now being employed in cheap perfumes, etc.

The one-metre nickel rule of the Laboratory, No. 306, has been formally adopted by Order in Council as the Dominion Standard for the International Metre, in accordance with the provisions of the *Weights and Measures Act*. This rule is a high grade precision standard, and having been compared three times directly with the International Standard measures at Sevres (the last occasion being during the year under review), it is suited in every way to be the legal reference standard of the Dominion.

During the year the laboratory certified 503 hydrometers, the majority of these being for the Department of National Revenue.

A bulletin has been prepared describing the characteristics, adjustment, use, and testing of aneroid barometers and altimeters.

As in former years assistance has been rendered to many different organizations, considerably more than one-half the work of the Laboratory being conducted on behalf of other Government departments or on behalf of external organizations, on a repayment basis.

REGISTRATION, RECORDS, AND DISTRIBUTION

Survey returns received for examination—from surveyors in the field, railway companies, and provincial governments—and entered in the different registers and plotted in the various index maps, comprise 513 books of field notes, 525 plans, and 1,403 miscellaneous returns. During the year, 339 new books and 613 new plans were placed on record, the total number on official record now being 20,813 books and 37,075 plans.

There were distributed 68,819 copies of the various maps of the Topographical Survey, 6,026 publications, and 13,360 official plans of townships, townsites, etc.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION—CANADIAN SECTION

It was with great regret that the commission learned of the untimely death on April 9, 1929, of the United States Commissioner, the late Colonel E. Lester Jones. While Colonel Jones had not been in good health for some time previous, his sudden end was quite unexpected and was a distinct shock. Mr. Jas. H. Van Wagenen, formerly engineer to the United States section of the commission, was appointed commissioner by President Hoover on May 3, to succeed the late Colonel Jones.

A conference between the Canadian commissioner and the engineer to the United States section of the commission was held in Washington in April, 1929, when a division of the field work to be done during the following summer was agreed upon. A second conference was held in Ottawa in November, 1929, when details concerning the completion of the joint reports required by the treaty of 1908 were discussed.

As a result of the first conference, above referred to, the United States section undertook the following work: to erect monuments of a special type to mark the points where the boundary is crossed by recently constructed highways, at Emerson, Manitoba; and Wild Horse, Alberta; with the co-operation of an engineer from the Canadian section of the commission, to locate and mark the international boundary in the international tunnels at Sarnia and Windsor, and on the Ambassador international bridge between Detroit and Sandwich; to mark the boundary on the bridges across the Niagara river, where the locations had already been made in 1927; to repair certain monuments on the Quebec-Vermont boundary and on the St. John river; and to locate and mark the boundary on the international bridges across that river.

The Canadian section undertook to complete the reopening of the boundary vista and the repairing of the monuments on the southwest and south lines of the Quebec-Maine boundary.

Due largely to unusually favourable weather the Canadian party on the Quebec-Maine boundary was able to complete this work by the end of August.

In addition to the above the Department of Marine and Fisheries on behalf of the commission installed lights on the boundary range marks at Point Roberts. These marks range the first course of the boundary in the strait of Georgia and were erected in 1928, in the interests of the fishing industries of both countries.

In July, 1929, a conference was held in Ottawa between members of the staffs of the two sections of the commission. At this meeting certain final details for the joint report on the Ontario-Minnesota section of the boundary were decided upon and a division of the work of computation for the joint report on the 49th parallel boundary was made.

Copy for the report on the Ontario-Minnesota section of the boundary was put into the hands of the printers.

During the year fourteen boundary maps were printed and signed by the commissioners.

Survey data, photographs, maps and other information regarding the boundary were supplied to the Topographical Survey, the Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, the Department of

State for External Affairs, the Department of National Revenue, the Department of Public Works, the Railway Commission; various departments of the provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario, and British Columbia; the War Office, London; and to a large number of hydro-electric and mining corporations, engineers, publicists, and private persons.

The office work of the staff during the year has been largely devoted to supplying the information above mentioned, to adjusting survey data, computing geographic positions, making triangulation sketches, and doing other related work in preparation of a joint report on the 49th parallel section of the boundary. Work was also done in completing the maps of the Ontario-Minnesota section of the boundary.

AERIAL SURVEYS DIVISION

The Aerial Surveys Division of the Surveys Bureau was organized a little over a year ago to assist the Director General in carrying out the departmental air program as approved by the Departmental Air Committee and Sub-Committee. Aerial photography and surveying have changed radically in their character during the last few years. During the early stages of the work attention was chiefly concentrated on working out efficient methods of aerial mapping. This phase of aerial surveying has since been placed on a production basis. At the same time a wide field in the application of aerial photography and aerial surveying to engineering problems, to the study of water-powers, forestry, geology, and to geodetic reconnaissance has been opened up. The Aerial Division of the Surveys Bureau gives special attention to these new developments and provides an experienced staff whose services are available to all interested branches and departments.

The work of the Aerial Surveys Division, therefore, included in the first instance, the administrative work in connection with allocation of aircraft and equipment, the preparation, checking, and amending of instructions for photographic operations, the receipt, inspection and transmission of aerial photographic prints and, in general, keeping in constant contact with the various branches and departments using aerial surveys on the one hand and with the Air Force on the other, to insure that the available equipment is used to the best advantage and that it is fairly distributed among the various organizations. These duties require not only constant care and attention but a broad view of the whole aerial situation as it develops during the season. The Aerial Division is in fact the chief point of contact between the Civil Air Force and all the various organizations which it serves in this field.

On the technical side of the work, the services of the staff are always available to advise and assist the different branches and departments in the utilization of aerial methods to meet their particular requirements. During the past year several major developments in aerial surveying have been originated by this division. These include the application of aerial methods to geodetic transportation and reconnaissance, a development which is of the greatest value in extending and speeding up geodetic operations. Experiments in connection with the national inventory of forest resources are now under way which promise to be an important factor in that great undertaking. A third new field of operation, also in course of development is the use of aerial photographs for hydrographic surveying, experimental work for which is now being undertaken in co-operation with the Hydrographic Survey.

In addition to work in connection with other departments there are numerous calls and requests from corporations and private individuals who look to this office for advice in connection with aerial work. In this connection several articles and addresses were prepared for presentation to the Engineering Institute, and other organizations.

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES STEWART,
Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION
1929-30

DEPUTY MINISTER, W. J. EGAN

The report for the fiscal year 1929-30 is the thirteenth annual report to be presented since the department was organized. An effort is made to present from year to year in the statistical tables, a picture of immigration as it can be told by statistics. Attention has been called in former reports to the difficulties of comparison between pre-war and post-war immigration owing to changes in the nationalities of so many Europeans as the result of the war. In pre-war years more attention was paid to nationality, but in the post-war period stress has been placed rather upon racial origin.

Included in the report will be found individual reports of various branches of the department. A survey of work in the British Isles, on the Continent of Europe and in the United States, will be found in the reports of the Commissioner of Colonization, the Director of Publicity and the Director of European Emigration for Canada in London, England. The report of the Commissioner of Immigration presents some interesting facts regarding immigration inspection and deportation. There are also separate reports dealing with the work of the Women's Branch and with the immigration of juveniles.

In last year's report a reference was made to changing conditions in Canada and the effect of these in lessening the demand for immigrant labour. These changes continue from year to year especially in the direction of the displacement of labour by labour-saving machinery. Harvester excursions from Eastern to Western Canada which have been an annual feature of the western harvest for many years, have now practically ceased. The explanation of this is due to two facts, (*a*) the growth of centres of population in Western Canada from which harvest help can be drawn, and (*b*) the introduction of the harvester-combine and other agricultural power machinery. It is estimated that during the past three or four years the number of harvester-combines brought into use, has been sufficient to displace more tran 30,000 harvesters.

As the year closes it becomes increasingly evident that Canada will not require as large an immigration of labourers as have come in during the past few years and steps have already been taken to curtail the movement of that class from Europe and also to ensure that the labourers brought in during 1930 will come as far as possible in the early spring months.

The incoming mail during the year numbered 482,333 pieces and outgoing mail, not including literature or other publicity matter, 561,754.

The annual report of the department does not contain the record of the colonization work done by the Land Settlement Branch, particulars of that work will be found in the annual reports issued by the Soldier Settlement Board.

A movement not included in the immigration figures is that of returned Canadians. This information was collected and tabulated first in the fiscal year 1924-25. The movement year by year since April 1st, 1924, is as shown in the following table. It includes only those Canadian citizens who left Canada to reside in the United States and who on returning to Canada declared their intention of resuming their residence in Canada. Those who left Canada on visits have not been included in this summary. It will be observed that Canadian citizens are divided into three classes, (*a*) those born in Canada, (*b*) British born who acquired Canadian domicile, and (*c*) alien born people who secured naturalization in Canada.

RETURNING CANADIANS

—	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
Fiscal year 1924-25	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
“ 1925-26	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
“ 1926-27	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
“ 1927-28	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887
“ 1928-29	30,008	2,795	995	33,798
“ 1929-30	26,959	2,030	841	29,830

TABLE 1—Immigration to Canada, from 1881 to 1930

—		From British Isles	From United States	From Other Countries	Totals
Calendar year	1881	17,033	21,822	9,136	47,991
“	1882	41,283	58,372	12,803	112,458
“	1883	45,439	78,508	9,677	133,624
“	1884	31,787	65,886	6,151	103,824
“	1885	18,591	57,506	3,072	79,169
“	1886	23,507	40,650	4,995	69,152
“	1887	31,104	41,046	12,376	84,526
“	1888	30,852	44,952	12,962	88,766
“	1889	19,384	67,896	4,320	91,600
“	1890	21,793	50,336	2,938	75,067
“	1891	22,042	52,516	7,607	82,165
“	1892	22,636	....	8,360	30,996
“	1893	20,071	....	9,562	29,633
“	1894	16,004	....	4,825	20,829
“	1895	14,956	....	3,834	18,790
“	1896	12,384	....	4,451	16,835
“	1897	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716
“	1898	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
“	1899	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543
Six months ended June 30,	1900	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895
Fiscal year ended June 30,	1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149
“ “	1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
“ “	1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
“ “	1904	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
“ “	1905	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
“ “	1906	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
Nine months ended March 31,	1907	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667
Fiscal year ended March 31,	1908	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
“ “	1909	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
“ “	1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
“ “	1911	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
“ “	1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
“ “	1913	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
“ “	1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
“ “	1915	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
“ “	1916	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
“ “	1917	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
“ “	1918	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
“ “	1919	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
“ “	1920	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
“ “	1921	74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477
“ “	1922	39,020	29,345	21,634	89,999
“ “	1923	34,508	22,007	16,372	72,887
“ “	1924	72,919	20,521	55,120	148,560
“ “	1925	53,178	15,818	42,366	111,362
“ “	1926	37,569	18,778	39,717	96,064
“ “	1927	50,378	21,025	72,588	143,991
“ “	1928	51,552	25,007	75,038	151,597
“ “	1929	59,497	30,560	77,665	167,722
“ “	1930	64,962	30,727	67,599	163,288

TABLE 2.—Statement of Immigration to Canada for the Period July 1, 1900, to March 31, 1910

	Fiscal Years										Totals
	1900-1901	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904	1904-1905	1905-1906	Nine months ended March 31, 1907	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	
British—											
English	9,331	12,783	32,087	36,003	48,847	65,135	41,156	90,380	37,019	40,416	413,157
Irish	933	1,311	2,236	3,128	3,998	5,018	3,404	6,547	3,609	3,940	34,124
Scotch	1,476	2,853	7,046	10,552	11,744	15,846	10,729	22,223	11,810	14,706	108,985
Welsh	70	312	423	691	770	797	502	1,032	463	728	5,788
Total British	11,810	17,259	41,792	50,374	65,359	86,796	55,791	120,182	52,901	59,790	562,054
African, South				21	35	46	23	76	53	97	351
Arabian	98	70	46	58	48	19	31	50	4	14	438
Armenian	62	112	113	81	78	82	208	563	79	75	1,453
Australian	3	11	46	58	204	322	185	180	171	203	1,383
Austro-Hungarian	5,692	8,557	13,095	11,137	10,089	10,170	4,045	21,376	10,798	9,757	104,716
Brazilian				2	1	2	5	1	4		15
Bulgarian		1	7	14	2	71	179	2,529	56	557	3,416
Chinese	7	2				18	92	1,884	1,887	2,156	6,046
Doukhobor		12			24	204					240
Dutch	25	35	223	169	281	389	394	1,212	495	741	3,964
East Indian					45	387	2,124	2,623	6	10	5,195
Egyptian	1	3	1	3	2	18	10	8	2	2	50
Finnish	682	1,292	1,734	845	1,323	1,103	1,049	1,212	669	1,457	11,366
French and Belgian	492	654	1,240	2,392	2,539	2,754	1,964	3,885	2,658	2,637	21,215
German	984	1,048	1,887	2,985	2,759	1,796	1,903	2,377	1,340	1,353	18,612
Greek	81	161	193	191	98	254	545	1,053	192	452	3,220
Hebrew	2,765	1,015	2,066	3,727	7,715	7,127	6,584	7,712	1,366	3,182	43,529
Italian	4,710	3,828	3,371	4,445	3,473	7,959	5,114	11,212	4,228	7,118	55,458
Japanese	6				354	1,922	2,042	7,601	495	271	12,691
Malay		5									5
Maltese			2								2
Mennonite		52	38	11							101
Negro					5	42	108	136	73	7	371
Newfoundland			335	519	190	340	1,029	3,374	2,108	3,372	11,267
New Zealand			2	23	57	89	30	70	65	82	418
Persian		1	40	5	8	7	31	7	1	5	105
Polish	162	230	274	669	745	725	1,033	1,593	376	1,407	7,214
Portuguese					1	6	2	2	2	2	15
Roumanian	152	551	438	619	270	396	431	949	278	293	4,377
Russian	1,044	2,467	5,505	1,955	1,887	3,152	1,927	6,281	3,547	4,564	32,329
Scandinavian	1,750	2,451	5,448	4,203	4,118	3,859	2,296	4,073	2,082	3,782	34,062
Serbian	23		2	10	7	19	4	48	31	76	220
Spanish	14	1	7	5	10	12	29	61	32	42	213
Swiss	30	17	73	128	150	172	112	195	129	211	1,217
Syrian	464	1,066	847	369	630	336	227	732	189	195	5,105
Turkish	37	17	43	29	30	357	232	489	236	517	1,987
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports	68	73		58	109	123	89	133	94	186	933
West Indian			23	55	77	194	90	278	159	203	1,079
Total Continental, etc.	19,352	23,732	37,099	34,786	37,364	44,472	34,217	83,975	34,175	45,206	394,378
From the United States	17,987	26,388	49,473	45,171	43,543	57,796	34,659	58,312	59,832	103,798	4,969
Total immigration	49,149	67,379	128,364	130,331	146,266	189,064	124,667	262,469	146,908	208,794	1,453,391

TABLE 3.—Statement of Immigration to Canada for the Period April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1920

—	Fiscal Years										Totals
	1910–1911	1911–1912	1912–1913	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916	1916–1917	1917–1918	1918–1919	1919–1920	
British—											
English	84,707	95,107	108,082	102,122	30,807	5,857	5,174	2,477	7,954	45,173	487,460
Irish	6,877	8,327	9,706	9,585	3,525	818	958	174	336	2,751	43,057
Scotch	29,924	32,988	30,735	29,128	8,346	1,887	2,062	473	1,518	10,997	148,058
Welsh	1,505	1,699	2,019	1,787	598	102	88	54	106	682	8,640
Total British	123,013	138,121	150,542	142,622	43,276	8,664	8,282	3,178	9,914	59,603	687,215
African South	86	144	22	56	23	11	1	4	......	23	370
Albanian	......	......	......	3	4	......	......	......	......	......	7
Arabian	3	2	10	16	......	......	......	......	......	......	31
Argentinian	......	......	......	2	5	......	......	......	......	2	9
Armenian	20	60	100	139	36	......	3	2	......	10	370
Australian	266	184	106	106	51	32	18	34	35	88	920
Austro-Hungarian	16,285	21,651	21,875	28,323	7,150	15	1	......	2	8	95,310
Belgian	1,563	1,601	1,826	2,651	1,149	172	126	19	48	1,532	10,687
Brazilian	13	......	......	5	......	2	......	......	......	......	20
Bulgarian	1,068	3,295	4,616	1,727	4,048	1	......	......	......	1	14,756
Chinese	5,278	6,247	7,445	5,512	1,258	88	393	769	4,333	544	31,867
Cuban	......	......	......	10	1	1	3	1	......	2	18
Doukhobor	41	24	108	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	177
Dutch	931	1,077	1,524	1,506	605	186	151	94	59	154	6,287
East Indian	5	3	5	88	......	1	......	......	......	......	102
Egyptian	3	......	7	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	15
Finnish	2,132	1,646	2,391	3,183	459	139	249	113	2	44	10,358
French	2,041	2,094	2,755	2,683	1,206	180	199	144	222	1,584	13,078
German	2,533	4,664	4,953	5,537	2,472	27	9	1	1	12	20,209
Greek	777	693	1,390	1,102	1,147	145	258	45	4	39	5,600
Hebrew	5,146	5,322	7,387	11,252	3,107	65	136	32	22	116	32,585
Italian	8,359	7,590	16,601	24,722	6,228	388	758	189	49	1,165	66,049
Japanese	437	765	724	856	592	401	648	883	1,178	711	7,195
Macedonian	......	......	......	17	132	......	......	......	......	......	149
Maltese	......	......	128	402	19	4	109	144	2	405	1,213
Mexican	......	3	9	9	......	......	......	1	3	......	25
Montenegrin	......	......	36	13	9	......	1	......	......	......	59
Negro	12	138	211	266	202	34	98	35	22	61	1,079
Newfoundland	2,229	2,598	1,036	496	338	255	1,243	1,199	512	443	10,349
New Zealand	116	61	39	24	21	18	12	13	15	31	350
Persian	19	19	20	19	7	3	......	2	2	......	91
Polish	2,177	5,060	9,945	9,793	1,976	8	12	......	4	76	29,051
Portuguese	13	6	9	58	8	......	1	1	......	3	99
Roumanian	511	793	1,116	1,504	361	4	4	......	......	21	4,314
Russian	6,621	9,805	18,623	24,485	5,201	40	25	42	42	51	64,935
Scandinavian—											
Danish	535	628	798	871	326	167	145	74	44	233	3,821
Icelandic	250	205	231	292	145	15	9	3	12	11	1,173
Norwegian	2,169	1,692	1,832	1,647	788	232	303	235	91	179	9,168
Swedish	3,213	2,394	2,477	2,435	916	177	332	156	101	241	12,442
Serbian	50	209	366	193	220	6	1	......	1	12	1,058
Spanish	197	191	296	1,138	755	11	76	28	12	15	2,719
Swiss	270	230	246	269	209	42	30	12	11	100	1,419
Syrian	124	144	232	278	79	3	9	2	......	18	889
Turkish	469	632	770	187	33	......	5	......	......	1	2,097
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports	203	143	121	121	41	15	20	28	21	55	768
West Indian	455	393	495	719	389	47	315	307	223	66	3,409
Others	......	......	......	2	18	1	......	......	......	20	41
Total Continental, etc	66,620	82,406	112,881	134,726	41,734	2,936	5,703	4,582	7,037	8,077	466,738
From the United States	121,451	133,710	139,009	107,530	59,779	36,937	61,389	71,314	40,715	49,656	821,490
Total immigration	311,084	354,237	402,432	384,878	144,789	48,537	75,374	79,074	57,702	117,336	1,975,443

TABLE 4.—Statement of Immigration to Canada for the Period April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1925

—	Fiscal years					Totals
	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	
British—						
English	47,687	23,225	19,188	37,030	26,466	153,596
Irish	6,384	3,572	3,668	9,719	9,379	32,722
Scotch	19,248	11,596	11,071	25,057	16,174	83,146
Welsh	943	627	581	1,113	1,159	4,423
Total British	74,262	39,020	34,508	72,919	53,178	273,887
African, South	63	32	41	60	87	283
Albanian	6	6	1	7	2	22
Arabian	8	5	2	...	...	15
Argentinian	4	...	4	...	...	8
Armenian	85	70	59	386	304	1,004
Australian	90	76	67	112	162	507
Austrian	26	14	23	82	75	220
Belgian	1,645	503	316	1,662	1,300	5,426
Bermudian	8	2	7	4	4	25
Brazilian	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bulgarian	4	27	19	267	69	386
Chilian	...	...	...	...	3	3
Chinese	2,435	1,746	711	674	...	5,566
Cuban	...	...	...	1	...	1
Czecho-Slovak	308	152	101	2,757	2,084	5,402
Dutch	595	183	119	1,149	1,637	3,683
East Indian	10	13	21	40	46	130
Egyptian	9	2	...	3	3	17
Esthonian	...	...	12	51	49	112
Finnish	1,401	274	1,171	7,640	4,261	14,747
French	861	332	281	370	326	2,170
German	137	178	216	1,769	2,215	4,515
Greek	357	209	177	292	237	1,272
Hebrew	2,763	8,404	2,793	4,255	4,459	22,674
Hungarian	23	48	23	364	1,052	1,510
Italian	3,880	2,413	2,074	6,379	2,349	17,095
Jamaican	18	13	30	24	8	93
Japanese	532	471	369	448	501	2,321
Jugo-Slav	89	180	136	1,306	1,620	3,331
Latvian	...	...	1	11	20	32
Lettish	...	...	...	6	2	8
Lithuanian	...	19	106	236	125	486
Luxemburg	16	5	3	85	35	144
Maltese	140	34	57	148	26	405
Mexican	1	...	...	1	...	2
Negro	144	42	42	42	39	309
Newfoundland	1,042	367	1,552	5,346	1,288	9,595
New Zealand	40	25	33	50	107	255
Persian	1	9	1	5	18	34
Polish	4,061	2,707	2,921	4,211	2,734	16,364
Portuguese	4	...	2	...	3	9
Roumanian	969	759	427	1,431	2,056	5,642
Russian	1,077	321	222	3,058	5,411	10,089
Scandinavian—						
Danish	511	541	382	1,355	1,830	4,619
Icelandic	50	31	21	27	49	178
Norwegian	429	480	507	2,424	2,550	6,390
Swedish	715	442	948	3,536	2,138	7,779
Spanish	202	6	15	39	3	265
Swiss	235	187	152	1,585	680	2,839
Syrian	443	123	91	286	210	1,153
Turkish	8	3	3	27	29	70
Ukrainian	491	89	36	832	26	1,474
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports	110	67	32	134	96	439
Venezuelan	...	...	1	6	...	7
West Indian	110	24	44	37	37	252
Total Continental, etc.	26,156	21,634	16,372	55,120	42,366	161,648
From the United States	48,059	29,345	22,007	20,521	15,813	135,750
Total immigration	148,477	89,999	72,887	148,560	111,362	571,285

TABLE 5.—Statement of Immigration to Canada, for the Period April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1930

—	Fiscal years					Totals
	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	
British..						
English	19,689	24,890	25,991	30,355	32,278	133,203
Irish	5,993	9,187	8,756	9,199	10,159	43,294
Scotch	10,295	14,296	14,341	16,137	18,640	73,709
Welsh	1,053	1,411	1,784	3,189	3,005	10,442
Total British	37,030	49,784	50,872	58,880	64,082	260,648
Albanian	14	17	30	28	26	115
Arabian	10	4	6	1	7	28
Armenian	85	65	44	17	14	225
Belgian	1,063	2,080	2,171	1,222	696	7,232
Bohemian	8	22	7	8	20	65
Bulgarian	47	126	249	282	296	1,000
Chinese		2				9
Croatian	1,006	1,085	902	990	771	4,754
Czech	805	721	714	846	434	3,520
Dalmatian	1			1	7	9
Dutch	1,180	1,674	1,928	1,599	1,755	8,136
East Indian	62	60	56	52	58	288
Esthonian	28	92	110	92	117	439
Finnish	1,617	5,180	4,765	3,651	4,565	19,778
French	498	548	868	745	697	3,356
German	7,431	12,941	12,638	13,215	14,718	60,943
Greek	217	340	583	736	634	2,510
Hebrew	3,587	4,471	4,296	3,301	3,544	19,199
Herzegovinian		3	4			7
Italian	1,638	3,301	3,593	792	1,277	10,601
Japanese	421	475	478	445	194	2,013
Jugo-Slav	1,604	2,084	1,450	2,824	921	8,883
Korean		1				1
Lettish	24	60	77	74	70	305
Lithuanian	165	842	1,037	1,608	964	4,616
Magyar	4,112	4,863	5,318	6,242	5,688	26,223
Maltese	21	33	39	18	40	151
Mexican		1				1
Montenegrin		5				5
Moravian	6	36	33	4	23	102
Negro	53	51	88	96	195	483
Persian	11	6	4	1	1	23
Polish	2,535	6,505	6,733	8,269	6,610	30,652
Portuguese	3	14	7	12	13	49
Roumanian	265	292	237	284	383	1,461
Russian	925	1,127	948	908	765	4,673
Ruthenian	4,259	9,995	10,128	15,571	11,291	51,244
Scandinavian—						
Danish	1,112	2,030	3,835	3,311	2,685	12,973
Icelandic	53	30	28	24	6	141
Norwegian	1,072	3,384	4,327	2,434	2,256	13,473
Swedish	1,335	2,628	3,134	3,297	2,918	13,312
Serbian	454	885	411	390	375	2,515
Slovak	2,046	4,274	3,714	4,303	2,879	17,216
Spanish	12	29	28	18	26	113
Spanish American		6		3		9
Swiss	320	568	614	490	473	2,465
Syrian	134	218	82	75	61	570
Turkish	17	8	4	3	6	38
Total Continental, etc	40,256	73,182	75,718	78,282	68,479	335,917
From the United States	18,778	21,025	25,007	30,560	30,727	126,097
Total immigration	96,064	143,991	151,597	167,722	163,288	722,662

TABLE 6.—Statement of Immigration to Canada for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930, showing Sex, Occupation and Destination

—	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males	59,420	14,642	74,062
Adult females	41,261	8,047	49,308
Children under eighteen	31,880	8,038	39,918
Totals	132,561	30,727	163,288
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males	41,361	4,368	45,729
Females	6,264	1,151	7,415
Children	14,257	1,650	15,907
Labouring class—			
Males	6,617	2,270	8,887
Females	1,213	357	1,570
Children	2,244	346	2,590
Mechanics—			
Males	6,259	3,979	10,238
Females	1,888	901	2,789
Children	1,542	637	2,179
Trading class—			
Males	3,085	2,373	5,458
Females	1,414	968	2,382
Children	745	520	1,265
Mining class—			
Males	513	155	668
Females	94	20	114
Children	137	11	148
Female domestic servants	18,114	634	18,748
Other classes—			
Males	1,585	1,497	3,082
Females	12,274	4,016	16,290
Children	12,955	4,874	17,829
Destination—			
Nova Scotia	2,043	303	2,346
New Brunswick	1,629	849	2,478
Prince Edward Island	64	62	126
Quebec	18,808	5,109	23,917
Ontario	46,933	13,041	59,974
Manitoba	38,045	1,087	39,132
Saskatchewan	8,347	2,656	11,003
Alberta	10,193	4,777	14,970
British Columbia	6,482	2,770	9,252
Yukon Territory	16	65	81
Northwest Territories	1	7	8
Not given		1	1

TABLE 7.—Summary for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Via ocean ports—	
Quebec	70,688
Halifax	42,584
St. John	14,631
North Sydney	1,176
Vancouver	1,038
Victoria	229
Montreal	516
Sydney	17
New York	1,607
Boston	23
Other ports	52
Totals	132,561
Via border ports, from the United States	30,727
Total immigration	163,288

TABLE 8.—Statement of Immigration to Canada, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30, showing Racial Origin and Sex

Racial Origin	Ocean Ports				International Boundary				Grand totals
	Adult males	Adult females	Children under eighteen	Totals	Adult males	Adult females	Children under eighteen	Totals	
Albanian	21	2	3	26	...	1	...	1	27
Arabian	...	5	2	7	2	...	...	2	9
Armenian	2	9	3	14	10	3	3	16	30
Belgian	334	216	146	696	44	34	14	92	788
Bohemian	5	7	8	20	42	20	19	81	101
British—									
English	13,849	9,246	9,183	32,278	4,574	2,534	2,271	9,379	41,657
Irish	4,687	3,242	2,230	10,159	1,985	1,002	775	3,762	13,921
Scotch	7,089	6,636	4,915	18,640	1,803	944	891	3,638	22,278
Welsh	1,402	671	932	3,005	195	67	70	332	3,337
Bulgarian	237	39	20	296	6	2	2	10	306
Croatian	334	227	210	771	4	2	5	11	782
Czech	133	158	143	434	5	6	3	14	448
Dalmatian	2	1	4	7	...	...	...	...	7
Dutch	752	449	554	1,755	357	182	164	703	2,458
East Indian	2	21	35	58	...	...	...	...	58
Esthonian	66	41	10	117	2	...	...	2	119
Finnish	2,083	2,091	391	4,565	44	25	13	82	4,647
French	360	233	104	697	1,408	1,086	1,925	4,419	5,116
German	7,896	3,979	2,843	14,718	1,898	1,037	873	3,808	18,526
Greek	458	131	45	634	29	6	13	48	682
Hebrew	1,214	1,452	878	3,544	319	169	132	620	4,164
Italian	217	510	550	1,277	138	48	50	236	1,513
Japanese	70	83	41	194	...	...	...	...	194
Jugo-Slav	521	258	142	921	17	11	7	35	956
Lettish	29	27	14	70	4	2	2	8	78
Lithuanian	403	387	174	964	16	5	1	22	986
Magyar	2,621	1,555	1,512	5,688	51	35	13	99	5,787
Maltese	15	11	14	40	1	...	...	1	41
Montenegrin	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
Moravian	3	8	12	23	...	...	...	...	23
Negro	19	163	13	195	151	78	22	251	446
North American Indian	...	...	...	...	7	10	5	22	22
Persian	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Polish	2,391	2,378	1,841	6,610	111	59	57	227	6,837
Portuguese	4	8	1	13	5	6	...	11	24
Roumanian	147	135	101	383	18	12	32	62	445
Russian	357	230	178	765	75	48	50	173	938
Ruthenian	4,843	3,687	2,761	11,291	23	8	10	41	11,332
Scandinavian									
Danish	1,585	671	429	2,685	171	78	70	319	3,004
Icelandic	5	1	...	6	8	10	10	28	34
Norwegian	1,337	596	323	2,256	564	269	316	1,149	3,405
Swedish	2,049	568	301	2,918	407	171	158	736	3,654
Serbian	207	110	58	375	21	2	6	29	404
Slovak	1,357	850	672	2,879	21	14	11	46	2,925
Spanish	9	8	9	26	18	10	9	37	63
Spanish American	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4
Swiss	287	129	57	473	66	33	18	117	590
Syrian	15	28	18	61	19	16	16	51	112
Turkish	3	3	...	6	1	...	...	1	7
Total immigration	59,420	41,261	31,880	132,561	14,642	8,047	8,038	30,727	163,288

TABLE 9.—Comparative Statement.—Immigration to Canada, via Ocean Ports, by Months, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30, compared with that of the preceding Fiscal Year

—	1928–29				1929–30			
	M.	F.	C.	Totals	M.	F.	C.	Totals
April	15,943	4,283	3,830	24,056	15,088	5,305	5,144	25,537
May	13,136	4,214	3,195	20,545	11,555	6,113	5,217	22,885
June	9,384	4,294	3,305	16,983	7,297	5,682	5,059	18,038
July	7,280	3,102	2,357	12,739	5,368	4,284	3,329	12,981
August	16,127	3,373	2,259	21,759	4,131	4,198	3,279	11,608
September	3,306	3,334	2,284	8,924	2,483	3,816	2,280	8,579
October	1,571	2,310	1,493	5,374	1,751	2,886	1,851	6,488
November	1,386	2,113	1,390	4,889	1,415	2,491	1,582	5,488
December	1,136	1,611	1,224	3,971	1,014	1,593	1,007	3,614
January	1,017	893	681	2,591	736	909	511	2,156
February	1,381	1,012	826	3,219	1,150	1,096	575	2,821
March	7,750	2,481	1,881	12,112	7,432	2,888	2,046	12,366
Totals	79,417	33,020	24,725	137,162	59,420	41,261	31,880	132,561

TABLE 10.—Comparative Statement.—Immigration from the United States to Canada, by Months, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30, compared with that of the preceding Fiscal Year

—	1928–29				1929–30			
	M.	F.	C.	Totals	M.	F.	C.	Totals
April	1,518	642	767	2,927	1,871	860	845	3,576
May	1,626	707	763	3,096	1,846	912	973	3,731
June	1,530	810	980	3,320	1,929	1,026	1,028	3,983
July	1,502	751	791	3,044	1,725	915	843	3,483
August	1,968	784	829	3,581	1,757	824	833	3,414
September	1,308	693	738	2,739	1,072	705	745	2,522
October	1,236	689	742	2,667	1,003	674	652	2,329
November	936	503	516	1,955	791	503	504	1,798
December	796	383	365	1,544	545	392	392	1,329
January	900	386	287	1,573	593	328	289	1,210
February	726	365	324	1,415	523	321	298	1,142
March	1,398	629	672	2,699	987	587	636	2,210
Totals	15,444	7,342	7,774	30,560	14,642	8,047	8,038	30,727

TABLE 11.—Comparative Statement.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Months, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30, compared with that of the preceding Fiscal Year

—	1928–29				1929–30			
	M.	F.	C.	Totals	M.	F.	C.	Totals
April	17,461	4,925	4,597	26,983	16,959	6,165	5,989	29,113
May	14,762	4,921	3,958	23,641	13,401	7,025	6,190	26,616
June	10,914	5,104	4,285	20,303	9,226	6,708	6,087	22,021
July	8,782	3,853	3,148	15,783	7,093	5,199	4,172	16,464
August	18,095	4,157	3,088	25,340	5,888	5,022	4,112	15,022
September	4,614	4,027	3,022	11,663	3,555	4,521	3,025	11,101
October	2,807	2,999	2,235	8,041	2,754	3,560	2,503	8,817
November	2,322	2,616	1,906	6,844	2,206	2,994	2,086	7,286
December	1,932	1,994	1,589	5,515	1,559	1,985	1,399	4,943
January	1,917	1,279	968	4,164	1,329	1,237	800	3,366
February	2,107	1,377	1,150	4,634	1,673	1,417	873	3,963
March	9,148	3,110	2,553	14,811	8,419	3,475	2,682	14,576
Totals	94,861	40,362	32,499	167,722	74,062	49,308	39,918	163,288

TABLE 12.—Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing

Country of Birth	Totals	Bohemian	Moravian	Slovak	Hebrew	Arabian	English	Irish	Scotch	Welsh	Croatian	Dalmatian	Serbian	Belgian	Bulgarian	Czech	Finnish
Africa (British)	123				5		86	3	22	1							
Africa (Not British.)	30				2		19	1	2								
Albania	29				1												
Argentine	24				2		17		2								
Asia	56				11	1	2		1								
Australia	231				1		170	19	28	2							
Austria	1,003			2	4		2										
Belgium	797				4		2	1						668			2
Brazil	7						2		1								
Bulgaria	231			3											225		
Canada	38			1			22	1	8								1
Central America	8						6										
Chili	9						4		4								
China	57						38	1	6								
Czecho-Slovakia	4,302	2	23	2,766	10	1					4					356	
Denmark	2,682						2		1								4
England	29,377				210		28,202	304	399	158				4		1	4
Esthonia	135																2
Finland	5,368				1		1	1									4,512
France	568				4		10							19			
Germany	5,285	1		1	26		11						2	1			
Greece	673			1	1		1								66		
Guiana (British)	37						13		7	1							
Holland	1,114				5		2										
Honduras (British)	1						1										
Hungary	4,914			1	13								3				
Iceland	11																
India (British)	256						136	23	36	2							
Ireland (Free State)	2,584				4		103	2,453	22	1							
Ireland (Northern.)	6,834						68	6,727	39								
Italy	1,243				2		3										
Japan	202						6	2	1								
Jugo-Slavia	3,870			24	1						761	4	166		4		
Korea	1								1								
Latvia	182				48		4										
Lesser British Isles	193						174	4	14	1							
Lithuania	1,317				216								1				
Malta	46						9	1	2								
Mexico	22						5		3								
Newfoundland	1,661						1,588	20	24	4							
New Zealand	157						115	15	20	3		3					
Norway	2,248	2						2									1
Persia	3						2										
Poland	21,478	15		21	2,475		3	1								71	
Portugal	2						1										
Roumania	5,227			26	173						5		203		1		
Russia	1,665			1	283		10		2							1	10
St. Pierre and Miquelon	9								1								
Scotland	18,832				15		375	512	17,896	6							
South America	18						9		1	2							
Spain	16						3		4	1							
Sweden	1,998						1		1								4
Switzerland	601						1										
Syria	54					5											
Turkey	51				2		2									1	
Ukraine	152				21												
United States	426			32			109	18	44	3	1			2		4	25
Wales	3,710				2		811	41	35	2,818							
West Indies (British)	277				1		86	6	6	1							
West Indies (not British)	12						1		1								
Other European Countries	31				1									2			
Other Countries (British)	49						37	2	3								
Other Countries (not British)	24						3	1	3	1							
Totals	132,561	20	23	2,879	3,544	7	32,278	10,159	18,640	3,005	771	7	375	696	296	434	4,565

Country of Birth by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

French	German	Greek	Dutch	Magyar	Italian	Jugo-Slav	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Danish	Icelandic	Norwegian	Swedish	Swiss	Ruthenian	Albanian	Esthonian	Lettish	Lithuanian	Maltese	Portuguese	Spanish	Negro	Armenian	East Indian	Japanese	Persian	Syrian	Turkish
	2		2											1									1						
3	1																			1			1						
		3														25													
	3																												
	25	1					12		1	1																		1	
1	4				2					1		1					2												
	987			3		2	1							1	1														
103	8		4		4				1																				
	3												1																
		2		1																									
	2				1					1		1																	
										1													1						
																							1						
	2	2							5					1	1						1								
	339			435		26	4	1							330						5								
	37									2,624		2	12																
6	11		6		19		12		4	14		4	4	2					6			6	1						
	9								2				18		1		102		1										
	4								2				845		2														
506	15	5	1		1		3		1					3															
1	5,189	1	20	7	2		1		1	11		1		5	2				1	1									
	1	601		1			1																						
																					2		14						
	3	2	1,096	4						2																			
	565		2	4,311		3		1							15														
										4	6	1																	
			1																						58				
	1																												
2	5	1			1,227									3															
																										193			
	1,720	1	3	197		823	1	129	1				1		31					2		1							
	49						3		8						2		2	62	4										
	183						7		1									1	908										
																				34									
	6		8																										
25																													
					1																								
	1									5		2,220	16					1											
																											1		
	2,046		9	9		6	6,485		616				6	1	9,692	1	5	2	14										
																					1								
	2,606			699		60	22	250	9					1	1,167					1		4							
3	578		541	1			11	1	106	2			6	71	20		6	4	8										
8																													
	1				5				1	4		3	1						13										
	3		1							1												1							
																						8							
										9		8	1,975																
24	187				9	1								379															
																								2				47	
	3	15	1																	1				12				8	6
	71		42				1		3						13				1										
5	25		3	20	3		46	1	3	5		15	33	3	14				8				1			1		2	
1					2																								
3					1																3		170						
														1								6						3	
6	22																												
	1		1																				5						
			14											1							1								
697	14,718	634	1,755	5,688	1,277	921	6,610	383	765	2,685	6	2,256	2,918	473	11,291	26	117	70	964	40	13	26	195	14	58	194	1	61	6

TABLE 13.—Statement of Immigration from the United States, showing

Country of Birth	Total	Bohemian	Slovak	Hebrew	Arabian	English	Irish	Scotch	Welsh	North American Indian	Spanish American	Croatian	Montenegrin	Serbian	Belgian	Bulgarian	Czech	Finnish	French	German
Africa (British)	19					13		1											1	
Africa (Not British)	1			1																
Albania	1																			
Argentine	5			1				1												1
Armenia	1																			
Asia	4			1	2															
Australia	39			1		23	7	7												1
Austria	86	5		9			1							4						44
Belgium	62						1								52				5	2
Brazil	1																			1
Bulgaria	7															7				
Canada	1,379			13		410	171	178	3	1									469	75
Chili	7					2					4									1
China	9			1		5		2												
Czecho-Slovakia	34	4	18	1													6			2
Denmark	115																			
England	1,732			12		1,661	15	21	16										2	1
Esthonia	1																			
Finland	47					1												42		1
France	112					3													105	3
Germany	271			5		1	1	1												258
Greece	32																			1
Guiana (British)	8					4	2	1												
Holland	53			1											1				1	1
Honduras (British)	3					2														
Hungary	62	1	1	5															3	4
Iceland	5																			
India (British)	6					4	1	1												
Ireland (Free State)	216					3	209	1											2	1
Ireland (Northern)	165					2	158	4												
Italy	106																			
Japan	3					3														
Jugo-Slavia	27			1								4	1	12						1
Korea	1					1														
Latvia	9			2																1
Lesser British Isles	13					10		2											1	
Lithuania	8			4																
Malta	1																			
Mexico	20					3													2	3
Newfoundland	73					61	7	3	1										1	
New Zealand	18					10	1	1												
Norway	238					1														
Poland	146	1		62		1														6
Portugal	2																			
Roumania	46			13																11
Russia	296			127		1														73
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1																		1	
Scotland	920			1		16	12	889												1
South America	13					5		2											1	3
Spain	12			1		1														
Sweden	195					2														1
Switzerland	43																			5
Syria	19																			
Turkey	15			2																
Ukraine	5			1																
United States	23,889	70	27	354		7,101	3,172	2,512	254	21		7	1	13	39	3	8	40	3,821	3,305
Wales	74					11	3	2	58											
West Indies (British)	25					10	1	3												1
West Indies (not British)	11					3		1											2	
Other European Countries	2							1											1	
Other Countries (British)	4					2		1											1	
Other Countries (not British)	9			1		3		3												
Totals	30,727	81	46	620	2	9,379	3,762	3,638	332	22	4	11	2	29	92	10	14	82	4,419	3,808

Country of Birth by Rac Origin, for the Fiscal ear 1929-30

Greek	Dutch	Magyar	Italian	Jugo-Slav	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Danish	Icelandic	Norwegian	Swedish	Swiss	Ruthenian	Albanian	Esthonian	Lettish	Lithuanian	Maltese	Portuguese	Spanish	Negro	Armenian	Syrian	Turkish
	2	1								1														
														1										
			1					1																
																						1		
																							1	
	1	3		1	7	2							9											
	1											1												
	20	5	2		4		1	3	2	7	3	1	3							1	6		1	
																			1					
		1		1			1																	
								115																
										1	3													
										1														
											3													
			1																					
					1			4																
31																								
	1																							
	49																							
	1																							
		43		4		1																		
									5															
	1																							
			106																					
				8																				
																6								
																	4							
																		1						
	10																			2				
					1			1															4	
										235	2													
					66		3						6				1							
																			2					
		1				21																		
	1				2		88						2				2							
							1																	
							1													1				
																				10				
										1	190	1												
											1	37												
																							19	
3						1																8		1
													4											
14	616	45	126	21	146	37	78	195	21	903	534	77	17		2	2	15		7	18	234	7	26	
																				1	9			
																				3	2			
																			1	1				
48	703	99	236	35	227	62	173	319	28	1,149	736	117	41	1	2	8	22	1	11	37	251	16	51	1

TABLE 14.—Statement of Immigration fro[illegible]ion to Canada, showing

Country of Birth	Totals	Bohemian	Moravian	Slovak	Hebrew	Arabian	English	Irish	Scotch	Welsh	North American Indian	Spanish American	Croatian	Dalmation	Montenegrin	Serbian	Belgian	Bulgarian	Czech	Finnish
Africa (British)	142				5		99	3	23	1										
Africa (Not British)	31				3		19	1	2											
Albania	31				1															
Argentine	29				3		17		3											
Armenia	1																			
Asia	60				12	3	2		1											
Australia	270				2		193	26	35	2										
Austria	1,089	5		2	13		2	1								4				
Belgium	859				4		2	2									720			2
Brazil	8						2		1											
Bulgaria	238			3														232		
Canada	1,417			1	13		432	172	186	3	1									1
Central America	8						6													
Chili	16						6		4			4								
China	66				1		43	1	8											
Czecho-Slovakia	4,336	6	23	2,784	11	1							4						362	
Denmark	2,797						2		1											4
England	31,109				222		29,863	319	420	174							4		1	4
Esthonia	136																			2
Finland	5,415				1		2	1												4,554
France	680				4		13										19			
Germany	5,556	1		1	31		12	1	1							2	1			
Greece	705			1	1		1											66		
Guiana (British)	45						17	2	8	1										
Holland	1,167				6		2										1			
Honduras (British)	4						3													
Hungary	4,976	1		2	18											3				
Iceland	16																			
India (British)	262						140	24	37	2										
Ireland (Free State)	2,800				4		106	2,662	23	1										
Ireland (Northern)	6,999						70	6,885	43											
Italy	1,349				2		3													
Japan	205						9	2	1											
Jugo-Slavia	3,897			24	2								765	4	1	178		4		
Korea	2						1		1											
Latvia	191				50		4													
Lesser British Isles	206						184	4	16	1										
Lithuania	1,325				220											1				
Malta	47						9	1	2											
Mexico	42						8		3											
Newfoundland	1,734						1,649	27	27	5										
New Zealand	175						125	16	21	3				3						
Norway	2,486	2					1	2												1
Persia	3						2													
Poland	21,624	16		21	2,537		4	1											71	
Portugal	4						1													
Roumania	5,273			26	186								5			203		1		
Russia	1,961			1	410		11		2										1	10
St. Pierre and Miquelon	10								1											
Scotland	19,752				16		391	524	18,785	6										
South America	31						14		3	2										
Spain	28				1		4		4	1										
Sweden	2,193						3		1											4
Switzerland	644						1													
Syria	73					5														
Turkey	66				4		2												1	
Ukraine	156				22															
United States	24,315	70		59	354		7,210	3,190	2,556	257	21		8		1	13	41	3	12	65
Wales	3,784				2		822	44	37	2,876										
West Indies (British)	302				1		96	7	9	1										
West Indies (Not British)	23						4		2											
Other European countries	33				1				1								2			
Other Countries (British)	53						39	2	4											
Other Countries (Not British)	33				1		6	1	6	1										
Totals	163,288	101	23	2,925	4,164	9	41,657	13,921	22,278	3,337	22	4	782	7	2	404	788	306	448	4,647

Country of Birth by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

French	German	Greek	Dutch	Magyar	Italian	Jugo-Slav	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Danish	Icelandic	Norwegian	Swedish	Swiss	Ruthenian	Albanian	Esthonian	Lettish	Lithuanian	Maltese	Portuguese	Spanish	Negro	Armenian	East Indian	Japanese	Persian	Syrian	Turkish
1	2		4	1								1		1									1						
3	1																			1			1						
		3													1	26													
	4				1					1																			
																								1					
	25	1					12		1	1																		2	
1	5				2					1		1					2												
	1,031		1	6		3	8	2						1	10														
108	10		5		4				1					1															
	4												1																
		2		1																									
469	77		20	5	3		4		1	4	2	8	3	1	3							1	6					1	
										1													1						
	1																						1						
	2	2							5					1	1						2								
	341			436		27	4	1	1						330						5								
	37									2,739		2	12																
8	12		6		19		12		4	14		5	7	2					6			6	1						
	9								2			1	18		1		102		1										
	5								2				848		2														
611	18	5	1		2		3		1					3															
1	5,447	1	20	7	2		2		1	15		1		5	2				1	1									
	2	632		1			1																						
			1																		2		14						
1	4	2	1,145	4						2																			
			1																										
3	569		2	4,354		7		2							15														
										4	11	1																	
			1																						58				
2	2																												
			1																										
2	5	1			1,333									3															
																										193			
	1,721	1	3	197		831	1	129	1				1		31					2		1							
	50						3		8						2		2	68	4										
1																													
	183						7		1									1	912										
																				35									
2	9		18																			2							
26																													
					1		1			1																		4	
	1									5		2,455	18					1											
																											1		
	2,052		9	9		6	6,551		619				6	1	9,698	1	5	2	15										
																					3								
	2,617			700		60	22	271	9					1	1,167					1		4							
3	651		542	1			13	1	194	2			6	71	22		6	4	10										
9																													
	2				5				2	4		3	1						13										
1	6		1						1	1												2							
																						18							
	1									9		9	2,165	1															
24	192				9	1							1	416															
																								2				66	
	3	18	1					1												1				20				8	7
	71		42				1		3						16				1										
3,826	3,330	14	619	65	129	21	192	38	81	200	21	918	567	80	31		2	2	23		7	18	235	7		1		28	
1					2																								
3	1				1																3	1	179						
2														1								9	2					3	
7	22																												
1	1		1																				5						
			14											1							2	1							
5,116	18,526	682	2,458	5,787	1,513	956	6,837	445	938	3,004	34	3,405	3,654	590	11,332	27	119	78	986	41	24	63	446	30	58	194	1	112	

TABLE 15.—Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30, showing Racial Origin and Month of Arrival

Racial Origin	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Albanian	1	1	4	5	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	26
Arabian	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	1	1	3	......	7
Armenian	......	......	1	......	3	......	......	1	2	4	2	1	14
Belgian	221	94	103	32	39	27	50	25	12	8	5	80	696
Bohemian	......	1	8	......	10	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	20
British—													
English	6,149	6,946	4,590	3,016	3,109	2,087	1,592	1,174	518	432	603	2,062	32,278
Irish	2,039	2,063	1,647	839	956	722	543	428	157	93	156	516	10,159
Scotch	3,178	3,263	3,143	1,898	1,861	1,553	1,163	910	388	210	281	792	18,640
Welsh	681	781	487	334	255	184	88	82	22	11	12	68	3,005
Bulgarian	29	33	25	33	26	32	19	17	16	17	11	38	296
Croatian	165	104	53	63	60	42	51	47	41	23	20	102	771
Czech	54	80	102	21	28	27	40	41	9	2	3	27	434
Dalmatian	......	......	......	1	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	7
Dutch	427	179	102	43	52	53	76	12	36	10	287	478	1,755
East Indian	13	5	2	2	1	1	18	2	2	9	......	3	58
Esthonian	19	35	11	12	8	1	3	4	2	......	1	21	117
Finnish	456	624	550	406	610	561	328	264	300	105	118	243	4,565
French	98	65	93	71	79	87	54	34	21	21	11	63	697
German	3,136	2,060	1,671	2,079	1,028	573	518	445	287	217	229	2,475	14,718
Greek	75	59	48	45	63	57	42	42	56	26	53	68	634
Hebrew	230	163	278	298	283	391	327	293	421	230	255	375	3,544
Italian	126	167	112	95	95	111	111	143	93	79	54	91	1,277
Japanese	16	19	32	7	15	17	20	12	11	8	5	32	194
Jugo-Slav	289	184	54	72	49	47	39	33	12	8	8	126	921
Lettish	10	9	9	11	12	3	4	5	2	......	1	4	70
Lithuanian	195	101	94	97	89	94	42	49	42	19	19	123	964
Magyar	1,463	843	556	347	426	291	205	296	231	132	104	794	5,688
Maltese	1	4	7	3	13	1	6	2	......	3	......	......	40
Moravian	1	......	9	......	7	......	3	......	......	......	......	3	23
Negro	15	22	23	29	24	22	20	16	8	9	3	4	195
Persian	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Polish	997	1,006	978	841	618	354	279	274	216	120	147	780	6,610
Portuguese	......	1	3	5	2	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	13
Roumanian	62	60	44	28	44	16	8	28	12	15	4	62	383
Russian	124	86	86	126	82	55	17	21	16	16	17	119	765
Ruthenian	2,128	1,886	1,833	1,105	867	582	380	393	385	176	225	1,331	11,291
Scandinavian—													
Danish	983	472	211	192	177	93	90	69	20	27	57	294	2,685
Icelandic	3	......	......	1	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	6
Norwegian	423	445	328	177	190	180	99	66	28	30	26	264	2,256
Swedish	813	575	437	235	188	139	81	76	80	43	38	213	2,918
Serbian	104	52	41	28	25	10	14	32	11	2	5	51	375
Slovak	715	321	224	255	179	126	111	122	138	37	39	612	2,879
Spanish	2	7	......	6	1	9	1	......	......	......	......	......	26
Swiss	93	64	33	119	22	19	34	22	6	10	7	44	473
Syrian	2	5	5	3	9	......	8	5	10	2	8	4	61
Turkish	1	......	1	1	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	6
Totals	25,537	22,885	18,038	12,981	11,608	8,579	6,488	5,488	3,614	2,156	2,821	12,366	132,561

TABLE 16.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Occupation and Destination, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Occupation and Destination	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Farming class	17,372	12,762	8,779	5,956	3,912	1,593	903	786	611	370	809	8,029	61,882
Labouring class	1,298	1,802	1,541	1,063	1,076	820	636	463	279	201	321	574	10,074
Mechanics	1,552	1,722	1,350	969	944	764	599	424	293	206	251	615	9,689
Trading and clerical classes	650	707	669	510	629	486	401	364	201	139	144	344	5,244
Mining class	128	131	123	84	67	49	41	27	16	11	26	41	744
Female domestic servants	2,175	2,560	2,311	1,819	1,734	1,802	1,366	1,175	680	409	566	1,517	18,114
Other classes	2,362	3,201	3,265	2,580	3,246	3,065	2,542	2,249	1,534	820	704	1,246	26,814
Totals	25,537	22,885	18,038	12,981	11,608	8,579	6,488	5,488	3,614	2,156	2,821	12,366	132,561
Nova Scotia	318	227	230	163	192	142	175	142	109	61	119	165	2,043
New Brunswick	524	360	255	104	75	55	31	36	27	33	17	112	1,629
Prince Edward Island	7	13	22	1	4	5	4	......	2	......	5	1	64
Quebec	2,480	3,004	2,474	1,730	2,054	1,735	1,309	1,099	708	467	424	1,324	18,808
Ontario	6,816	7,459	6,630	4,545	4,975	4,201	3,182	2,664	1,669	862	1,089	2,841	46,933
Manitoba	10,975	7,816	5,027	4,082	1,979	755	440	355	268	173	436	5,739	38,045
Saskatchewan	1,515	1,244	1,055	837	863	518	390	350	253	162	244	916	8,347
Alberta	2,080	1,701	1,415	988	847	598	500	482	341	189	278	774	10,193
British Columbia	822	1,061	918	530	619	570	457	360	237	209	207	492	6,482
Yukon Territory	......	......	12	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	16
Northwest Territories	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Totals	25,537	22,885	18,038	12,981	11,608	8,579	6,488	5,488	3,614	2,156	2,821	12,366	132,561

TABLE 17.—Statement of Immigration from the United States, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30, showing Racial Origin and Month of Arrival

Racial Origin	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Albanian	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Arabian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2
Armenian	......	3	8	......	......	2	1	1	1	......	......	......	16
Belgian	6	6	23	22	5	1	10	4	1	1	4	9	92
Bohemian	9	12	11	15	5	6	3	2	4	2	6	6	81
British—				3									
English	998	1,080	1,107	1,031	1,239	783	784	574	438	354	353	638	9,379
Irish	468	450	511	487	424	321	246	192	133	144	145	241	3,762
Scotch	417	415	503	465	376	286	229	245	130	157	130	285	3,638
Welsh	33	39	56	51	34	17	17	18	8	13	15	31	332
Bulgarian	......	......	1	1	6	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	10
Croatian	1	1	......	......	5	2	......	......	......	1	......	1	11
Czech	......	......	3	1	2	......	......	......	......	2	......	6	14
Dutch	75	99	97	66	96	52	50	33	19	30	29	57	703
Esthonian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	2
Finnish	14	14	15	9	2	5	7	4	2	......	1	9	82
French	425	620	557	433	445	382	385	284	187	190	182	329	4,419
German	528	479	508	398	346	333	273	206	222	140	126	249	3,808
Greek	5	2	7	5	6	8	1	2	8	2	2	......	48
Hebrew	49	83	71	46	66	50	67	51	41	34	33	29	620
Italian	23	31	40	26	38	18	13	17	6	6	9	9	236
Jugo-Slav	4	......	4	3	7	2	5	3	......	4	......	3	35
Lettish	......	......	......	......	4	......	2	......	......	......	......	2	8
Lithuanian	2	3	4	1	3	3	2	2	......	1	1	......	22
Magyar	10	13	11	14	13	9	5	8	2	2	3	9	99
Maltese	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Montenegrin	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
Negro	30	43	50	52	15	13	14	8	5	3	4	14	251
North American Indian	2	4	3	3	2	1	3	1	2	......	1	......	22
Polish	24	25	32	34	21	14	16	17	5	10	8	21	227
Portuguese	1	......	1	4	1	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	11
Roumanian	6	10	15	3	6	3	1	......	2	5	......	11	62
Russian	28	17	5	24	13	25	31	4	8	5	3	10	173
Ruthenian	7	5	3	1	4	1	2	3	4	1	4	6	41
Scandinavian—													
Danish	37	50	39	17	26	14	14	16	11	18	32	45	319
Icelandic	2	......	3	9	......	1	......	4	6	1	......	2	28
Norwegian	228	115	138	127	115	89	71	59	45	33	29	100	1,149
Swedish	114	80	127	84	67	51	51	21	31	33	16	61	736
Serbian	3	1	3	8	4	5	3	......	......	......	1	1	29
Slovak	12	2	1	6	2	2	......	1	1	3	......	16	46
Spanish	3	2	4	5	......	5	6	1	......	7	2	2	37
Spanish American	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4
Swiss	11	17	15	26	11	8	11	4	5	5	2	2	117
Syrian	1	9	5	1	4	6	4	13	2	1	1	4	51
Turkish	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Totals	3,576	3,731	3,983	3,483	3,414	2,522	2,329	1,798	1,329	1,210	1,142	2,210	30,727

TABLE 18.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants from the United States, by Occupation and Destination, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Occupation and Destination	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Farming class	1,137	803	717	767	1,085	482	471	306	221	142	217	821	7,169
Labouring class	335	414	463	377	330	229	186	181	121	143	84	110	2,973
Mechanics	670	779	750	779	545	414	396	271	188	242	234	249	5,517
Trading and clerical classes	414	431	523	418	336	333	333	297	219	184	146	227	3,861
Mining class	22	37	31	27	21	10	10	9	5	3	5	6	186
Female domestic servants	56	70	104	81	63	50	34	28	27	22	40	59	634
Other classes	942	1,197	1,395	1,034	1,034	1,004	899	706	548	474	416	738	10,387
Totals	3,576	3,731	3,983	3,483	3,414	2,522	2,329	1,798	1,329	1,210	1,142	2,210	30,727
Nova Scotia	12	25	33	35	22	35	37	39	14	15	10	26	303
New Brunswick	59	105	92	71	85	70	105	80	73	45	36	28	849
Prince Edward Island	1	13	3	8	6	10	3	8	6	1	3	......	62
Quebec	438	665	606	504	539	497	477	323	257	226	225	352	5,109
Ontario	1,512	1,519	1,800	1,390	1,434	991	978	853	575	601	532	856	13,041
Manitoba	144	136	146	168	80	94	96	50	38	46	38	51	1,087
Saskatchewan	506	298	318	274	283	225	183	113	82	55	87	232	2,656
Alberta	633	667	680	628	623	361	227	168	182	101	102	405	4,777
British Columbia	270	300	292	384	329	231	220	164	102	116	109	253	2,770
Yukon Territory	1	3	13	20	13	8	3	......	......	......	......	4	65
Northwest Territories	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	4	......	2	7
Not given	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
Totals	3,576	3,731	3,983	3,483	3,414	2,522	2,329	1,798	1,329	1,210	1,142	2,210	30,727

TABLE 19.—Statement of Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Labouring Class				Mechanics				Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics		Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia	2,043	223	55	126	51	454	21	33	18	113	27	13	13	30	16	9	1	43	7	7	6	218	64	40	208	119	128
New Brunswick	1,629	419	155	416	215	63	4	10	3	40	10	2	3	15	8	2	2	5	1	1	....	93	37	13	58	27	27
Prince Edward Island	64	28	3	3	3	1	1	......	1	3	......	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	3	......	4	3	2
Quebec	18,808	3,061	263	1,635	185	1,582	231	253	178	1,626	445	167	139	1,042	346	118	87	41	13	11	9	2,683	230	432	2,079	945	1,007
Ontario	46,933	8,554	1,115	2,734	819	3,185	731	820	515	3,356	1,115	497	453	1,437	775	205	188	228	43	33	24	6,656	820	707	5,773	3,110	3,040
Manitoba	38,045	22,340	3,339	2,889	2,210	560	50	55	46	373	85	34	35	185	75	20	20	13	2	2	6	3,698	210	79	819	467	433
Saskatchewan	8,347	2,485	524	762	412	118	21	29	18	177	37	24	13	64	31	4	8	9	3	4	1	1,150	128	58	1,036	649	582
Alberta	10,193	2,864	632	867	571	170	42	68	37	175	44	19	20	85	36	14	9	75	13	9	6	1,163	164	83	1,393	796	838
British Columbia	6,482	1,386	178	243	116	482	112	97	63	384	125	55	55	226	127	31	27	98	12	11	7	730	59	172	904	417	365
Yukon Territory	16	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	....	12	......	....	....	......	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	......	......	1	......	......	......
Northwest Territories	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	132,561	41,361	6,264	9,675	4,582	6,617	1,213	1,365	879	6,259	1,888	811	731	3,085	1,414	403	342	513	94	78	59	16,399	1,715	1,585	12,274	6,533	6,422

TABLE 20.—Statement of Immigration, from the United States to Canada, showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Labouring Class				Mechanics				Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics		Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia	303	20	5	7	6	9	1	2	....	21	3	8	1	9	2	....	2	3	....	....	....	6	1	15	56	75	51
New Brunswick	849	63	17	26	21	87	20	14	21	75	19	8	11	23	17	3	4	1	....	....	....	18	5	29	113	132	122
Prince Edward Island	62	8	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	23	11
Quebec	5,109	218	72	65	47	399	67	38	35	642	142	66	61	413	141	43	42	7	1	....	1	125	16	250	721	738	759
Ontario	13,041	1,047	153	104	105	1,193	178	94	65	2,203	470	151	131	1,394	562	130	139	30	2	4	....	222	22	864	1,969	888	921
Manitoba	1,087	180	53	43	41	43	9	3	2	122	42	27	24	114	50	21	21	17	3	2	2	16	....	59	101	50	42
Saskatchewan	2,656	936	246	216	190	107	12	8	7	127	32	8	11	79	36	16	15	2	....	....	....	66	7	76	220	120	119
Alberta	4,777	1,501	454	330	267	247	29	24	10	505	93	16	32	122	55	17	13	9	1	1	....	87	8	71	432	250	203
British Columbia	2,770	394	151	109	72	175	40	11	12	272	97	40	38	216	103	24	28	51	11	1	....	35	....	129	395	174	192
Yukon Territory	65	....	....	....	....	9	1	....	....	8	1	....	....	2	1	1	1	34	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
Northwest Territories	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Not given	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	30,727	4,368	1,151	900	750	2,270	357	194	152	3,979	901	326	311	2,373	968	255	265	155	20	8	3	575	59	1,497	4,016	2,452	2,422

TABLE 21.—Statement of Total Immigration to Canada showing Destination by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Destination	Totals	Farming Class				Labouring Class				Mechanics				Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics		Other Classes			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Nova Scotia	2,346	243	60	133	57	463	22	35	18	134	30	21	14	39	18	9	3	46	7	7	6	224	65	55	264	194	179
New Brunswick	2,478	482	172	442	236	150	24	24	24	115	29	10	14	38	25	5	6	6	1	1	....	111	42	42	171	159	149
Prince Edward Island	126	36	3	3	4	2	1	....	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	3	4	10	26	13
Quebec	23,917	3,279	335	1,700	232	1,981	298	291	213	2,268	587	233	200	1,455	487	161	129	48	14	11	10	2,808	246	682	2,800	1,683	1,766
Ontario	59,974	9,601	1,268	2,838	924	4,378	909	914	580	5,559	1,585	648	584	2,831	1,337	335	327	258	45	37	24	6,878	842	1,571	7,742	3,998	3,961
Manitoba	39,132	22,520	3,392	2,932	2,251	603	59	58	48	495	127	61	59	299	125	41	41	30	5	4	8	3,714	210	138	920	517	475
Saskatchewan	11,003	3,421	770	978	602	225	33	37	25	304	69	32	24	143	67	20	23	11	3	4	1	1,216	135	134	1,256	769	701
Alberta	14,970	4,365	1,086	1,197	838	417	71	92	47	680	137	35	52	207	91	31	22	84	14	10	6	1,250	172	154	1,825	1,046	1,041
British Columbia	9,252	1,780	329	352	188	657	152	108	75	656	222	95	93	442	230	55	55	149	23	12	7	765	59	301	1,299	591	557
Yukon Territory	81	....	....	....	....	11	1	....	....	20	1	....	....	2	1	1	1	35	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	2
Northwest Territories	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Not given	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	163,288	45,729	7,415	10,575	5,332	8,887	1,570	1,559	1,031	10,238	2,789	1,137	1,042	5,458	2,382	658	607	668	114	86	62	16,974	1,774	3,082	16,290	8,985	8,844

TABLE 22.—Statement of Immigration, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30, showing Nationality and Sex

Nationality	Totals	Via Ocean Ports				Totals	From the United States			
		18 years and over		Under 18 years			18 years and over		Under 18 years	
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Albanian	28	20	3	4	1	1		1		
Arabian	33	20	10	2	1					
Argentinian	16	11	2	2	1	2	2			
Armenian	1		1							
Atlantic and Pacific Islands (not British)	3			1	2					
Austrian	1,028	607	295	52	74	25	15	9		1
Belgian	794	378	243	96	77	23	14	8		1
Brazilian						1		1		
British	64,962	27,337	19,146	10,968	7,511	3,121	1,873	1,013	111	124
Bulgarian	291	234	38	16	3	4	2	2		
Chilian	1		1			4		2	1	1
Colombian	1				1					
Costa Rican	1	1								
Cuban	5	1	1	3						
Czecho-Slovak	4,327	1,998	1,271	558	500	17	10	7		
Danish	2,704	1,588	665	240	211	66	44	21	1	
Dutch	1,144	564	255	181	144	27	22	5		
Esthonian	145	82	53	3	7	2	1	1		
Finnish	5,421	2,567	2,227	317	310	21	14	6	1	
French	531	281	175	43	32	68	49	18		1
German	5,721	3,782	1,189	396	354	132	84	42	2	4
Greek	628	452	118	30	28	3	2	1		
Hungarian	4,914	2,328	1,227	655	704	13	6	7		
Icelandic	9	7	2			2	2			
Italian	1,192	175	466	361	190	28	17	11		
Japanese	148	70	54	17	7					
Jugo-Slav	3,854	1,830	1,143	488	393	10	7	3		
Latvian	207	70	74	37	26	5	3	2		
Lithuanian	1,343	573	512	116	142	3	2	1		
Luxemburg	19	10	8		1					
Mexican	12			3	9	17	2	1	10	4
Norwegian	2,240	1,336	571	182	151	85	56	27	1	1
Paraguayan	1				1	2			1	1
Persian	1				1					
Peruvian	1		1			4			3	1
Polish	21,315	7,976	7,280	3,143	2,916	44	32	12		
Porto-Rican						1		1		
Portuguese	2	1	1							
Roumanian	5,262	2,713	1,553	495	501	18	12	5		1
Russian	1,378	395	449	265	269	92	50	37	3	2
Spanish	9	3	5	1		8	3	1	1	3
Swedish	2,020	1,533	278	116	93	88	61	23	1	3
Swiss	675	424	175	41	35	28	15	9	4	
Syrian	56	14	26	9	7	7	3	4		
Turkish	16	5	7	2	2					
Ukrainian	4	3	1			4	3	1		
U.S.A. Citizens	96	31	20	21	24	26,751	12,236	6,706	3,995	3,814
Uruguayan	2			1	1					
Totals	132,561	59,420	39,546	18,865	14,730	30,727	14,642	7,988	4,135	3,962

TABLE 23.—Immigration, from the United States, showing State of last residence, by Intended Occupation and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

State of Last Residence	Farming Class				Labouring Class				Mechanics				Trading and Clerical Classes				Mining Class				Female Domestics		Other Classes			
	18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over		Under 18 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Alabama	3	1	1	....	4	1	....	....	6	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	6	3	2
Alaska	4	....	....	....	12	2	....	....	17	....	....	....	6	3	2	2	32	2	....	....	1	....	4	10	2	5
Arizona	15	5	9	5	2	....	2	....	6	6	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	8	6	1	6
Arkansas	6	2	2	1	15	1	....	1	5	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	7	....
California	258	96	60	46	86	17	7	4	202	60	14	20	142	61	16	19	9	3	....	....	19	....	80	218	68	93
Colorado	23	8	5	5	16	2	....	1	18	5	....	....	17	7	2	4	1	....	....	....	2	....	7	21	13	7
Connecticut	32	12	13	8	21	2	1	4	31	10	6	4	13	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	12	48	70	61
Delaware	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	4	1
District of Columbia	5	2	2	3	3	....	....	....	5	2	1	....	8	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	7	1	....
Florida	5	4	1	1	12	1	....	1	34	14	3	3	22	10	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	10	28	15	17
Georgia	7	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	8	2	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	7	3	8
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Idaho	107	40	36	28	12	2	....	....	9	4	2	3	8	4	2	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	17	21	9	9
Illinois	158	37	20	25	79	11	4	6	190	49	21	21	119	49	10	8	3	....	1	....	19	2	81	188	82	59
Indiana	38	11	8	8	29	6	5	4	70	17	8	4	23	13	4	7	1	1	....	....	8	....	16	42	12	14
Iowa	82	26	17	15	14	1	1	1	16	4	....	1	13	7	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	21	35	11	7
Kansas	38	17	8	12	16	1	1	....	29	4	2	2	7	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	7	18	14	10
Kentucky	70	6	12	5	5	1	1	3	23	4	1	4	11	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	12	3	8
Louisiana	3	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	3	....	2
Maine	82	22	28	18	99	25	24	28	104	24	2	18	45	18	1	....	1	....	....	....	22	8	32	140	172	148
Maryland	5	2	6	5	2	....	1	....	12	2	....	1	10	5	4	2	....	....	....	....	9	....	8	16	5	6
Massachusetts	126	33	32	26	124	22	15	12	219	42	21	10	135	40	10	12	4	....	....	....	64	5	104	316	302	317
Michigan	328	81	41	39	560	83	28	32	1,016	190	65	49	656	239	57	63	10	....	1	....	83	10	367	783	429	445
Minnesota	391	99	87	70	70	8	6	2	128	28	16	13	92	36	12	9	12	....	....	....	24	2	50	155	81	72
Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	....
Missouri	41	11	8	6	10	1	1	....	24	8	1	....	18	5	1	3	2	2	....	....	6	....	14	43	8	14
Montana	164	57	36	45	70	8	2	....	160	24	2	4	24	7	2	4	9	1	....	....	8	1	12	70	40	36
Nebraska	121	41	50	29	21	2	2	2	18	6	1	2	8	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	3	14	27	13	21
Nevada	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	3	4	2	5
New Hampshire	34	11	10	13	39	8	7	5	46	7	9	2	21	5	2	3	1	....	....	....	11	2	14	61	95	94
New Jersey	20	5	1	1	38	4	7	....	76	21	11	9	47	20	4	5	....	....	....	....	7	....	33	73	37	46
New Mexico	7	4	6	4	2	....	....	....	5	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	3	1
New York	184	40	24	16	350	59	32	22	533	149	41	41	421	175	47	52	8	1	....	....	86	8	239	590	268	282
North Carolina	283	10	9	4	21	1	....	....	8	2	....	1	8	4	1	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	16	15	4
North Dakota	372	93	101	90	12	1	3	1	29	8	10	6	23	19	1	5	1	....	....	....	36	3	17	84	75	59
Ohio	96	19	11	10	66	14	9	1	163	27	10	7	96	40	10	7	4	....	....	....	18	....	57	162	62	61
Oklahoma	20	5	3	1	49	5	4	1	66	19	4	11	18	5	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	29	9	7
Oregon	165	73	40	28	21	5	4	1	36	6	2	1	23	13	5	1	3	1	1	....	7	....	11	71	42	37
Pennsylvania	51	14	6	10	88	8	9	2	169	44	16	12	72	31	15	12	3	1	2	....	19	....	68	125	63	50
Rhode Island	32	10	16	6	26	11	2	3	66	10	2	2	11	7	3	4	....	....	....	....	15	4	12	65	96	90
South Carolina	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....

South Dakota	82	17	21	16	5	1	....	....	9	1	1	2	10	11	6	7	....	1	....	1	9	2	5	27	39	42
Tennessee	6	2	1	....	5	....	....	....	7	2	3	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	......	6	10	2	4
Texas	18	2	2	1	25	5	1	2	34	3	1	4	17	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	......	12	33	9	9
Utah	8	2	1	1	6	2	....	2	5	2	....	1	7	3	1	2	7	1	2	1	2	......	20	13	8	5
Vermont	41	16	19	15	49	7	4	5	50	9	11	12	22	12	8	5	....	....	....	....	10	1	9	50	78	93
Virginia	255	15	13	17	16	1	1	....	20	....	....	....	10	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	19	16	10
Washington	425	148	101	77	109	21	6	5	163	58	22	27	125	61	12	16	27	5	1	1	30	1	59	242	129	127
West Virginia	6	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	15	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	17	6	6
Wisconsin	97	25	16	21	25	1	....	....	59	13	10	4	25	13	3	5	2	....	....	....	6	1	19	50	16	15
Wyoming	27	12	7	8	12	4	4	1	30	6	2	2	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	......	4	18	7	5
Not given	21	9	9	9	12	2	....	....	27	3	....	1	10	6	3	....	1	....	....	....	4	......	7	21	6	2
Totals	4,368	1,151	900	750	2,270	357	194	152	3,979	901	326	311	2,373	968	255	265	155	20	8	3	575	59	1,497	4,016	2,452	2,422

TABLE 24.—Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Age Groups by Racial Origin, Sex and Literacy for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Racial Origin	10 to 14 years				15 to 19 years				20 to 24 years				25 to 29 years				30 to 39 years				40 to 49 years				50 years and over			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.
Albanian	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	6	....	1	....	8	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arabian	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Armenian	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....
Belgian	11	....	8	1	27	....	12	....	64	....	35	....	109	....	74	1	98	2	59	....	39	1	25	....	14	....	14	....
Bohemian	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
British—																												
English	1,064	3	694	2	4,212	4	1,133	1	4,225	5	1,748	1	3,010	6	1,817	1	2,959	7	2,596	1	1,269	9	1,252	1	584	5	887	7
Irish	238	2	185	1	1,056	....	634	....	1,609	3	956	2	1,048	2	668	....	904	3	582	1	384	....	271	....	156	3	183	2
Scotch	484	1	375	....	1,844	....	1,259	....	2,275	....	1,674	....	1,594	....	1,303	....	1,411	....	1,336	....	610	1	674	....	354	1	515	2
Welsh	119	....	65	1	382	....	107	....	469	....	127	....	313	....	117	....	309	....	223	....	117	....	83	....	25	....	37	....
Bulgarian	....	....	....	....	33	....	4	....	71	....	9	1	83	....	12	....	50	....	10	....	4	....	1	1	7	....	....	1
Croatian	3	2	6	....	30	....	17	....	96	....	68	1	147	....	76	5	72	....	54	4	9	....	3	....	....	....	2	....
Czech	8	....	2	2	11	....	20	....	41	....	48	....	47	....	43	....	32	....	39		4	....	5	....	5	....	5	....
Dalmatian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dutch	62	2	52	....	133	....	59	....	245	....	91	1	167	....	93	....	160	....	126	....	63	....	48	....	43	....	46	....
East Indian	6	1	....	....	13	1	2	4	....	....	2	5	1	....	2	1	....	....	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Esthonian	1	....	....	....	4	....	3	....	11	....	10	....	20	....	10	....	27	....	13	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	4	....
Finnish	26	....	25	....	149	....	324	....	717	....	666	....	603	....	549	....	527	....	461	....	141	....	81	....	36	....	14	....
French	7	....	6	....	53	....	31	....	86	....	61	....	91	1	55	....	92	....	46	....	28	....	27	....	24	....	19	
German	172	4	155	5	700	1	557	....	2,379	2	1,205	1	2,233	2	995	2	2,077	1	899	3	537	....	236	1	153	2	124	7
Greek	7	1	1	....	19	....	31	3	147	....	46	1	182	....	22	2	74	....	10	3	20	....	4	2	24	4	5	4
Hebrew	65	1	69	3	314	1	322	1	327	....	435	....	309	....	288	2	264	....	225	5	70	1	99	11	89	7	87	54
Italian	48	5	34	5	216	1	67	1	36	....	107	....	22	....	103	7	25	....	117	11	22	....	47	15	53	7	34	18
Japanese	3	....	4	....	24	....	21	....	26	....	30	....	19	....	23	....	11	....	12	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Jugo-Slav	4	....	5	....	30	1	23	....	146	....	87	....	205	....	91	2	127	....	42	2	33	....	10	....	1	....	2	....
Lettish	2	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	2	....	7	....	11	....	8	....	8	....	5	....	2	....	2	....	2	1	2	1
Lithuanian	5	....	8	....	34	....	35	....	98	....	122	2	159	....	132	....	109	....	82	1	7	....	11	....	3	....	4	1
Magyar	60	....	78	....	155	....	143	....	499	....	411	1	898	....	475	1	943	....	456	4	179	1	78	....	11	....	18	....
Maltese	1	....	....	....	5	....	3	....	6	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Moravian	....	....	2	1	2	....	3	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Negro	4	....	4	....	4	....	28	....	9	....	59	....	1	....	36	....	3	....	35	....	2	....	5	....	1	....	2	....
Persian	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polish	76	7	65	3	262	4	250	4	533	4	900	16	931	5	659	20	594	5	396	22	126	1	79	13	23	3	33	15
Portuguese	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Roumanian	11	....	2	....	16	....	15	....	19	....	30	....	44	....	37	....	55	....	43	1	16	....	10	....	1	1	1	....
Russian	5	1	7	1	55	1	11	4	92	....	58	8	111	1	59	14	72	....	43	13	30	....	11	5	5	....	4	2
Ruthenian	89	8	100	15	582	12	435	17	1,088	4	1,207	52	1,784	8	968	74	1,200	8	596	101	322	3	133	54	43	14	33	40
Scandinavian—																												
Danish	30	4	38	1	233	....	78	....	733	....	213	....	342	....	179	....	227	....	146	....	84	....	46	....	24	....	18	....
Icelandic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norwegian	20	....	30	....	225	....	61	....	486	....	158	....	321	....	157	....	222	....	170	....	96	....	43	....	43	....	13	....
Swedish	20	....	22	....	314	....	118	....	825	1	171	....	453	1	133	1	388	....	104	....	123	....	29	....	45	....	15	....
Serbian	....	....	....	....	14	....	6	....	35	....	35	....	75	....	30	3	72	....	28	1	19	....	6	....	....	....	1	....
Slovak	24	....	19	....	55	....	100	....	379	....	291	2	610	....	277	....	308	....	168	....	38	....	19	1	3	....	6	....
Spanish	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	5	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Swiss	9	....	5	....	26	....	14	....	112	....	39	....	75	....	38	....	62	....	21	....	15	....	9	....	8	....	7	....
Syrian	2	....	2	1	5	2	8	1	2	....	8	....	4	....	4	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	1	4	2	1	....	1
Turkish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Totals	2,687	42	2,069	42	11,249	28	5,945	36	17,902	19	11,125	94	16,034	26	9,543	136	13,502	26	9,167	177	4,423	18	3,359	111	1,785	50	2,138	155

TABLE 25.—Immigration from the United States, showing Age Groups by Racial Origin, Sex and Literacy, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Racial Origin	10 to 14 years				15 to 19 years				20 to 24 years				25 to 29 years				30 to 39 years				40 to 49 years				50 years and over			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.	Lit.	Ill.
Albanian							1																					
Arabian													1				1											
Armenian							1		1		1		2		2		5				2							
Belgian	3				2		2		3		7		6		6		17		6		9		9		8		5	
Bohemian	1		2	1	6		1		9		2		6		5		12		8		7		3		6		1	
British—																												
English	168		194	2	304		201	3	831	1	460	3	804		482	2	1,219		714		842	3	394		681	1	364	2
Irish	70		82	1	99		73		304		164		406		209		587		296	1	379		154		255		128	
Scotch	94	1	57	1	79		80		276		150		340		174		507		250		402	1	174		233	2	151	1
Welsh	3		7		9		8		25		11		26		12		54		16		53		12		35		11	
Bulgarian													1		1		4		1		1							
Croatian	1				1								2		1		1		1									
Czech							1		2		1		1		1		1		3		1							
Dutch	15		16		20		20		66		27		51		34		113		43		62		34		53		31	
Esthonian																	2											
Finnish	2	1			3		1		7		5		8		6		15		9		9		3		3		1	
French	113	4	117	8	141		199	1	272	2	252	1	251	2	213	1	411	1	253	4	220	1	116	1	178	1	111	6
German	106		77		129	1	106		325	1	210		339		195	1	538	2	276		372		170	1	246	1	119	
Greek	2		1				3		2		1		3				18		2		6		1					
Hebrew	13	1	9		18		16		42		41		59		43		112		47		62		16		35		11	
Italian	5		2		7		12		24		19		29		9		44		9	1	28		1		10		1	
Jugo-Slav			2		2		2		4		4		1		2		7		2		3		1		1			
Lettish																	1		1		3						1	
Lithuanian									5		3		3		1		1		1		6				1			
Magyar	3		2		9		8		9		11		10		8		11		7		8		1		6		1	
Maltese									1																			
Montenegrin									1								1											
Negro	1		6		7		5		24		17		35	1	13		47	1	25		34		15		5		3	
North American Indian			1				3		1		3		3		3		1		1						2		2	
Polish	2		7		15		8		19		13		22		9		41		21		16		9		5		1	
Portuguese									1		2						2		1		2		2				1	
Roumanian	4		4		1		2		2				2		4		11		3		2		1		1		3	
Russian	5		5		6		4		8		12		6	1	7		19		11		25		6		11	1	8	1
Ruthenian					2		2		2		1		3		3		6		2		8				1	1		
Scandinavian—																												
Danish	7		9		13		13		29		14		29		10		48		23		31		11		26		10	
Icelandic	1				2		1				1				3		5		1		1		1		1		3	
Norwegian	38		28		53		40		104		53		110		50		129		76		95		44		98		25	
Swedish	25		16		21		16		66		34		70		36		120		56	1	86		22		53		7	
Serbian					1				3		1		4				6				7		1					
Slovak					3		1				4		5		6		11		2		2				2		1	
Spanish			1				1		3		4		6		1		3		3		5				1		1	
Spanish American											1								1									
Swiss	2		5		3		2		8		8		7		8		19	1	6		21		6		9		3	
Syrian	3		2		3		3		3		5		4		5		5		2		3				3		1	1
Turkish																	1											
Totals	687	7	652	13	959	1	836	4	2,482	4	1,542	4	2,655	4	1,562	4	4,156	5	2,179	7	2,813	5	1,207	2	1,969	7	1,005	11

TABLE 26.—Immigration via Ocean Ports, showing Language of Immigrants,

Racial Origin	French	English	German	Norwegian	Swedish	Icelandic	Flemish	Dutch	Danish	Finnish	Esthonian	Lettish	Lithuanian	Russian
Albanian	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Arabian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Armenian	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Belgian	114	4	7	......	......	......	468	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bohemian	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
British—														
English	1	27,498	1	......	......	......	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......
Irish	......	8,892	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scotch	......	15,713	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Welsh	......	2,494	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bulgarian	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Croatian	......	......	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Czech	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
Dalmatian	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dutch	1	40	177	......	......	......	7	893	......	......	......	......	......	273
East Indian	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Esthonian	......	3	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	90	2	......	9
Finnish	......	4	1	1	147	......	2	......	2	4,159	......	......	......	3
French	569	47	6	......	......	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
German	12	48	12,015	......	4	......	......	4	25	......	1	......	4	89
Greek	1	14	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hebrew	10	222	83	......	1	......	......	5	......	......	......	4	70	182
Italian	8	38	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Japanese	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jugo-Slav	......	......	31	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Lettish	......	1	8	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	43	1	4
Lithuanian	......	17	26	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	750	3
Magyar	1	2	60	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Maltese	......	11	2	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Moravian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Negro	2	191	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Persian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Polish	4	18	29	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	31
Portuguese	1	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Roumanian	......	......	40	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3
Russian	2	24	13	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	507
Ruthenian	......	2	48	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	7	235
Scandinavian—														
Danish	......	48	16	3	8	3	......	1	2,317	......	......	......	......	......
Icelandic	......	......	......	......	......	4	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......
Norwegian	......	48	1	1,990	5	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Swedish	1	13	2	5	2,717	......	......	......	9	12	......	......	......	......
Serbian	......	1	37	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Slovak	......	1	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Spanish	......	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Swiss	113	17	300	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
Syrian	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Turkish	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	841	55,441	12,927	2,001	2,883	7	484	907	2,358	4,173	93	50	833	1,345

10 years and over, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Hebrew	Ruthenian Russniak Ukrainian	Polish	Roumanian	Slovenian	Croat (Serbian)	Czech (Bohemian)	Hungarian (Magyar)	Italian	Spanish	Portuguese	Greek	Albanian	Turkish	Bulgarian	Japanese	East Indian	Armenian (Aramaic)	Syrian (Arabic)
	1										6	18						
						1												4
													2				9	1
						10												
											12			274				
			1	3	572		12											
	2			4		295	6											
																40		
	14	125	7	1	24	9	70				1							
					5						567			25				
1,555	5	847	40		1	1	21		2									
								953										
															177			
	2		8	148	556	53	12											
		1																
3		11					3											
	3	1	9		11	10	4,311				1			1				
			1		2			12	1									
						17												
																	1	
23	108	4,828	2			3					1							
						4				1								
1	3		244				11											
5	13	46			1													
7	6,982	1,564	43		9	48	42											
		4																
	1		9		239	2	36											
	5	8	1	11	16	2,204	43							3				
			3						10									
								8										
											2			1				45
													2				1	1
1,594	7,139	7,435	368	167	1,436	2,657	4,567	973	13	1	590	18	4	304	177	40	11	51

TABLE 27.—Immigration, from the United States, showing Language of

Racial Origin	French	English	German	Norwegian	Swedish	Icelandic	Flemish	Dutch	Danish	Finnish	Esthonian	Lettish	Lithuanian
Albanian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian	5	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemian	.....	62	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British—													
English	15	7,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish	.....	3,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotch	2	2,971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	.....	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czech	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	.....	559	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esthonian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Finnish	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
French	1,303	1,575	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	1	2,993	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew	1	384	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jugo-Slav	.....	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lettish	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lithuanian	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Magyar	.....	64	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maltese	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegrin	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North American Indian	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	.....	146	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Portuguese	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian	1	95	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruthenian	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian—													
Danish	1	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Icelandic	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	.....	859	.....	82	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	.....	543	.....	1	84	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serbian	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slovak	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss	5	97	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,337	22,459	253	83	86	1	29	23	54	26	2	2	3

Immigrants, 10 years and over, by Racial Origin, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Russian	Hebrew	Ruthenian Russniak Ukrainian	Polish	Roumanian	Slovenian	Croat (Serbian)	Czech (Bohemian)	Hungarian (Magyar)	Italian	Spanish	Portuguese	Greek	Albanian	Bulgarian	Armenian (Aramaic)	Syrian (Arabic)
													1			
																2
															3	
							4	1								
														2		
						3										
							3									
										1						
1			2					3								
												25				
12	109		4	1				2		1						
									64							
					1	4	4	1								
			1													
			1													
								27								
										1						
	5		33	1												
										1	1					
		1		8												
28	4		1													
2	1	7	4													
						9										
							10	1								
										10						
										2						
																11
43	119	8	46	10	1	16	21	35	64	16	1	25	1	2	3	13

TABLE 28.—Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Conjugal Condition, by Age Groups and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Age Groups	Males				Females			
	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced
Years 15-19	44	11,233			289	5,691	1	
“ 20-24	1,838	16,073	6	4	3,163	8,025	25	6
“ 25-29	6,553	9,425	69	13	5,274	4,314	62	29
“ 30-39	9,656	3,689	139	44	6,554	2,432	284	74
“ 40-49	3,684	615	130	12	2,478	488	473	31
50 years and over	1,391	133	302	9	1,007	172	1,105	9

TABLE 29.—Immigration, from the United States showing Conjugal Condition, by Age Groups and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Age Groups	Males				Females			
	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced
Years 15-19	17	941	1	1	214	623	2	1
“ 20-24	504	1,975	3	4	1,103	434	4	5
“ 25-29	1,268	1,361	14	16	1,303	223	17	23
“ 30-39	2,806	1,216	71	68	1,867	201	79	39
“ 40-49	2,065	546	142	65	1,003	87	98	21
50 years and over	1,339	284	311	42	606	65	332	13

TABLE 30.—Rejections, at Ocean Ports, showing Nationality and Sex, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

—	18 years and over		Under 18 years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arabian		1		
Argentinian	1			
Armenian	1			
Atlantic and Pacific Islands (Not British)	4			
Austrian	5	1		
British	93	37	20	10
Bulgarian	1			
Czecho-Slovak	2	2	1	
Danish	3	2		
Dutch	4			
Finnish	8	3	1	
French	1			
German	7			
Greek	7			
Hungarian	1			
Italian	19			1
Japanese	14			1
Jugo-Slav	4	1		1
Latvian	1			
Lithuanian	2			
Norwegian	8	1		
Polish	5	1		
Portuguese	2			
Roumanian	2		1	
Russian	3	2	1	4
Spanish	5	1		
Swedish	10	2		
Swiss	3	1		
Syrian	1			
U.S.A. citizens	6	1	1	
Totals	223	56	25	17

Table 31.—Statement of Non-immigrants, via Ocean Ports, showing Sex and Class of Travel, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

—	Saloon				Cabin Class				Third Class			
	18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Canadian Born Returning	1,031	1,388	99	111	2,195	2,767	451	457	1,108	1,659	2,300	2,190
British Born Returning	298	206	6	3	1,440	1,370	45	45	5,910	8,423	382	403
British National Returning	121	159	6	8	362	393	20	22	1,111	597	52	36
Alien National Returning	36	30	5	....	192	147	7	8	2,135	555	38	34
Non-immigrant Tourist	671	629	58	69	1,944	1,638	144	135	1,707	2,615	106	104
" Professional	3	....	....	....	22	10	....	....	19	14	....	....
" Student	9	7	4	2	9	8	2	2	23	3	3	....
" Theatrical	2	....	....	....	97	55	....	1	3	9	....	1
" In transit	848	562	39	63	690	484	47	61	385	97	22	6
Totals	3,019	2,981	217	256	6,951	6,872	716	731	12,401	13,972	2,903	2,774

These do not include passengers destined to the United States.

TABLE 32.—Origin, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals,

	Sex					Trade or								
	18 years and over		Under 18 years		Totals	Farming Class			Labouring Class			Mechanics		
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children
Albanian	21	2	3	......	26	15	......	3	4	......	......	......	......	......
Arabian	......	5	......	2	7	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......
Armenian	2	9	1	2	14	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	......
Belgian	334	216	81	65	696	257	81	57	15	7	6	32	10	3
Bohemian	5	7	7	1	20	3	3	8	2	......	......	......	......	......
British—														
English	13,849	9,246	5,961	3,222	32,278	7,100	1,296	4,808	2,401	524	814	2,336	841	772
Irish	4,687	3,242	1,350	880	10,159	2,551	324	1,128	902	114	208	527	116	92
Scotch	7,089	6,636	2,949	1,966	18,640	2,626	384	1,599	1,621	388	721	1,584	382	351
Welsh	1,402	671	587	345	3,005	980	164	557	121	27	66	155	44	51
Bulgarian	237	39	16	4	296	159	2	9	75	......	3	1	1	1
Croatian	334	227	116	94	771	332	6	25	2	......	2	......	......	......
Czech	133	158	79	64	434	131	31	48	1	......	1	......	......	......
Dalmatian	2	1	2	2	7	1	1	4	1	......	......	......	......	......
Dutch	752	449	314	240	1,755	658	232	443	16	3	7	42	12	7
East Indian	2	21	32	3	58	......	1	1	......	10	11	......	......	......
Esthonian	66	41	3	7	117	65	9	7	1	......	......	......	......	......
Finnish	2,083	2,091	237	154	4,565	1,535	132	156	432	28	31	89	38	12
French	360	233	59	45	697	160	25	22	59	11	8	68	28	10
German	7,896	3,979	1,528	1,315	14,718	6,870	1,203	1,617	130	10	37	604	64	44
Greek	458	131	31	14	634	387	4	12	47	......	5	4	2	2
Hebrew	1,214	1,452	469	409	3,544	198	35	52	190	22	115	533	274	144
Italian	217	510	371	179	1,277	80	13	33	91	12	88	22	10	8
Japanese	70	83	29	12	194	34	6	2	34	27	12	......	4	2
Jugo-Slav	521	258	82	60	921	517	39	41	3	......	1	1	......	......
Lettish	29	27	8	6	70	28	5	9	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lithuanian	403	387	88	86	964	392	47	42	6	2	......	3	4	1
Magyar	2,621	1,555	740	772	5,688	2,602	258	295	7	1	8	2	1	......
Maltese	15	11	10	4	40	5	1	1	4	......	......	3	1	......
Moravian	3	8	5	7	23	3	1	7	......	......	......	......	......	......
Negro	19	163	6	7	195	3	......	......	8	......	......	5	2	1
Persian	......	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Polish	2,391	2,378	971	870	6,610	2,335	609	966	31	1	16	14	6	5
Portuguese	4	8	......	1	13	2	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......
Roumanian	147	135	51	50	383	143	44	45	1	......	2	......	2	4
Russian	357	230	81	97	765	342	86	109	4	2	8	5	......	......
Ruthenian	4,843	3,687	1,525	1,236	11,291	4,788	849	1,487	39	1	24	1	7	3
Scandinavian—														
Danish	1,585	671	236	193	2,685	1,380	99	182	49	3	11	87	17	10
Icelandic	5	1	......	......	6	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
Norwegian	1,337	596	190	133	2,256	1,079	51	117	136	9	21	71	12	12
Swedish	2,049	568	200	101	2,918	1,842	72	181	141	9	8	34	3	1
Serbian	207	110	36	22	375	206	42	19	1	1	2	......	......	......
Slovak	1,357	850	360	312	2,879	1,353	87	121	2	......	......	......	......	......
Spanish	9	8	6	3	26	6	1	5	1	......	......	......	......	......
Swiss	287	129	34	23	473	179	21	35	35	......	6	34	4	4
Syrian	15	28	11	7	61	9	......	3	2	......	......	1	1	2
Turkish	3	3	......	......	6	1	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	59,420	41,261	18,865	13,015	132,561	41,361	6,264	14,257	6,617	1,213	2,244	6,259	1,888	1,542

for Canada, at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Occupation										Destination										
Trading Class			Mining Class			Female Domestic Servants	Other Classes													
Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children		Males	Females	Children	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	12	13	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	6	2	....	....	....	3	11	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	4	2	3	....	1	22	12	92	77	16	2	....	185	270	149	45	15	14	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	16	....	....	2	....	....
1,130	571	295	233	52	82	3,107	649	2,855	2,412	1,297	563	7	5,251	14,460	4,426	1,705	2,448	2,110	10	1
538	189	95	15	2	7	1,860	154	637	700	109	131	14	2,030	5,815	791	386	560	323	....	....
725	429	202	164	30	33	3,320	369	1,703	2,009	178	479	17	3,165	10,337	1,731	716	940	1,076	1	....
67	26	22	46	4	6	206	33	200	230	30	104	5	325	1,323	562	118	404	134	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	14	2	22	7	2	....	....	5	278	1	1	4	5	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	37	....	184	182	13	....	....	49	306	253	9	53	88	....	....
1	1	....	....	....	....	46	....	80	94	....	....	....	46	98	192	33	60	5	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	1	....	....
17	3	1	....	....	....	121	19	78	96	10	12	3	142	576	507	264	188	53	....	....
1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	10	3	....	....	....	3	6	86	....	12	10	....	....
8	9	1	7	1	....	1,686	12	197	191	12	25	....	1,298	2,687	78	37	53	375	....	....
39	25	6	7	2	1	47	27	95	57	38	6	....	394	122	34	66	18	17	2	....
196	25	9	10	1	....	1,661	86	1,015	1,136	47	27	8	1,328	1,669	8,713	1,590	1,119	217	....	....
15	2	2	....	....	....	67	5	56	24	1	4	....	52	502	13	19	6	37	....	....
211	87	94	....	....	....	647	82	387	473	9	18	....	1,189	1,580	524	111	65	48	....	....
4	1	5	6	1	1	59	14	414	415	17	1	....	210	793	24	18	58	156	....	....
1	10	1	....	....	....	1	1	35	24	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	2	186	1	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	95	....	124	100	....	....	....	22	229	500	22	79	69	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	6	5	....	....	....	2	9	49	1	6	3	....	....
1	....	1	1	....	....	203	....	131	130	1	2	....	167	132	491	76	90	5	....	....
....	1	....	....	....	1	316	10	978	1,208	49	1	....	469	1,312	2,650	510	651	46	....	....
2	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	6	13	....	....	....	1	37	1	....	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	5	....	....	....	3	13	....	2	5	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	....	....	152	3	8	12	19	13	....	104	58	....	....	....	1	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	....	1	....	....	....	1,014	4	748	853	16	2	....	348	1,080	4,065	475	583	41	....	....
1	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	3	1	1	....	....	3	5	1	2	....	1	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	31	2	58	50	....	1	....	42	88	208	25	12	7	....	....
2	3	1	....	....	....	71	4	68	60	4	....	....	36	101	492	50	56	26	....	....
1	1	2	....	....	3	1,825	14	1,004	1,242	8	3	....	368	1,080	7,493	998	1,273	68	....	....
47	6	5	2	1	1	368	20	177	220	121	207	4	455	376	745	207	491	78	1	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....
16	8	....	17	....	....	356	18	160	173	10	19	3	201	152	570	465	400	435	1	....
9	2	....	2	....	....	378	21	104	111	17	9	....	315	571	863	206	238	699	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	46	37	....	....	....	16	100	225	16	14	4	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	253	1	510	551	13	....	....	343	611	1,462	130	264	56	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	6	4	....	....	....	9	4	3	2	....	8	....	....
26	5	....	....	....	....	66	13	33	12	....	....	3	192	102	118	24	19	15	....	....
1	3	....	....	....	....	8	2	16	13	5	....	....	20	16	5	9	2	4	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	1	....	....
3,085	1,414	745	513	94	137	18,114	1,585	12,274	12,955	2,043	1,629	64	18,808	46,933	38,045	8,347	10,193	6,482	16	1

TABLE 33.—Origin, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals,

—	Sex												Trade or		
	18 years and over		Under 18 years		Totals	Farming Class			Labouring Class			Mechanics		
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children
Albanian	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabian	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	10	3	1	2	16	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Belgian	44	34	9	5	92	17	10	4	7	4	.....	8	3	.....
Bohemian	42	20	11	8	81	25	4	7	1	.....	1	12	3	9
British—														
English	4,574	2,534	1,128	1,143	9,379	1,352	308	368	586	99	105	1,290	324	222
Irish	1,985	1,002	392	383	3,762	479	127	145	405	46	26	572	121	103
Scotch	1,803	944	475	416	3,638	396	118	155	252	42	50	641	137	95
Welsh	195	67	39	31	332	56	9	26	26	2	3	54	6	4
Bulgarian	6	2	1	1	10	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croatian	4	2	3	2	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4
Czech	5	6	1	2	14	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Dutch	357	182	87	77	703	124	31	53	42	5	7	96	16	15
Esthonian	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish	44	25	10	3	82	11	3	1	3	1	1	13	1	.....
French	1,408	1,086	983	942	4,419	370	119	221	326	67	94	388	105	67
German	1,898	1,037	448	425	3,808	639	187	262	255	41	27	471	101	70
Greek	29	6	6	7	48	.....	.....	.....	20	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew	319	169	72	60	620	5	3	6	40	5	4	73	17	11
Italian	138	48	27	23	236	10	.....	1	41	7	2	43	4	6
Jugo-Slav	17	11	4	3	35	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Lettish	4	2	2	.....	8	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	16	5	1	.....	22	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Magyar	51	35	6	7	99	15	5	3	9	.....	1	13	1	.....
Maltese	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegrin	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro	151	78	11	11	251	6	.....	.....	108	7	1	20	2	.....
North American Indian	7	10	1	4	22	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	2	.....
Polish	111	59	31	26	227	41	11	16	17	6	3	24	8	3
Portuguese	5	6	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Roumanian	18	12	13	19	62	7	6	17	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Russian	75	48	29	21	173	48	18	26	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....
Ruthenian	23	8	5	5	41	16	3	5	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Scandinavian—														
Danish	171	78	40	30	319	96	27	40	7	2	1	25	4	2
Icelandic	8	10	6	4	28	7	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Norwegian	564	269	174	142	1,149	394	95	183	35	9	6	78	13	10
Swedish	407	171	83	75	736	194	48	86	38	5	5	96	20	15
Serbian	21	2	4	2	29	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Slovak	21	14	8	3	46	13	3	7	2	3	3	3	.....	.....
Spanish	18	10	5	4	37	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	6	3	.....
Spanish American	.....	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss	66	33	10	8	117	18	5	6	11	1	.....	15	5	1
Syrian	19	16	8	8	51	1	1	1	4	.....	2	2	1	.....
Turkish	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	14,642	8,047	4,135	3,903	30,727	4,368	1,151	1,650	2,270	357	346	3,979	901	637

for Canada, from the United States for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Occupation										Destination											
Trading Class			Mining Class			Female Domestic Servants	Other Classes														
Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children		Males	Females	Children	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Not given
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6	1	2	1	..	..	3	5	13	8	1	1	...	9	47	8	22	1	3	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	..	..	...	2	13	2	...	...	...	3	26	5	16	21	10	...	...	...
804	322	142	46	6	5	130	496	1,345	1,429	147	398	15	1,033	4,907	278	416	1,091	1,085	9	...	...
314	129	46	28	3	..	78	187	498	455	38	82	13	397	1,828	108	274	673	325	24	...	...
309	122	80	22	3	3	86	183	436	508	52	54	16	298	1,699	131	268	653	456	10	1	...
35	13	8	7	..	..	5	17	32	29	3	...	...	18	147	11	14	89	50	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	..	..	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
52	17	14	2	1	..	8	41	104	75	3	11	...	53	260	45	79	155	92	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
5	1	1	3	..	..	3	9	16	10	...	1	...	5	48	...	11	9	7	1	...	...
191	92	52	6	2	1	106	127	595	1,490	29	274	18	2,638	879	53	153	268	105	2	...	...
302	143	79	26	3	..	88	205	474	435	17	12	...	219	1,633	177	570	873	297	5	4	1
6	1	3	...	..	..	...	3	3	7	...	...	...	6	40	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
151	47	32	...	..	..	2	50	95	79	6	1	...	191	344	37	11	13	17	...	...	...
23	7	8	1	..	..	1	20	29	33	4	...	...	35	167	3	3	12	12	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	..	..	3	4	6	7	1	...	...	...	29	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	..	..	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	12	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
8	2	...	...	..	..	3	6	24	9	...	...	...	7	58	3	11	11	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8	3	...	...	..	..	41	9	25	21	...	...	...	39	186	14	...	5	5	2	...	...
...	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	5	1	...	...	...
14	8	4	2	..	..	5	13	21	31	...	2	...	29	103	18	36	29	10	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	...
3	1	1	...	..	..	...	1	4	14	...	...	...	6	13	9	21	13	...	...	...	...
6	7	5	...	..	..	4	8	18	19	...	...	...	16	23	11	59	41	22	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	..	..	...	3	5	4	...	...	...	1	11	18	4	7	...	...	...	...
23	5	6	3	..	..	6	17	34	21	...	4	...	6	75	12	54	138	26	4	...	...
1	...	2	...	..	..	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	10	2	...	...	...
28	13	6	2	1	2	30	27	108	109	...	2	...	20	121	68	446	387	103	2	...	...
41	13	6	3	..	..	20	35	65	46	1	4	...	40	199	55	150	210	75	...	2	...
6	2	6	...	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	3	8	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	..	..	1	1	7	1	...	...	...	4	16	4	2	20	...	...	...	...
2	2	5	...	..	..	...	5	4	4	...	...	...	10	15	...	2	2	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	9	2	...	..	..	6	6	7	9	...	...	...	9	57	2	7	18	24	...	...	...
7	3	9	...	..	..	2	5	9	4	1	1	...	7	29	...	8	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,373	968	520	155	20	11	634	1,497	4,016	4,874	303	849	62	5,109	13,041	1,087	2,656	4,777	2,770	65	7	1

TABLE 34.—Origin, Sex, Occupation and Destination of total Immigrant

—	Sex				Totals	Trade or								
	18 years and over		Under 18 years			Farming Class			Labouring Class			Mechanics		
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Fmeales	Children	Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children
Albanian	21	3	3	.....	27	15	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabian	2	5	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	12	12	2	4	30	3	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Belgian	378	250	90	70	788	274	91	61	22	11	6	40	13	3
Bohemian	47	27	18	9	101	28	7	15	3	.....	1	12	3	9
British—														
English	18,423	11,780	7,089	4,365	41,657	8,452	1,604	5,176	2,987	623	919	3,626	1,165	994
Irish	6,672	4,244	1,742	1,263	13,921	3,030	451	1,273	1,307	160	234	1,099	237	195
Scotch	8,892	7,580	3,424	2,382	22,278	3,022	502	1,754	1,873	430	771	2,225	519	446
Welsh	1,597	738	626	376	3,337	1,036	173	583	147	29	69	209	50	55
Bulgarian	243	41	17	5	306	162	4	11	75	.....	3	1	1	1
Croatian	338	229	119	96	782	333	6	25	2	.....	2	2	1	4
Czech	138	164	80	66	448	133	32	50	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Dalmatian	2	1	2	2	7	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	1,109	631	401	317	2,458	782	263	496	58	8	14	138	28	22
East Indian	2	21	32	3	58	.....	1	1	.....	10	11	.....	.....	.....
Esthonian	68	41	3	7	119	65	9	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish	2,127	2,116	247	157	4,647	1,546	135	157	435	29	32	102	39	12
French	1,768	1,319	1,042	987	5,116	530	144	243	385	78	102	456	133	77
German	9,794	5,016	1,976	1,740	18,526	7,509	1,390	1,879	385	51	64	1,075	165	114
Greek	487	137	37	21	682	387	4	12	67	2	8	4	2	2
Hebrew	1,533	1,621	541	469	4,164	203	38	58	230	27	119	606	291	155
Italian	355	558	398	202	1,513	90	13	34	132	19	90	65	14	14
Japanese	70	83	29	12	194	34	6	2	34	27	12	.....	4	2
Jugo Slav	538	269	86	63	956	520	39	41	6	.....	1	5	1	.....
Lettish	33	29	10	6	78	32	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	419	392	89	86	986	396	48	42	9	2	.....	8	4	1
Magyar	2,672	1,590	746	779	5,787	2,617	263	298	16	1	9	15	2	.....
Maltese	16	11	10	4	41	5	1	1	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Montenegrin	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moravian	3	8	5	7	23	3	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro	170	241	17	18	446	9	.....	.....	116	7	1	25	4	1
North American Indian	7	10	1	4	22	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	2	.....
Persian	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Polish	2,502	2,437	1,002	896	6,837	2,376	620	982	48	7	19	38	14	8
Portuguese	9	14	.....	1	24	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Roumanian	165	147	64	69	445	150	50	62	6	.....	2	2	3	4
Russian	432	278	110	118	938	390	104	135	10	3	8	12	.....	.....
Ruthenian	4,866	3,695	1,530	1,241	11,332	4,804	852	1,492	42	1	24	2	7	3
Scandinavian—														
Danish	1,756	749	276	223	3,004	1,476	126	222	56	5	12	112	21	12
Icelandic	13	11	6	4	34	11	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Norwegian	1,901	865	364	275	3,405	1,473	146	300	171	18	27	149	25	22
Swedish	2,456	739	283	176	3,654	2,036	120	267	179	14	13	130	23	16
Serbian	228	112	40	24	404	209	42	19	6	1	2	5	.....	.....
Slovak	1,378	864	368	315	2,925	1,366	90	128	4	3	3	3	.....	.....
Spanish	27	18	11	7	63	8	1	5	4	1	.....	6	3	.....
Spanish American	.....	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss	353	162	44	31	590	197	26	41	46	1	6	49	9	5
Syrian	34	44	19	15	112	10	1	4	6	.....	2	3	2	2
Turkish	4	3	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	74,062	49,308	23,000	16,918	163,288	45,729	7,415	15,907	8,887	1,570	2,590	10,238	2,789	2,179

Arrivals for Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

Occupation										Destination											
Trading Class			Mining Class				Other Classes														
Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children	Females Domestic Servants	Males	Females	Children	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories	Not given
1							1	3					12	14	1						
2						2		3					4				3	2			
						2	5	9	5				3	25			2				
21	5	4	4		1	25	17	105	85	17	3		194	317	157	67	16	17			
1			1			2	2	15	2				3	28	21	16	21	12			
1,934	893	437	279	58	87	3,237	1,145	4,200	3,841	1,444	961	22	6,284	19,367	4,704	2,121	3,539	3,195	19	1	
852	318	141	43	5	7	1,938	341	1,135	1,155	147	213	27	2,427	7,643	899	660	1,233	648	24		
1,034	551	282	186	33	36	3,406	552	2,139	2,517	230	533	33	3,463	12,036	1,862	984	1,593	1,532	11	1	
102	39	30	53	4	6	211	50	232	259	33	104	5	343	1,470	573	132	493	184			
			1			14	4	22	7	2			5	279	3	8	4	5			
1				1	1	37		184	183	13			49	313	255	10	53	89			
1	3					47	1	82	95				46	107	192	35	62	6			
																6		1			
69	20	15	2	1		129	60	182	171	13	23	3	195	836	552	343	343	145	5		
1	1						1	9	23									58			
						22	2	10	3				3	6	86		14	10			
13	10	2	10	1		1,689	21	213	201	12	26		1,303	2,735	78	48	62	382	1		
230	117	58	13	4	2	153	154	690	1,547	67	280	18	3,032	1,001	87	219	286	122	4		
498	168	88	36	4		1,749	291	1,489	1,571	64	39	8	1,547	3,302	8,890	2,160	1,992	514	5	4	1
21	3	5				67	8	59	31	1	4		58	542	13	19	6	39			
362	134	126				649	132	482	552	15	19		1,380	1,924	561	122	78	65			
27	8	13	7	1	1	60	34	443	448	21	1		245	960	27	21	70	168			
1	10	1				1	1	35	24					4		1	2	186	1		
3	1					98	4	130	107	1			22	258	500	22	83	70			
1						16		7	5				2	9	49	1	14	3			
4	1	1	1			203	1	134	131	1	2		170	144	492	79	90	8			
8	3				1	319	16	1,002	1,217	49	1		476	1,370	2,653	521	662	55			
2						3	1	6	13				1	38	1		1				
													1				1				
						3		4	5				3	13		2	5				
8	4					193	12	33	33	19	13		143	244	14		5	6	2		
			1					7	4				4	12			5	1			
														1							
21	8	5	2			1,019	17	769	884	16	4		377	1,183	4,083	511	612	51			
1	2					4		7	1	1	2		5	7	2	2	1	4			
4	1	1				31	3	62	64		1		48	101	217	46	25	7			
8	10	6				75	12	86	79	4			52	124	503	109	97	48	1		
1	1	3			3	1,825	17	1,009	1,246	8	3		369	1,091	7,511	1,002	1,280	68			
70	11	11	5	1	1	374	37	211	241	121	211	4	461	451	757	261	629	104	5		
1		2				1	1	4	3						13	8	11	2			
44	21	6	19	1	2	386	45	268	282	10	21	3	221	273	638	911	787	538	3		
50	15	6	5			398	56	169	157	18	13		355	770	918	356	448	774		2	
6	2	6				21	2	46	37				16	117	226	16	17	12			
3						254	2	517	552	13			347	627	1,466	132	284	56			
2	2	5				1	7	10	8				19	19	3	4	2	16			
						1		1	2					4							
42	14	2				72	19	40	21			3	201	159	120	31	37	39			
8	6	9				10	7	25	17	6	1		27	45	5	17	2	9			
						1	1	2					1	5				1			
5,458	2,382	1,265	668	114	148	18,748	3,082	16,290	17,829	2,346	2,478	126	23,917	59,974	39,132	11,003	14,970	9,252	81	8	1

TABLE 35.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Occupation and Destination	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Farming class..	5,132	3	.....	.....	2	3	.....	54	144	97	362	3,367	9,164
Labouring class	202	.....	1	3	4	2	.....	16	73	65	88	169	623
Mechanics......	327	1	.....	1	2	.....	5	13	67	65	67	195	743
Trading and clerical classes	168	1	4	3	5	.....	1	15	58	69	50	101	475
Mining class....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	10	17	11	89
Female domestic servants..	528	8	16	19	21	9	14	55	160	133	239	616	1,818
Other classes...	435	9	9	18	1	2	6	76	360	221	206	376	1,719
Totals......	6,832	22	30	44	35	16	26	233	869	660	1,029	4,835	14,631
Nova Scotia....	31	9	2	7	1	2	5	2	12	5	1	32	109
New Brunswick	267	.....	6	2	4	6	4	12	16	15	14	37	383
Prince Edward Island........	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	11
Quebec.........	423	10	13	20	18	3	12	37	117	141	88	391	1,273
Ontario.........	1,536	2	8	13	12	4	5	91	408	309	319	1,104	3,811
Manitoba.......	3,283	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	20	48	25	250	2,272	5,901
Saskatchewan..	426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	65	56	137	445	1,152
Alberta.........	702	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	27	116	66	141	363	1,417
British Columbia ...	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	86	43	74	191	574
Totals....	6,832	22	30	44	35	16	26	233	869	660	1,029	4,835	14,631

TABLE 36.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Occupation and Destination at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Occupation and Destination	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Farming class.	9,076	3,033	2,471	1,724	1,096	476	289	221	436	240	433	4,606	24,101
Labouring class	413	104	109	76	114	82	50	118	163	78	202	344	1,853
Mechanics......	473	114	131	104	96	81	98	110	192	100	160	381	2,040
Trading and clerical classes	148	12	18	19	31	39	31	68	116	52	78	192	804
Mining class...	17	13	7	5	2	3	.....	1	7	1	6	27	89
Female domestic servants .	921	578	495	374	381	438	268	326	494	255	314	880	5,724
Other classes...	995	598	660	474	701	497	580	733	1,073	448	431	783	7,973
Totals......	12,043	4,452	3,891	2,776	2,421	1,616	1,316	1,577	2,481	1,174	1,624	7,213	42,584
Nova Scotia....	204	102	111	63	57	49	56	43	48	30	103	111	977
New Brunswick	194	57	23	29	34	8	8	4	10	6	3	66	442
Prince Edward Island........	2	11	2	1	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	25
Quebec.........	1,047	477	329	226	328	295	239	341	531	273	300	881	5,267
Ontario.........	2,530	755	633	443	670	586	478	731	1,172	454	709	1,649	10,810
Manitoba.......	6,014	2,226	1,943	1,418	713	303	190	118	212	138	185	3,459	16,919
Saskatchewan..	799	260	256	241	260	101	99	126	187	93	102	466	2,990
Alberta........	896	292	331	267	228	152	164	146	218	112	136	395	3,337
British Columbia....	357	272	263	88	128	118	82	68	102	68	84	183	1,813
Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Totals.....	12,043	4,452	3,891	2,776	2,421	1,616	1,316	1,577	2,481	1,174	1,624	7,213	42,584

TABLE 37.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Occupation and Destination	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Farming class	3,104	9,657	6,255	4,198	2,767	1,074	587	458	3				28,103
Labouring class	556	1,472	1,300	929	886	669	499	263		3		1	6,578
Mechanics	659	1,527	1,155	831	789	662	456	261	2	1		2	6,345
Trading and clerical classes	296	645	615	462	568	423	341	256	1		4	1	3,612
Mining class	69	109	110	78	61	44	41	18					530
Female domestic servants	678	1,927	1,768	1,389	1,280	1,294	1,030	731		1			10,098
Other classes	788	2,424	2,445	1,929	2,395	2,408	1,775	1,248	6	2		2	15,422
Totals	6,150	17,761	13,648	9,816	8,746	6,574	4,729	3,235	12	7	4	6	70,688
Nova Scotia	18	39	59	45	16	26	24	27					254
New Brunswick	51	291	222	68	32	32	12	16					724
Prince Edward Island		2	20		1	1		4					28
Quebec	923	2,331	2,004	1,405	1,651	1,368	1,003	642	3	3	4	4	11,341
Ontario	2,571	6,500	5,848	3,968	4,187	3,485	2,555	1,669	2	2		2	30,789
Manitoba	1,667	5,580	3,079	2,653	1,258	450	241	213	4	2			15,147
Saskatchewan	287	974	790	586	590	403	281	192					4,103
Alberta	461	1,387	1,072	711	612	437	329	280	3				5,292
British Columbia	172	657	543	379	399	372	280	196					2,998
Yukon Territory			11										11
Northwest Territories				1									1
Totals	6,150	17,761	13,648	9,816	8,746	6,574	4,729	3,235	12	7	4	6	70,688

TABLE 38.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Racial Origin, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Racial Origin	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Albanian									1			2	3
Arabian									1		3		4
Armenian									1		1	1	3
Belgian	55								7	3		34	99
British—													
English	1,757	10	13	11	9	3	7	55	216	175	183	1,002	3,441
Irish	598			1	1			21	57	49	67	200	994
Scotch	791		2	7	1			35	141	126	134	356	1,593
Welsh	291	2						1	10	8	5	24	341
Bulgarian												2	2
Croatian									7	8	4	2	21
Czech	6								2			14	22
Dutch	91								21	8	241	300	661
Esthonian	4											7	11
Finnish	31							9	39	20	35	41	175
French	23		1	1					3	5		27	60
German	608							8	48	45	113	723	1,545
Greek	20								19	5	4	3	51
Hebrew	19							7	23	25	25	38	137
Italian	19							1	13	13	5	27	78
Jugo-Slav	172								6	2	6	85	271
Lettish	1											2	3
Lithuanian	81								4	10	2	73	170
Magyar	635								54	50	29	465	1,233
Maltese										3			3
Negro	9	10	13	22	24	13	17	10	6	9	3	4	140
Polish	364							25	57	28	32	326	832
Portuguese			1	1			2						4
Roumanian	30								1	1	1	55	88

TABLE 38.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Racial Origin, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30—*Concluded*

Racial Origin	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Russian	63							7	6	8	10	99	193
Ruthenian	597							42	90	43	85	412	1,269
Scandinavian—													
Danish	128							7	4	3	12	64	218
Norwegian	28			1				1	11	3	4	44	92
Swedish	68							2	2	2	4	21	99
Serbian	18								2		1	13	34
Slovak	310							1	9	8	12	339	679
Swiss	15							1	3		1	27	47
Syrian									5		7	3	15
Totals	6,832	22	30	44	35	16	26	233	869	660	1,029	4,835	14,631

TABLE 39.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Racial Origin, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Racial Origin	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Albanian		1	4	5	1	2	2	2					17
Armenian			1		3			1					5
Belgian	47	61	44	25	25	23	29	18					272
Bohemian		1			10			1					12
British—													
English	2,061	6,345	4,205	2,815	2,842	1,887	1,355	836	5	2	4	2	22,359
Irish	670	1,965	1,590	811	925	707	529	356					7,553
Scotch	1,551	3,174	3,094	1,846	1,822	1,536	1,137	758	1	1		1	14,921
Welsh	129	745	483	326	244	182	75	76	1				2,261
Bulgarian	13	20	18	15	19	13	14	7					119
Croatian	30	61	33	36	35	27	32	32					286
Czech	2	67	69	12	20	27	29	9					235
Dutch	53	56	70	13	21	46	42	9					310
Esthonian	2	33	11	11	6	1	3	3				1	71
Finnish	34	275	228	207	238	191	142	84					1,399
French	24	46	82	61	67	70	41	26	1				418
German	219	1,008	819	921	528	488	252	213	3	1			4,452
Greek	16	50	40	35	50	39	35	23					288
Hebrew	19	76	79	175	110	111	135	69					774
Italian	6	65	37	21	24	57	29	18		1			258
Jugo-Slav	64	177	48	64	46	46	32	30					507
Lettish	7	4	5	10	8	3	1	2					40
Lithuanian	15	81	67	85	58	55	20	20					401
Magyar	332	715	489	302	356	259	152	173					2,778
Maltese		1	6	3	2	1	5	2					20
Moravian	1		2										3
Negro			1			1							2
Persian					1								1
Polish	132	677	598	624	320	172	161	122					2,806
Portuguese			1	4	1								6
Roumanian	1	55	40	22	43	14	8	14					197
Russian	48	85	76	113	67	35	14	8				1	447
Ruthenian	321	1,240	946	727	537	335	272	146					4,524
Scandinavian—													
Danish	125	214	81	116	62	35	36	21				1	691
Icelandic				1		1							2
Norwegian	52	105	69	61	52	47	19	22					427
Swedish	22	67	66	32	30	22	15	12	1				267
Serbian	15	33	28	5	10	9	11	12					123
Slovak	92	204	181	192	134	112	67	92					1,074
Spanish				4	1	2							7
Swiss	44	53	31	116	20	18	28	18		2			330
Syrian	2	1	5		8		7						23
Turkish	1		1										2
Totals	6,150	17,761	13,648	9,816	8,746	6,574	4,729	3,235	12	7	4	6	70,688

Table 40.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants, by Racial Origin, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Racial Origin	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Albanian	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3	......	5
Arabian	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	1	......	......	3
Armenian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	2
Belgian	119	32	58	7	14	4	21	7	5	5	5	44	321
Bohemian	......	......	8	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8
British—													
English	2,058	248	130	45	45	33	36	152	204	125	346	924	4,346
Irish	762	67	40	15	9	5	8	48	90	37	84	302	1,467
Scotch	807	36	2	9	2	2	2	93	223	63	136	411	1,786
Welsh	260	23	......	7	7	1	7	4	11	3	7	42	372
Bulgarian	15	12	7	16	6	18	5	10	16	14	11	30	160
Croatian	135	42	20	27	25	15	19	14	32	14	16	100	459
Czech	44	13	33	9	8	......	11	32	7	2	3	13	175
Dutch	277	113	21	27	29	3	33	......	14	......	45	175	737
Esthonian	13	2	......	1	2	......	......	1	2	......	1	10	32
Finnish	382	335	318	189	362	343	158	138	249	84	78	190	2,826
French	46	14	6	1	8	12	5	2	11	7	6	32	150
German	2,280	1,045	845	1,148	495	68	262	212	233	155	112	1,738	8,593
Greek	36	7	4	7	6	15	3	15	35	17	47	60	252
Hebrew	180	85	197	119	169	272	188	192	380	193	220	324	2,519
Italian	28	2	2	......	......	......	7	3	23	6	12	29	112
Jugo-Slav	51	7	6	8	3	1	6	3	5	4	2	39	135
Lettish	2	5	4	1	4	......	3	3	2	......	1	2	27
Lithuanian	99	18	27	12	31	39	22	29	38	9	17	50	391
Magyar	496	128	65	45	70	29	53	123	176	81	75	329	1,670
Maltese	1	......	1	......	10	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	13
Moravian	......	......	7	......	7	......	3	......	......	......	......	3	20
Negro	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1
Polish	496	327	379	217	298	181	113	103	159	80	112	454	2,919
Roumanian	31	5	4	6	......	2	......	10	11	5	3	6	83
Russian	12	1	9	13	14	11	......	3	9	8	7	19	106
Ruthenian	1,210	646	887	378	330	244	108	188	295	133	140	919	5,478
Scandinavian—													
Danish	726	256	130	71	113	58	54	41	15	24	44	228	1,760
Icelandic	3	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	4
Norwegian	335	333	256	107	133	128	76	43	15	26	21	220	1,693
Swedish	720	506	370	198	157	117	66	61	77	41	32	192	2,537
Serbian	71	19	12	23	15	1	3	17	9	2	4	38	214
Slovak	313	117	42	63	45	11	41	29	129	28	27	273	1,118
Spanish	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3
Swiss	32	7	1	3	2	......	2	......	3	4	6	15	75
Syrian	......	......	......	3	1	......	......	1	......	2	......	1	8
Turkish	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	4
Totals	12,043	4,452	3,891	2,776	2,421	1,616	1,316	1,577	2,481	1,174	1,624	7,213	42,584

TABLE 41.—Statement of Immigration, showing Racial Origin, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Racial Origin	Occupation								Destination								
	Totals	Farming Class	Labouring Class	Mechanics	Trading and Clerical Classes	Mining Class	Female Domestic Servants	Other Classes	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Albanian	3	1	1					1				3					
Arabian	4		2				1	1				1				3	
Armenian	3	1					1	1					3				
Belgian	99	70	4	3	3		1	18	2			14	32	36	7	6	2
British—																	
English	3,441	1,868	243	347	204	47	291	441	45	155	1	475	1,413	448	207	445	252
Irish	994	505	89	79	72	4	156	89	9	34	5	119	558	61	49	125	34
Scotch	1,593	656	136	172	116	23	232	258	9	117		190	703	273	99	101	101
Welsh	341	226	17	31	16	7	25	19		52		23	127	41	25	61	12
Bulgarian	2	2											2				
Croatian	21	6	1				2	12				1	8		1	2	9
Czech	22	14					1	7					3	14	1	4	
Dutch	661	553	5	1	3		81	18			3	4	99	307	164	81	3
Esthonian	11	8					3							10			1
Finnish	175	71	30	14			38	22				41	92		1	8	33
French	60	34	6	8	5	2	2	3	2	1		23	7	3	22	2	
German	1,545	1,108	23	28	24	4	245	113	6			94	145	950	196	118	36
Greek	51	38	2		2		5	4		1		1	42				7
Hebrew	137	16	5	29	17		29	41	2	5		17	89	1	11	8	4
Italian	78	3	27	7	1	2	8	30				12	50	1		4	11
Jugo-Slav	271	204					24	43				9	46	172	2	28	14
Lettish	3	2					1							2		1	
Lithuanian	170	129	1				22	18				9	2	130	13	15	1
Magyar	1,233	1,007	1	1			67	157	3			43	79	925	88	93	2
Maltese	3						2	1					3				
Negro	140	2	7	4			110	17	19	13		73	34				1
Polish	832	592	2		2		152	84				20	88	651	37	33	3
Portuguese	4			1	1		2		1			3					
Roumanian	88	67	1				9	11					9	72	1	3	3
Russian	193	158	1				12	22				5	14	129	28	10	7
Ruthenian	1,269	881	3	4			200	181	1			14	80	939	98	128	9

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Scandinavian—																
Danish	218	173	2	6	4	.....	13	20	3	5	.....	21	23	62	27	74	3
Norwegian	92	64	2	2	.....	.....	8	16	.....	.....	.....	12	5	18	33	13	11
Swedish	99	73	8	.....	3	.....	10	5	7	.....	.....	14	4	58	3	9	4
Serbian	34	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	31	.....	1	.....
Slovak	679	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	53	.....	.....	.....	10	37	561	25	38	8
Swiss	47	35	2	5	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	17	11	6	7	1	3
Syrian	15	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	7	2	.....
Totals	14,631	9,164	623	743	475	89	1,818	1,719	109	383	11	1,273	3,811	5,901	1,152	1,417	574

TABLE 42.—Statement of Immigration, showing Racial Origin by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Racial Origin	Totals	Occupation							Destination										
		Farming Class	Labouring Class	Mechanics	Trading and Clerical Classes	Mining Class	Female Domestic Servants	Other Classes	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory
Albanian	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabian	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian	321	203	8	13	4	2	9	82	12	.....	.....	60	154	69	19	3	4	.....
Bohemian	8	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	2	.....
British—																		
English	4,346	2,502	419	347	188	36	311	543	542	77	3	546	1,377	1,049	284	296	172	.....
Irish	1,467	798	167	74	77	3	208	140	77	33	1	293	725	191	65	47	35	.....
Scotch	1,786	594	291	189	94	14	280	324	75	40	5	289	923	223	84	67	80	.....
Welsh	372	246	29	32	12	3	17	33	24	31	5	13	114	127	8	45	5	.....
Bulgarian	160	107	39	.....	.....	.....	3	11	2	.....	.....	2	155	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Croatian	459	282	2	.....	.....	.....	21	154	10	.....	.....	23	107	225	3	29	62	.....
Czech	175	81	1	.....	1	.....	23	69	.....	.....	.....	24	40	73	13	25	.....	.....
Dutch	737	585	1	25	5	.....	27	94	10	7	.....	95	316	155	50	76	28	.....
Esthonian	32	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	27	.....	1	1	.....
Finnish	2,826	1,160	193	40	4	4	1,150	275	12	25	.....	740	1,767	53	21	24	184	.....
French	150	62	15	19	8	4	5	37	9	.....	.....	70	21	12	29	3	4	2
German	8,593	5,975	84	425	101	6	799	1,203	26	20	4	709	799	5,544	762	612	117	.....
Greek	252	188	15	1	7	.....	24	17	.....	.....	.....	20	220	4	6	.....	2	.....
Hebrew	2,519	199	243	680	255	.....	476	666	4	7	.....	797	1,097	464	79	43	28	.....
Italian	112	46	12	3	.....		10	41	4	.....	.....	26	55	.....	1	19	7	.....
Jugo-Slav	135	102	.....	1	.....	.....	9	23	.....	.....	.....	1	29	89	2	2	12	.....
Lettish	27	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	1	3	20	.....	.....	3	.....
Lithuanian	391	161	2	4	.....	1	72	151	.....	1	.....	97	90	140	21	42	.....	.....
Magyar	1,670	806	6	.....	.....	1	84	773	26	.....	.....	186	444	692	158	161	3	.....
Maltese	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moravian	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Negro	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	2,919	1,606	26	14	2	.....	407	864	10	.....	.....	208	565	1,652	194	280	10	.....
Roumanian	83	32	.....	6	.....	.....	10	35	.....	.....	.....	19	21	28	9	2	4	.....

Russian	106	48	4	2	......	......	13	39	1	......	......	8	36	39	7	13	2	......
Ruthenian	5,478	3,548	37	6	3	3	759	1,122	7	......	......	230	547	3,644	412	620	18	......
Scandinavian—																		
Danish	1,760	1,114	35	64	31	1	252	263	95	176	4	248	215	535	144	292	50	1
Icelandic	4	2	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	1	......	......
Norwegian	1,693	938	105	63	9	10	294	274	10	16	3	90	96	435	378	312	352	1
Swedish	2,537	1,857	108	24	1	1	344	202	9	9	......	235	527	733	188	213	623	......
Serbian	214	166	......	......	......	......	2	46	......	......	......	13	59	131	2	8	1	......
Slovak	1,118	586	......	......	......	......	87	445	10	......	......	176	262	538	42	87	3	......
Spanish	3	2	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	2	......	......	......	......
Swiss	75	46	6	6	2	......	10	5	......	......	......	36	5	17	6	10	1	......
Syrian	8	1	......	......	......	......	2	5	2	......	......	3	3	......	......	......	......	......
Turkish	4	......	2	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	42,584	24,101	1,853	2,040	804	89	5,724	7,973	977	442	25	5,267	10,810	16,919	2,990	3,337	1,813	4

Table 43.—Statement of Immigration, showing Racial Origin, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Racial Origin	Occupation								Destination										
	Totals	Farming Class	Labouring Class	Mechanics	Trading and Clerical Classes	Mining Class	Female Domestic Servants	Other Classes	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Territory	Northwest Territories
Albanian	17	12	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian	272	120	15	29	14	2	12	80	2	2	.....	109	82	44	19	6	8	.....	.....
Bohemian	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British—																			
English	22,359	8,681	2,472	2,880	1,422	262	2,259	4,383	82	269	3	3,830	11,154	2,904	1,193	1,657	1,256	10	1
Irish	7,553	2,677	938	560	645	16	1,488	1,229	15	63	8	1,586	4,505	534	266	386	190	.....	.....
Scotch	14,921	3,309	2,214	1,898	1,103	183	2,795	3,419	64	316	12	2,632	8,655	1,224	520	748	749	1	.....
Welsh	2,261	1,224	150	185	86	45	162	409	5	21	.....	278	1,079	394	85	294	105	.....	.....
Bulgarian	119	59	32	3	.....	.....	9	16	.....	.....	.....	2	107	1	.....	4	5	.....	.....
Croatian	286	74	.....	.....	.....	1	14	197	3	.....	.....	25	186	28	5	22	17	.....	.....
Czech	235	115	1	.....	.....	.....	22	97	.....	.....	.....	20	55	105	19	31	5	.....	.....
Dutch	310	177	13	33	11	.....	12	64	.....	5	.....	36	143	42	40	31	13	.....	.....
Esthonian	71	46	1	.....	.....	.....	16	8	.....	.....	.....	2	4	49	.....	11	5	.....	.....
Finnish	1,399	560	246	65	6	3	425	94	.....	.....	.....	468	718	22	14	21	156	.....	.....
French	418	108	44	70	48	4	24	120	4	.....	.....	271	85	19	15	13	11	.....	.....
German	4,452	2,567	65	245	95	1	607	872	15	7	4	493	675	2,212	614	381	51	.....	.....
Greek	288	175	28	6	5	.....	34	40	1	2	.....	21	222	9	10	5	18	.....	.....
Hebrew	774	49	72	224	94	.....	125	210	2	5	.....	311	354	56	20	14	12	.....	.....
Italian	258	56	68	15	1	2	24	92	3	1	.....	44	139	13	13	28	17	.....	.....
Jugo-Slav	507	291	4	.....	.....	.....	62	150	.....	.....	.....	12	148	239	18	47	43	.....	.....
Lettish	40	26	.....	.....	1	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	1	6	27	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian	401	191	5	4	2	.....	107	92	1	1	.....	59	40	221	42	33	4	.....	.....
Magyar	2,778	1,339	8	2	1	.....	165	1,263	19	1	.....	240	783	1,033	264	397	41	.....	.....
Maltese	20	6	3	2	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Moravian	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Negro	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persian	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish	2,806	1,701	18	11	3	.....	448	625	6	2	.....	113	412	1,757	239	250	27	.....	.....
Portuguese	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian	197	126	2	.....	1	.....	10	58	.....	1	.....	17	50	108	15	6	.....	.....	.....

Russian	447	321	4	3	6	.....	45	68	3	.....	.....	22	50	321	12	27	12	.....	.....
Ruthenian	4,524	2,689	24	1	1	.....	863	946	.....	3	.....	124	448	2,910	486	512	41	.....	.....
Scandinavian—																			
Danish	691	365	24	43	21	3	102	133	23	24	.....	180	136	147	36	124	21	.....	.....
Icelandic	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	427	236	46	22	8	7	53	55	.....	1	.....	69	48	117	52	70	70	.....	.....
Swedish	267	159	40	11	7	1	23	26	1	.....	.....	61	39	72	15	16	63	.....	.....
Serbian	123	74	4	.....	.....	.....	11	34	.....	.....	.....	1	38	63	13	5	3	.....	.....
Slovak	1,074	404	2	.....	1	.....	110	557	3	.....	.....	157	308	363	60	138	45	.....	.....
Spanish	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss	330	148	32	28	23	.....	53	46	.....	.....	1	132	75	95	10	8	9	.....	.....
Syrian	23	1	.....	3	4	.....	4	11	2	.....	.....	9	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals	70,688	28,103	6,578	6,345	3,612	530	10,098	15,422	254	724	28	11,341	30,789	15,147	4,103	5,292	2,998	11	1

TABLE 44.—Admissions and Rejections, by Divisions, for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

—	Ocean Ports		International Boundary Ports		Ocean Ports and International Boundary Ports	
	Admissions	Rejections	Admissions	Rejections	Admissions	Rejections
Eastern Division—						
Quebec	70,688	115				
Halifax	42,584	65				
St. John	14,631	31				
North Sydney	1,176	15				
Montreal	516	39				
Sydney	17					
New York	1,607	14				
Boston	23					
International Boundary Ports			19,805	23,328		
Totals	131,242	279	19,805	23,328	151,047	23,607
Western Division—						
International Boundary Ports			8,052	621	8,052	621
Pacific Division—						
Vancouver	1,038	19				
Victoria	229	23				
International Boundary Ports			2,870	769		
Totals	1,267	42	2,870	769	4,137	811
Other Ocean Ports	52				52	
Grand totals	132,561	321	30,727	24,718	163,288	25,039

TABLE 45.—Rejections, at Ocean Ports, by Causes and Nationalities, from 1902-03 to 1929-30

—	Fiscal Years																	
	1902-03 to 1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	Totals
By Causes																			
Medical causes	4,162	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	5,815
Civil causes	5,094	1,429	679	129	144	59	51	641	854	1,023	595	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	14,052
Totals	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	19,867
By Nationalities																			
British	1,240	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	193	153	98	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	3,386
American	175	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	11	7	4	6	11	....	5	2	3	8	344
Other countries	7,841	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	749	923	530	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	16,137
Totals	9,256	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992	1,031	266	689	319	360	321	19,867

TABLE 46.—Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from 1902-03 to 1929-30

—	Fiscal Years																	
	1902-03 to 1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	Totals
By Causes																			
Medical causes	2,296	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	8,227
Public charges	2,853	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	236	950	679	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	12,528
Criminality	1,083	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	8,461
Other civil causes	530	163	128	68	60	84	35	22	52	105	76	93	58	189	149	257	194	107	2,370
Accompanying deported persons	145	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	52	78	145	158	165	254	235	559	2,001
Totals	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	33,587
By Nationalities																			
British	4,358	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	18,766
American	1,066	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	616	725	520	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	7,870
Other countries	1,483	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	6,951
Totals	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	33,587
By Provinces																			
Maritime Provinces	147	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	52	74	54	38	32	43	48	48	70	93	928
Quebec	1,589	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	174	297	277	301	206	233	233	240	255	480	5,734
Ontario	2,896	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	375	895	587	547	675	620	581	646	600	1,115	11,923
Manitoba	1,783	334	199	143	40	59	21	40	66	228	180	802	242	195	177	279	403	1,296	10,748
Saskatchewan		59	85	96	54	37	31	30	52	115	132	110	115	113	118	197	173	277	
Alberta		164	224	114	34	30	19	57	88	173	138	102	134	178	169	260	187	396	
British Columbia	491	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	237	264	264	206	282	334	259	216	276	306	4,246
Yukon Territory	1	....	3	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Totals	6,907	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	33,587

TABLE 47.—Immigration, from the United States, showing Racial Origin, Sex for the Fiscal

Racial Origin	Nova Scotia				New Brunswick				Prince Edward Island				Quebec				Ontario			
	18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Albanian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Arabian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Armenian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	3	1	2
Belgian	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	1	....	26	13	3	5
Bohemian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	9	11	5	1
British—																				
English	37	37	40	33	134	105	76	83	6	1	5	3	482	294	128	129	2,510	1,297	535	565
Irish	11	10	11	6	30	20	17	15	4	3	3	3	181	118	46	52	988	491	169	180
Scotch	14	9	19	10	16	13	11	14	4	3	4	5	159	77	23	39	859	452	195	193
Welsh	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	6	....	2	87	33	18	9
Bulgarian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Croatian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	1
Czech	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	2
Dutch	1	....	1	1	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	8	7	7	145	75	23	17
Esthonian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Finnish	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	21	20	5	2
French	1	7	14	7	70	57	76	71	1	1	13	3	680	590	691	677	402	263	103	111
German	5	4	6	2	9	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	126	59	19	15	856	476	149	152
Greek	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	....	24	5	4	7
Hebrew	5	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	97	50	19	25	177	97	45	25
Italian	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	7	....	1	92	32	23	20
Jugo-Slav	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	10	4	3
Lettish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lithuanian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	8	3	1	....
Magyar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	29	24	2	3
Maltese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Montenegrin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Negro	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	13	1	1	111	55	8	12
North American Indian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1		1	3	6		3
Polish	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	9	3	3	55	26	12	10
Portuguese	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Roumanian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	2	3	3	5
Russian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	4	....		8	4	2	....
Ruthenian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	3	3	....
Scandinavian—																				
Danish	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	39	17	8	11
Icelandic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norwegian	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	3	1	2	61	32	14	14
Swedish	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	22	8	6	4	110	54	17	18
Serbian	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	2	2	....
Slovak	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	6	7	2	1
Spanish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	1	10	5	....	....
Spanish American	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1
Swiss	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	1	33	16	4	4
Syrian	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	....	12	9	4	4
Turkish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Totals	77	73	92	61	278	204	183	184	15	8	25	14	1,929	1,269	950	961	6,731	3,556	1,371	1,383

and Age, 18 years and over and under 18 years, by Province of Destination, Year 1929-30

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Yukon Territory				Northwest Territories				Not given			
18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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2	3	3	...	7	12	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	1	9	4	2	1	15	4	2	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	70	35	37	229	105	38	44	572	284	123	112	460	331	148	146	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	30	10	14	152	69	28	25	394	150	74	55	149	105	34	37	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	37	13	16	128	66	48	26	339	144	105	65	211	138	56	51	7	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	2	2	1	8	2	1	3	51	11	15	12	32	11	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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16	11	10	8	35	19	15	10	81	44	18	12	37	22	12	21	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	...	3	1	5	3	1	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	8	11	9	71	39	23	20	109	68	42	49	48	31	10	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	48	29	18	281	116	81	92	397	227	125	124	134	92	39	32	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	7	5	5	5	4	1	1	4	5	1	3	10	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	7	2	2	1	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	8	3	...	...	6	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	5	4	1	13	7	8	8	16	5	4	4	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	3	4	4	4	5	8	6	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	2	...	21	16	10	12	21	10	7	3	5	8	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	5	1	3	1	...	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1	...	...	24	10	12	8	72	39	16	11	17	8	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	2	2	3	3	...	...	2	3	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	22	8	9	215	101	69	61	194	78	67	48	48	31	15	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	12	6	2	90	22	16	22	113	51	19	27	34	20	18	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	9	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	12	3	2	1	10	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
535	274	146	132	1,327	612	368	349	2,455	1,151	638	533	1,237	832	359	342	53	6	3	3	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE 48.—Immigration, via Ocean Ports, showing Racial Origin, Sex and Age Year,

Racial Origin	Nova Scotia				New Brunswick				Prince Edward Island				Quebec				Ontario			
	18 yrs. and over		Under 18 yrs.		18 yrs. and over		Under 18 yrs.		18 yrs. and over		Under 18 yrs.		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Albanian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	...	11	...	2	...
Arabian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Armenian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	8	1	1
Belgian	7	6	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	52	13	14	102	94	39	35
Bohemian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
British—																				
English	612	317	182	186	191	119	141	112	4	3	...	...	2,120	1,290	1,398	433	5,761	4,426	2,547	1,726
Irish	53	28	20	8	50	18	39	24	9	2	1	2	1,060	555	251	164	2,549	1,931	737	598
Scotch	61	56	31	30	98	86	208	87	4	4	4	5	1,195	1,043	555	372	3,614	3,772	1,628	1,323
Welsh	10	8	8	4	22	23	32	27	5	...	...	...	125	67	92	41	610	299	243	171
Bulgarian	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	234	27	13	4
Croatian	3	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22	11	10	31	135	71	69
Czech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	23	7	11	8	42	25	23
Dalmatian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch	4	3	2	1	5	1	2	4	1	1	...	1	82	30	17	13	246	132	111	87
East Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esthonian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	4	...	...
Finnish	7	4	...	1	14	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	598	603	45	52	1,115	1,224	155	193
French	15	15	4	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	212	125	28	29	59	40	16	6
German	26	11	7	3	13	8	1	5	3	4	...	1	751	368	111	98	658	552	220	239
Greek	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	27	3	5	397	62	23	20
Hebrew	6	3	...	...	6	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	421	450	158	160	536	600	236	208
Italian	3	8	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	80	56	24	129	303	236	125
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Jugo-Slav	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	1	3	46	101	46	36
Lettish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	4	1	1
Lithuanian	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	95	26	22	17	64	25	26
Magyar	8	17	12	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	192	87	116	147	559	297	309
Maltese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	9	10	5
Moravian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	5	2	5
Negro	4	11	3	1	4	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	87	1	8	2	53	...	3
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Polish	2	9	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	73	156	52	67	171	513	197	199
Portuguese	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	1
Roumanian	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	23	8	4	4	41	21	22
Russian	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	3	3	18	48	18	17
Ruthenian	4	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	73	178	55	62	190	487	211	192
Scandinavian—																				
Danish	54	28	22	17	130	34	22	21	2	1	1	...	262	154	24	15	170	122	44	40
Icelandic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norwegian	5	4	1	...	8	4	3	4	2	1	...	...	105	74	11	11	86	46	13	7
Swedish	11	3	3	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	79	16	8	342	145	55	29
Serbian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	42	28	18	12
Slovak	3	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	169	77	67	78	277	133	123
Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	1	2	...	1
Swiss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	127	53	7	5	66	32	4	...
Syrian	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	4	4	4	8	1	3
Turkish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Totals	903	552	307	281	555	329	458	287	33	16	6	9	7,784	6,060	3,129	1,835	17,467	16,208	7,399	5,859

18 years and over and under 18 years, by Province of Destination, for the Fiscal 1929-30

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Yukon Territory				Northwest Territories			
18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 yrs. and over		Under 18 yrs.		18 yrs. and over		Under 18 yrs.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	31	14	10	17	17	7	4	3	7	2	3	4	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,939	624	546	317	566	552	367	220	802	704	509	403	843	766	271	230	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
472	156	87	76	159	132	60	35	197	143	122	98	138	102	33	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,135	318	149	129	266	271	87	92	317	327	132	164	398	370	155	153	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
403	56	57	46	39	30	33	16	137	96	100	71	51	44	22	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
244	4	3	2	6	...	3	...	24	17	8	4	20	42	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	53	22	20	5	13	11	4	18	19	13	10	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223	121	92	71	84	68	58	54	86	54	24	24	21	17	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	25	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	1	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	12	4	2	16	13	3	5	34	13	4	2	239	97	26	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	8	4	2	34	20	3	9	8	9	1	...	7	9	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,410	1,982	689	632	557	489	290	254	398	373	184	164	80	85	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	3	1	...	9	6	4	...	4	1	...	1	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
168	263	41	52	33	46	15	17	20	24	8	13	24	13	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	10	9	2	...	6	7	5	9	29	14	6	23	57	47	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	68	77	29	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
397	86	9	8	8	9	2	3	40	17	14	8	20	32	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	13	7	6	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
318	135	15	23	21	39	9	7	21	39	12	18	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,077	339	117	117	138	176	97	99	168	219	121	143	9	15	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,861	1,192	543	469	133	203	68	71	140	231	99	113	11	15	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	49	15	21	6	11	5	3	5	6	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	114	46	52	16	16	7	11	25	18	4	9	3	12	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,988	1,905	839	761	254	408	192	144	320	534	216	203	13	34	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
609	95	21	20	99	52	36	20	225	138	60	68	33	34	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
424	105	19	22	261	113	54	37	211	112	41	36	234	117	48	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
745	61	32	25	127	42	20	17	153	41	18	26	453	158	56	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
157	57	5	6	3	8	5	...	3	7	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,144	221	50	47	32	47	23	28	63	91	60	50	7	24	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	22	20	18	15	6	1	2	9	7	1	2	9	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	2	...	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,550	8,068	3,467	2,960	2,911	2,802	1,472	1,162	3,452	3,323	1,773	1,645	2,748	2,188	854	692	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION, A. L. JOLLIFFE

The head tax of $50 imposed upon Chinese in 1885, which was increased to $100 on January, 1901, and to $500 on January 1, 1904, was abolished under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act, 1923. Under the provisions of the present Act the entry to Canada of persons of Chinese origin, or descent, is confined to members of the following classes:—

(*a*) Members of the diplomatic corps, or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;

(*b*) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese race or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;

(*c*) (1) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the minister may prescribe; (2) Students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.

During the fiscal year 1929-30 no Chinese immigrants were admitted to Canada. One student coming to attend a Canadian university, who will return to China when his studies have been completed, was admitted as a non-immigrant. Three Chinese were deported during this period under various provisions of the Act.

Permits were issued under section 9 authorizing the temporary admission, for periods up to one year, of 80 Chinese, consisting mainly of actors and actresses under contract to appear in the different Chinese theatres, amahs, and servants of tourists, missionaries, students and teachers. Of this number, 48 have left Canada within the year. In the case of actors, amahs, servants and teachers, cash or guarantee bonds are required by the department, guaranteeing that they will engage in no other wage earning occupation and that they will leave Canada within the period of their permit.

Five thousand six hundred and eighty-two Chinese registered out during the present year, as provided for in sections 23 and 25 in the case of Chinese leaving Canada with the declared intention of returning. This registration, for which a $2 fee is charged, entitles the registrant to re-entry within two years. The number of Chinese registered out who have allowed their registrations to lapse, thereby forfeiting the right of readmission, is increasing.

During the fiscal year under review administrative fines were collected in eleven cases under section 19, and in three cases under section 31 of the Chinese Immigration Act. During this period the tax provided in section 27 of the Act was paid by seven Chinese and a bond of $1,000 was also estreated.

For the purpose of comparison the following table relating to Chinese Immigration is given:—

—	Exemptions	Paying tax	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt	Registered for leave	Total Revenue
1912–13	367	7,078	4·93	3,742	$ 3,549,242
1913–14	238	5,274	4·32	4,143	2,644,593
1914–15	103	1,155	8·19	4,373	588,124
1915–16	68	20	77·27	4,064	19,389
1916–17	121	272	30·79	3,312	140,487
1917–18	119	650	15·47	2,907	336,757
1918–19	267	4,066	6·16	3,244	2,609,669
1919–20	181	363	33·27	5,529	538,479
1920–21	1,550	885	63.56	6,807	474,332
1921–22	287	1,459	16.44	7,532	743,032
1922–23	59	652	8·30	6,682	434,557
1923–24	49	625	7·27	5,661	334,039
1924–25				5,992	308,659
1925–26				3,947	25,969
1926–27				5,987	14,844
1927–28	1	2	33·33	5,087	25,679
1928–29	1		100·00	5,480	30,795
1929–30				5,682	30,799
Totals	3,411	22,501	13·16	90,171	$ 12,849,445

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF COLONIZATION, W. R. LITTLE

British Immigration

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT

Assisted Passage Agreements.

The Assisted Passage Agreement of January 1, 1929, a summary of which appeared in the report of the last fiscal year, expired on December 31, 1929, being replaced by a similar Agreement dated December 28, 1929. The rates payable by assisted migrants remained the same as provided by the previous Agreement.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, five distinct classes of British migrants were eligible for passage assistance on nomination either by British Subjects resident in Canada or the accredited representatives of the Department. The groups or classes of migrants thus eligible were as follows:—

1. Families for settlement under approved farm settlement schemes, such as the New Brunswick Land Settlement Scheme;
2. Families for placement in farm employment either under direct nomination from Canada or under placement arrangements of the department, provincial governments, or organizations approved by the department;
3. Wives and dependent children under 17 under the scheme for the Re-Union of Families. No applications under this scheme were accepted, however, after the close of the calendar year 1929.
4. Houseworkers;
5. Juvenile migrants.

Families for Farm Settlement.

Five hundred and twenty-two families, comprising a total of 2,908 souls, arrived during the fiscal year under approved farm settlement schemes. This total included 306 under the 3,000 Family Scheme which was concluded during the year. During the same period 96 families were settled under the New Brunswick Family Settlement Scheme and 120 families under the Scheme of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hudson's Bay Oversea Settlement Limited.

Families for Placement in Farm Employment.

Three hundred and sixty-nine families came to Canada under direct nomination by British subjects resident in Canada who offered them farm employment under conditions inspected and approved by the department.

Seven hundred and eighty-six families received assisted passages on the nomination of the overseas representatives of the department and came to Canada for farm placement.

Under the Family Re-Union Scheme 380 wives (accompanied by their children under 17 years of age) were enabled to join their husbands in Canada.

Juvenile Immigration.

The scheme of provincial reception and distributing farms for British boys has been explained in previous reports. The movement under this scheme continued during the year, a total of 2,309 boys having been brought forward under the various agreements. Particulars of the movement of juveniles under the auspices of approved societies will be found in the report of the Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration.

Empire Settlement Statistics.

A statistical statement of Empire Settlement migration is embodied in the report of the Acting Director of European Emigration.

Agricultural Trainees.

Almost the whole movement of agricultural trainees took place in the early months of the fiscal year when 3,257 young men, after receiving instruction at Government training farms in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, proceeded to Canada and were placed in farm employment. About 50 per cent of the total were placed in the province of Ontario under the supervision of Mr. George A. Elliott, Provincial Director of Colonization, Toronto, and the balance, with the exception of small groups placed in the Eastern Townships of the province of Quebec through the Eastern Townships Immigration Society, and in Prince Edward Island by the provincial authorities, were placed in the Prairie Provinces under the direction of the Division Commissioner of the Department at Winnipeg, assisted by the Field Organization of the Land Settlement Branch.

These trainees were not Empire Settlement passengers and no contribution was made by Canada towards their transportation.

THE UNITED STATES FIELD

The office at Indianapolis was closed and the agent transferred to our Information Bureau in Chicago. The area formerly covered by the Canadian Government Information Bureau at Indianapolis will now be under the jurisdiction of the agent at Chicago.

Canadian agricultural products were displayed at fifty-one exhibitions. It is estimated that the attendance at these exhibitions was approximately 6,500,000.

Monthly reports received from our various offices show that many of the settlers from the United States had substantial capital and were experienced agriculturists.

STATISTICS compiled from the Monthly Reports received from each Canadian Government Information Bureau in the United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929.

Agency	Number of enquiries	Settlers reported by agent		No. Car-loads	Good prospects outstanding
		Family heads	Souls		
Fargo	4,114	1,751	2,673	171	2,895
Spokane	3,066	864	1,588	25	571
Detroit	2,386	694	1,172	16	335
Minneapolis	2,247	538	1,198	62	617
Kansas City	2,517	538	905	4	361
Omaha	1,192	401	662	5	327
Great Falls	1,558	387	640	14	347
Buffalo	2,428	369	751	3	293
Boston	657	268	675	....	40
Woonsocket	1,093	254	859	11 and 64	445
San Francisco	2,123	239	521	2	73
Chicago	1,427	236	472	17	306
Manchester	684	169	556	3	101
Columbus	1,253	104	227	3	129
Indianapolis	971	79	157	....	284
Totals	27,716	6,951	13,056	336	7,124

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA IN EUROPE, ANDREW O'KELLY

Migrants eligible for the reduced rate under the Assisted Passage Agreement may be classified as follows:—

(*a*) Selected families for farm settlement.
(*b*) Selected families for farm placement.
(*c*) Houseworkers.
(*d*) Juveniles.

District agents are now recruiting families for settlement under the New Brunswick Family Settlement Scheme, and reports indicate that it will be possible to obtain the quota of one hundred families of a suitable type for settlement in New Brunswick.

District agents are also engaged in the work of interviewing and selecting agricultural families for placement under the various organizations.

The requirements of provincial Governments participating in the Boys' Reception and Distributing Farms were completed during April and May, 1929. The quotas of British boys fixed by provincial Governments for placement through provincial centres during the spring of 1930 were received during the fall of 1929, and in sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements for the selection of a good type of boy. Substantial progress has already been made in completing the provincial quotas, and parties have already sailed to New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.

Our district agents are co-operating closely with the educational authorities throughout the United Kingdom, and we do not anticipate any difficulty in meeting the requirements of the provinces for this type of migrant. Successful settlement is the most effective medium for the recruitment of a good type of British boy.

The new British Boy film was received somewhat late in the spring but was displayed with good results. Our district agents have already established contact with educational and other organizations for the effective display of these films, and arrangements will be made early in the summer for the allocation of these films to the various districts during periods when the agent considers that this form of propaganda will be most effective.

The following is a summary of the work of the department in the British Isles and the Continent of Europe:—

ADVERTISING

Advertisements were inserted in 459 papers, mainly newspapers and journals circulated in agricultural areas. The advertisements were changed from time to time to suit requirements, e.g., New Brunswick Family Settlement Scheme, Provincial Juvenile Schemes and houseworkers. The total sum expended in advertising was £8,855.7.1.

EXHIBITIONS

The department was represented at 105 agricultural shows in the British Isles. The figures show that 1,265,263 visitors attended these Shows where our agents distributed 230,940 pamphlets. The total sum expended on exhibitions was £1,009.12.8.

FILMS

Four new films were received in January, February and March. Two of these films, "Boy Farmers" and "Canadian Champion Ploughmen" were used to some advantage in the early spring.

LANTERN SLIDES

The sets of lantern slides on hand have been revised and brought up to date. There was a good demand for lantern slides and the various sets have been displayed on 1,426 occasions.

LECTURES

Our agents gave 291 lectures during the last three months of the calendar year and a few lectures in the spring of 1930. Some of these lectures were given in the higher grade schools and academies for the purpose of interesting British boys in land settlement. The expenditure on lectures was £1,641.5.7.

LITERATURE

The total number of pamphlets distributed was 817,799. The new pamphlet " Boy Settlement in Canada " has been effectively used in recruiting British boys for the various provincial schemes and there has also been a considerable demand for "Farm Opportunities in Canada". Out of this total about 35,000 pieces were requisitioned by the Exhibition Commissioner, and were used by him at Trade and Commerce Exhibitions, such as the British Industries Fair, London and Birmingham, the Ideal Homes Exhibition in London and Empire Week and Empire goods displays; also at the Apple Show organized by the Fruit Commissioner.

MOTOR EXHIBITION CAR

The motor exhibition car covered 7,498 miles and visited 773 towns and villages, 574 schools, 46 markets and participated in 13 Empire street pageants. Through the medium of the motor car 52,430 pamphlets were distributed at schools and in rural areas. The cost of the operation of the exhibition motor car was £477.8.7.

OFFICIAL NEWS BUREAU

The press of the United Kingdom was kept informed of successful settlement through the medium of articles, paragraphs and photographs. The whole tenor of this publicity was carefully adapted to meet the requirements of the various provinces. The insertion was secured of well over 4,000 paragraphs and articles. Close and constant touch was maintained with individuals and organizations whose activities had a bearing on Canadian interests. To an increasing extent throughout the year the bureau had been made use of by the national newspapers who appreciate the existence of facilities for prompt and reliable information.

CORRESPONDENCE

The number of letters received at the London Office this year was 205,137. The total despatched was 155,871.

The number of letters received by all agents in the British Isles was 241,456, and the total sent out by our provincial agents amounted to 276,220, making for the United Kingdom a total of 446,593 received, and 432,091 mailed.

The total number of callers at all offices in the British Isles amounted to 93,063.

BRITISH FAMILY SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Warrants have been issued to cover 306 families for settlement under the 3,000 Family Scheme. These families comprised 1,583 souls. The above movement finally completes what is known as "The British Family Settlement Scheme".

NEW BRUNSWICK FAMILY SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Warrants have been issued to cover 96 families who were selected for the New Brunswick Family Settlement Scheme. These 96 families comprise 650 souls. The New Brunswick Agreement is dated August 4, 1927, and provides for the settlement of 500 families within a period of six years. Altogether 199 families have arrived. There are still 301 families to be settled under this Scheme.

TRAINING CENTRES

The Oversea Settlement Committee have provided facilities for the preliminary testing and training of intending settlers. During the year the following training centres were in operation:—

Single Men (*Agricultural Training*).—Claydon, near Ipswich, which was opened in September, 1925 and Brandon, Suffolk, which was opened in February, 1926. Additional centres have been established at Carstairs, Lanarkshire and at Richhill in Northern Ireland. The Army Training Centre at Catterick which has been removed to Chiseldon, has also been made available for training civilians. Single men were also trained at the Hudson's Bay Company's farm at Brogborough Park, Bedfordshire and at the Church of Scotland Farm at Cornton Vale near Stirling.

Boys (*Agricultural Training*).—Farm training centres for boys have also been established under the auspices of local Migration Committees at Newcastle, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol. Boys were also trained at the Salvation Army's Training Farm at Hadleigh, Essex; The Church Army's Training Farm at Hempstead, Essex; Dr. Cossar's Farm at Craigielinn, near Paisley, and also by various charitable societies.

Women (*Household Work*).—Hostels for the training of houseworkers are being operated under the auspices of various organizations in Cardiff, Newcastle, Glasgow and London. The training centre at Market Harborough is also now in use as a training centre for women for Canada and the other Dominions. This centre is under the auspices of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women.

Families.—Families selected by the British Legion are also being trained at the Army Vocational Training Centre at Chiseldon for settlement on the land in Canada.

SUMMARY of Empire Settlement Warrants Issued, Fiscal Year 1929-30

—	F.	P.	Families	Persons
Family Settlement Schemes—				
3,000 Family Scheme	306	1,583		
N. B. Family Scheme	96	650		
H.B. C.P.R. Family Scheme	120	675		
			522	2,908
Family Farm Placements and Nominations			1,182	4,781
Family Reunion Scheme			380	1,076
Houseworkers, Women Joining Husbands, etc.—				
Houseworkers		4,455		
Others		499		
			....	4,954
Juveniles—				
Provincial Schemes		2,309	....	
Juvenile Immigration Societies		2,211		
				4,520
Total			2,084	18,239

PROVINCIAL RECEPTION AND DISTRIBUTING FARMS

The following statement shows the number of British boys who were selected under the various Provincial Schemes:—

Ontario	445	
Manitoba	117	
Saskatchewan	77	
Nova Scotia	59	
British Columbia	35	
New Brunswick	8	
		741
Alberta Provincial Agreement		10
British Immigration and Colonization Association		1,558
		2,309

JUVENILE EMIGRATION SOCIETIES

Catholic Emigration Association	376	
United Church of Canada	462	
Salvation Army	331	
Church Army	190	
Church of England Council of Empire Settlement	306	
Barnardo's Homes	130	
Dr. Cossar	131	
National Children's Home and Orphanage	61	
Waifs and Strays Society	101	
Fegan's Home	38	
Middlemore Homes	5	
Quarrier Homes	57	
Oliver Hind	6	
		2,194
		4,503
McDonald College		17
Total		4,520

NOMINATIONS

The number of nominations by persons in Canada and by emigration agents in the British Isles was 5,483.

EMPIRE Settlement Migrants Sailed.—Analysis compiled from steamship companies accounts received during the fiscal year 1929-30 (April 1-March 31)

Office of Origin	3,000 Family Scheme					New Brunswick Scheme					Reunion Cases					Total Persons	Total Warrants
	M.	F.	C.	Number of Persons	Number of Warrants	M.	F.	C.	Number of Persons	Number of Warrants	M.	F.	C.	Number of Persons	Number of Warrants		
Belfast office	43	38	113	194	38	18	19	109	146	18	....	64	159	223	75	563	131
Birmingham office	8	9	17	34	8	9	10	14	33	7	....	4	7	11	4	78	19
Bristol office	17	17	48	82	17	9	10	37	56	8	....	13	23	36	15	174	40
Cardiff office	32	30	115	177	26	11	13	50	74	10	1	17	35	53	19	304	55
Chiseldon Farm trainees	48	48	110	206	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	206	48
Dublin office	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	7	2	7	2
Glasgow office	92	86	276	454	82	26	22	84	132	21	....	113	265	378	124	964	227
Inverness office	10	10	35	55	10	11	10	30	51	6	....	17	38	55	18	161	34
Liverpool office	27	24	59	110	23	7	6	30	43	7	....	34	66	100	37	253	67
London office	7	7	23	37	7	3	3	11	17	3	....	21	39	60	25	114	35
York office	51	47	136	234	47	20	18	60	98	16	....	57	96	153	61	485	124
Totals	335	316	932	1,583	306	114	111	425	650	96	1	342	733	1,076	380	3,309	782

EMPIRE Settlement Migrants Sailed.—Analysis compiled from steamship companies accounts received during the fiscal year 1929-30 (April 1-March 31)

Women's Section Cases

Office of Origin	Ottawa Nominations													Agents and Other Nominations														
	Joining Husband					Others								Joining Husband					Others									
	F.	M.	C.	Number of Persons	Number of Warrants	F.	M.	C.	Number of Persons	Number of Warrants	Household Workers	Total Persons	Total Warrants	F.	M.	C.	Number of Persons	Number of Warrants	F.	M.	C.	Number of Persons	Number of Warrants	Household Workers	Total Persons	Total Warrants	Grand Total Persons	Grand Total Warrants
Belfast	8	2	17	27	8	3	....	9	12	8	46	85	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	477	477	477	562	539
Birmingham	3	....	4	7	3	1	....	1	2	1	30	39	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	79	79	79	118	113
Bristol	8	....	9	17	8	3	....	8	11	7	20	48	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	48	48	96	83
Cardiff	9	1	32	42	9	1	....	6	7	3	24	73	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	60	60	133	96
Dublin	2	1	8	11	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	12	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	13	4
Glasgow	20	2	47	69	19	8	....	17	25	10	205	299	234	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,566	1,501
Inverness	3	....	8	11	3	1	....	1	2	1	40	53	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	82	82	82	135	126
Liverpool	13	1	30	44	12	3	....	8	11	7	66	121	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	245	245	245	366	330
London	14	....	20	34	12	5	....	13	18	9	108	160	129	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	385	385	385	545	514
York	23	1	48	72	23	5	....	12	17	8	84	173	115	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	236	236	236	409	351
																								2,880	2,880	2,880	3,943	3,657
Ontario Government	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	5	1	2	....	8	10	4	650	665	655	665	655
Salvation Army	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	284	284	284	284	284
B. S. S.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	15	21	4	2	1	2	5	2	6	32	12	32	12
Alberta Trainees	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	8	8	8	8
Alberta Government	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	1	....	3	1	3	1
Orange Lodge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	5	6	5
C.N.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
C.P.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	4	....	4	8	4	....	10	5	10	5
H.B.: C.P.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	1
Totals	103	8	223	334	99	30	....	76	106	55	623	1,063	777	11	1	21	33	9	9	1	16	26	11	3,832	3,891	3,852	4,954	4,629

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Continental immigrants are examined at Antwerp, Paris, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Danzig. The office at Riga was closed on September 30, 1929.

SYNOPSIS OF SPECIAL GROUPS

Railways Agreement.—The number of immigrants moved under the Railways Agreement was 27,148. This is a decrease of 16,555 as compared with the number of persons who migrated during the fiscal year 1928-29.

Canadian Mennonite Board.—The statistics show that 969 persons proceeded under the auspices of this organization during the past fiscal year.

Mennonite Emigration Aid Society.—The records indicate that some 142 persons were moved under the auspices of this Society.

Lutheran Immigration Board.—The number of persons proceeding through this Organization amounted to 1,689.

Canadian Lutheran Immigration Aid Society.—This society has been responsible for the movement of 968 persons.

Association of German Canadian Catholics.—During the past fiscal year 1,696 persons have proceeded to Canada under the auspices of this organization.

Catholic Immigration Aid Society.—The records show that 1,168 persons have gone forward under the auspices of this society.

German Baptist Board.—Some 176 persons are shown as having proceeded to Canada through this organization.

STATEMENT of Preliminary Civil Inspection showing passports, visaed, rejections, appeals, causes of rejections, etc.

Office	Admissions	Rejections	Appeals.		Causes of Rejection								Letters in	Letters out	Interviews
			Sust.	Dism.	Pend. Mar. 31st.	P.C. 182	P.C. 183	P.C. 185	Sec. 3 ss. b.	c.	j.	t.			
Antwerp..........	5,770	328	72	87	1	3	134	44	13	98	8	1	10,108	14,208	11,841
Paris............	9,410	768	89	97	10	8	288	233	44	215	16	11	5,888	6,758	5,086
Rotterdam.......	2,231	119	34	37	4	......	47	3	4	27	9	....	3,517	4,077	4,476
Hamburg.........	13,864	1,087	123	176	16	......	180	21	132	342	3	2	5,968	10,403	3,331
Danzig...........	22,838	2,130	1,144	598	75	......	411	11	344	488	3	31	6,851	15,166	4,353
Riga..............	439	65	19	10	......	......	9	4	8	21	3	....	1,037	1,088	328
Totals........	54,552	4,497	1,481	1,005	106	11	1,069	316	545	1,191	42	45	33,369	51,700	29,415

NOTE.—Some aliens were rejected on account of more than one statutory cause; consequently, the number of rejections will not correspond with the causes of rejections, e.g., one alien may have been rejected upon two grounds, namely—P.C.182 and P.C. 183.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

A. L. JOLLIFFE

A summary of the immigration activities coming under the immediate supervision of the Commissioner of Immigration was given in the last annual report of the department. For those who have not access to that report it may be well to state that outside of Head office in Ottawa much of the field and other work of the branch functions through three division commissioners located at Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Each division commissioner looks after the work within his own division.

The Eastern Division includes all that part of Canada east of Port Arthur. The commissioner for this division is J. S. Fraser, with headquarters at Ottawa.

The Western Division covers the territory lying between Port Arthur, Ont., on the east, and Kingsgate, B.C., on the west. The commissioner in charge of this district is Thomas Gelley, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

The Pacific Division embraces all that part of British Columbia lying west of Kingsgate, including the Pacific ocean ports. The commissioner in charge of this division is A. E. Skinner, with headquarters at Vancouver. Mr. Skinner also has charge of such inspectional work as is done at Seattle, Wash.

Immigration inspection at Atlantic and Pacific ports and on the international boundary together with the consideration of appeals of those rejected, occupies first place in the amount of work involved but this is followed at no great distance by a vast amount of follow up, investigational and other work arising out of complaints and difficulties of immigrants scattered throughout the Dominion. Those who have to do with the welfare of human beings will know something of the patience and skill required in dealing promptly and efficiently with the difficulties that arise. Each request for deportation involves an inquiry usually by a board of inquiry, the examination of evidence at Head office and also the consideration of an appeal. Whether or not an appeal is entered deportation never takes place without the evidence being considered at Head office.

The investigational work of the department is performed by officers specially selected and trained for the same. In addition to the staffs at the divisional headquarters and ocean ports, investigating officers are located at seven different centres throughout Canada, each covering a prescribed area. By this means the work is carried out expeditiously and economically over a vast territory.

In view of the increasing interest throughout Canada in the removal of immigrants by deportation it is perhaps well to describe briefly both "rejection" and "deportation".

The term "rejection" is defined in the Immigration Act as follows:—

> "Rejected as applied to an immigrant or other person seeking to enter or land in Canada, means that such immigrant or other person has been examined by a board of inquiry or officer acting as such and has been refused permission to land in Canada."

The board of inquiry or the immigration officer acting as such is required by law to advise the rejected person of any right of appeal he may have to the minister, and if an appeal is entered to immediately forward the same without cost to the appellant, to the Head office of the department in Ottawa.

When rejection takes place at a Canadian ocean port the rejected person is detained in one of the immigration buildings erected for the examination and detention of immigrants and passengers. The cost of maintenance during detention falls not upon the appellant but upon the transportation company which brought him to Canada. When rejection occurs on the international boundary the person rejected is returned to United States territory to await the result of any appeal that may have been entered.

The term "deportation" is defined in the Immigration Act as follows:—

> "Deportation means the removal under authority of this Act of any rejected immigrant or other person or of any immigrant or other person who has already been landed in Canada or who has entered or remains in Canada contrary to any provisions of this Act, from any place in Canada at which such immigrant or person is rejected or detained, to the place whence he came to Canada or to the country of his birth or citizenship."

When a person is seeking to enter or land in Canada the burden of proof rests upon such person but when deportation proceedings are instituted against any person already in Canada the burden of proof rests upon the department.

Deportation is brought about either because the person concerned was a prohibited immigrant at the time of entry to Canada, or became an undesirable after entry to Canada. Certain classes are by the Immigration Act defined as "prohibited". Included in these are the following:—

(*a*) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.

(*b*) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious or which may become dangerous to the public health.

(*c*) Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective unless satisfactory guarantees are given.

(*d*) Persons who have been convicted of, or admit having committed any crime involving moral turpitude.

(*e*) Prostitutes, pimps and procurers.

(*f*) Persons likely to become public charges.

(*g*) Persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow of constituted law and authority, or who are affiliated with any organization teaching disbelief in, or opposition to organized government, etc.

(*h*) Beggars, vagrants and charity-aided immigrants.

(*i*) Illiterates. Exemption from the literacy test is provided for persons under fifteen years of age, for fathers or grandfathers over fifty-five, for wives, mothers, grandmothers and unmarried or widowed daughters.

If a person belonging to one of the prohibited classes succeeds in effecting entry to Canada, such person remains in the prohibited class, does not by residence in Canada acquire domicile within the meaning of the Immigration Act, and therefore may be deported even after more than five years of residence. Time spent by a person while confined in, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, reformatory, prison or asylum for the insane is not counted in the period of residence in Canada that is necessary to acquire Canadian domicile.

When deportation is brought about for cause arising in Canada such cause with few exceptions must have arisen within five years after landing. Contrary to an opinion apparently widely held in Canada an immigration officer has very restricted powers of summary arrest and deportation; such powers are being limited to cases where the person concerned enters Canada contrary to regulations. In all other cases action looking towards deportation is based upon a written complaint to the Minister of Immigration that the person concerned is an undesirable within the meaning of the Immigration Act. The complaint may be made by the clerk, secretary, or other official of any municipality in Canada or by any officer cognizant of the facts. Upon receipt of the complaint an order of the minister is issued directing an examination and investigation into the facts by a board of inquiry or officer acting as such. A board of inquiry may be described as an immigration court set up under the Immigration Act, and the following provisions quoted from the Immigration Act describe the functions of a board of inquiry:—

> "A board of inquiry shall have authority to determine whether an immigrant, passenger or other person seeking to enter or land in Canada or detained for any cause under this Act, shall be allowed to enter, land or remain in Canada or shall be rejected and deported."
>
> "The hearing of all cases brought before a board of inquiry shall be separate and apart from the public, but in the presence of the immigrant, passenger or other person concerned whenever practicable, and such immigrant, passenger or other person shall have the right to be represented by counsel whenever any evidence or testimony touching the case is received by the board, and a summary record of proceedings and of evidence and testimony taken shall be kept by the board.
>
> "There shall be no appeal from the decision of such board of inquiry as to the rejection and deportation of immigrants, passengers or other persons seeking to land in Canada, when such decision is based upon a certificate of the examining medical officer to the effect that such immigrants, passengers or other persons are afflicted with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which may become dangerous to the public health, or that they

come within any of the following classes, namely, idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics and insane persons: Provided always that Canadian citizens and persons who have Canadian domicile shall be permitted to land in Canada as a matter of right.

"In all cases other than provided for in the last preceding section an appeal may be taken to the minister against the decision of any such board of inquiry or officer in charge by the immigrant, passenger or other person concerned in the case, if the appellant forthwith serves written notice of such appeal, which notice may be in the form D in schedule to this Act, upon the officer in charge or the officer in whose custody the appellant may be.

"Notice of appeal shall act as a stay of all proceedings until a final decision is rendered by the minister, and within forty-eight hours after the filing of the said notice a summary record of the case shall be forwarded by the immigration officer in charge to the deputy minister, accompanied by his views thereon in writing."

The opening up of highways and the increase in international boundary travel involves a great deal of inspectional work. The following figures show the immigrant and non-immigrant movement in each division during 1929-30:—

EASTERN DIVISION

Ocean Ports—	
Admissions as immigrants	131,242
Rejections	279
*Non-immigrants admitted	79,523
Investigations	4,974
Board of inquiry hearings	1,156
International Boundary—	
Admissions as immigrants	19,805
Rejections	23,328
Non-immigrants admitted	29,767,807
Investigations	21,971
Board of inquiry hearings	7,761

WESTERN DIVISION

Admissions as immigrants	8,052
Rejections	621
Non-immigrants admitted	1,048,395
Investigations	8,818
Board of inquiry hearings	2,049

PACIFIC DIVISION

Admissions as immigrants	4,189
Rejections	809
Non-immigrants admitted	1,510,181
Investigations	1,350
Board of inquiry hearings	389

All the division commissioners report a steadily increasing tourist movement across the international boundary and this increase is shown at almost every port of entry. The increase in the number of rejections is due in part to unemployment conditions existing in the United States and also to the operation of the Contract Labour regulation made on the 7th of August, 1929. This regulation prohibits the admission to Canada of any immigrants other than agriculturists and domestics, who come under any contract or agreement express or implied.

In last year's report Windsor, Ont., was named as the port through which the largest number of non-immigrants entered Canada. The total figure for that port being upwards of 8,000,000. During the year under review the number of non-immigrants entering Canada through the port of Windsor was approximately 9,200,000. Through the port of Niagara Falls the number reached almost 6,300,000, and the port of Bridgeburg, which includes Crystal Beach, Erie Beach and the Peace bridge, the number was almost as large.

The Eastern Division Commissioner has in his division 94 ports of entry with 270 full time and 173 part time inspectors. In reporting on the international boundary movement the Eastern Division Commissioner says:—

"Every effort has been made to keep up the efficiency of the work of the division. The port work has been made much heavier by the enormous increase in traffic during the past two years. It is essential that this traffic be handled as rapidly as possible, especially at the larger ports, in order to avoid congestion. Every effort has been made to promote the efficiency of the officers and to better the conditions under which they do their work.

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* These include passengers destined to the United States.

We have received during the year fine co-operation from the various transportation companies, and I am glad to report that the very helpful co-operation between our officers and the officers of the Canadian Customs service continues unchanged."

In the Western Division the bulk of the work is not on the international boundary but in looking after immigrants at the time and following their arrival. In Winnipeg immigration halls are maintained. At other points in the Prairie Provinces, especially in the newer districts, smaller immigration halls are maintained. The Western Division Commissioner reports that in Winnipeg shelter was given to 21,311 immigrants, and in halls at other points a total of 7,977. The average stay in the Winnipeg halls was about four days. The Division Commissioner also reports the registration and placement of some 17,500 persons. Incoming mail to the Winnipeg office totalled 106,732, and outgoing mail 108,824 pieces. There was considerable activity in the Western Division during the year in the collection and preparation of exhibits used in the British Isles and the United States. A total of 1,613 boxes of threshed grain, grasses, vegetables, dairy products, etc., were prepared and sent out during the year in addition to 200 smaller boxes containing school exhibits asked for by schools in the United States.

The work in the Pacific Division differs materially from that of the Eastern and Western Divisions in that the ocean ports on the Pacific coast deal largely with migration from the Far East and approximately seventy per cent of the Oriental population of Canada resides in this division. The officers dealing with the problems arising from this situation are trained in this special class of work and a very detailed system of records is maintained for the purpose of properly administering the immigration laws governing this phase of the department's work.

The following figures taken from the census returns of 1921 show the number of immigrants, British and foreign, resident in each province of the Dominion at the time the census was taken, and also the period of immigration:—

—	Total	British	Foreign	Immigrated	
				Before 1900	Since 1900
Prince Edward Island	2,365	1,074	1,291	843	1,522
Nova Scotia	43,505	29,519	13,986	8,654	34,851
New Brunswick	21,458	10,709	10,749	5,633	15,825
Quebec	188,576	89,864	98,712	35,598	152,978
Ontario	641,683	459,577	182,106	135,858	505,825
Manitoba	222,372	113,114	109,258	39,918	182,454
Saskatchewan	299,677	100,355	199,322	31,621	268,056
Alberta	273,364	99,392	173,972	25,472	247,892
British Columbia	260,536	160,752	99,784	48,226	212,310

The following statement shows the declared destination of immigrant arrivals in the fiscal years 1922-23 to 1929-30:—

—	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
Nova Scotia	2,346	1,828	2,020	1,815	851	2,085	5,947	2,167
New Brunswick	2,478	2,106	1,506	1,158	766	1,023	1,881	1,016
Prince Edward Island	126	129	215	152	53	45	112	115
Quebec	23,917	18,659	18,469	16,642	11,367	16,279	19,979	9,343
Ontario	59,974	47,656	45,052	40,604	29,293	45,912	65,280	30,444
Manitoba	39,132	57,651	43,596	36,739	19,079	11,772	21,451	6,037
Saskatchewan	11,003	14,789	15,331	20,085	13,816	14,041	13,200	8,186
Alberta	14,970	16,243	15,473	16,367	12,540	10,952	10,430	8,798
British Columbia	9,252	8,627	9,891	10,376	8,165	9,222	10,233	6,652
Others	90	34	44	53	134	31	47	129

The above figures appear to show that Manitoba received a very much larger immigration than Saskatchewan or Alberta. This is only because Winnipeg is the principal distributing centre for the Prairie Provinces and many immigrants destined to Winnipeg did not settle in Manitoba, but subsequently went on to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In the statistical section of the report a table will be found showing deportations over an extended period of years. The deportations of the past fiscal year were from the various provinces in the numbers indicated:—

Provinces	1929-30
Maritime Provinces	93
Quebec	480
Ontario	1,115
Manitoba	1,296
Saskatchewan	277
Alberta	396
British Columbia	306

In last year's report oversea inspection both medical and civil, was described. This inspection has continued throughout the year under review with the result that the number of rejections at Canadian ocean ports is insignificant in comparison with the number of rejections occurring on the international boundary.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY ROBERT J. C. STEAD

During the fiscal year 1929-30 publicity work was carried on by the department mainly in the United Kingdom and the United States. The purpose of this publicity is to make known the settlement opportunities which exist in Canada. In doing so a much wider field than the subject might suggest is covered as it is felt that whatever brings Canada into favourable notice in the two countries mentioned and whatever promotes a better understanding of the Dominion is helpful to the work of the department. Advertising campaigns are conducted; booklets are printed and distributed by mail, by representatives of the department through their offices and at fairs at which they participate and in direct response to inquiries. Canadian news is distributed through a number of channels and is widely reprinted in the press of the United Kingdom and the United States, and to some extent in other countries. Special articles are prepared for magazines and newspapers. Photographs are supplied to distributing agencies and direct to publishers. Information on special topics not always related to colonization is assembled and supplied in response to requests. Inquiries touching on many phases of Canadian life and opportunities are received and answered. In short, all the work of a fully organized publicity office is handled from the headquarters in Ottawa, co-operating with a publicity office in London and with other publicity connections which have been found helpful in the work.

ADVERTISING

Advertising by the department is confined particularly to the British Isles and the United States. Unlike most Government departments, the Department of Immigration and Colonization has little occasion to publish advertisements in Canada, as its field is obviously outside of the Dominion. The advertising appropriation is therefore expended almost entirely on the two countries above stated.

In the British Isles the departmental advertising is placed through an advertising agency under the immediate supervision of the Director of European Emigration for Canada in London, and under the general supervision of headquarters at Ottawa. This advertising is limited mainly to brief statements in papers with rural circulation of the opportunities to be found by agriculturists in Canada. Some space is devoted to the field for houseworkers and to the special provision which has been made for British boy immigration. No extravagant hopes of sudden success or of elaborate government assistance are encouraged, the method being rather to make a brief statement of facts and let the reader decide for himself. This advertising is carried on almost exclusively in the winter and early spring months, which, for seasonal reasons, are found to be the most favourable for this purpose. Owing to the high cost of space no attempt is made to give detailed information concerning Canada in the advertisement, the purpose being to direct those who may be interested to the agencies of the department from which they may obtain literature describing the country in detail, and specific replies to any inquiries.

Advertising in the United States has in the past been practically limited to state and national farm journals published in that country. Advertisements were of the display character, occupying spaces of from five or six inches double column to one-half page and in some cases larger. Some advertising of this class was done during the year under review, but on account of changing conditions it was decided to employ classified advertising to a considerable extent during the winter months. This advertising consisted of a brief recital of what Canada has to offer followed by the name and address of the nearest Canadian Government representative. A system of keying enquiries was followed which resulted in accurate credit being given to each paper for the enquiries which it produced. The advertisement was run in most cases among other advertisements of farms for sale where it readily caught the eye of farmers intending to make a change in their location. Owing to the smaller cost of this class of advertising and also to a desire to reach a new field, it was decided to greatly enlarge the number of papers used, with the result that a considerable number of daily papers were employed. The result indicated that these daily papers in many cases produced very satisfactory returns, and the whole outcome of the campaign indicated that enquiries were of a better type and were received at much less cost than those obtained by means of display advertising. Results have been carefully tabulated for future guidance. The display advertising placed in the United States during the year was handled through a Canadian advertising agency but the classified advertising was handled direct by the Publicity Branch working in co-operation with the representatives of the department in the different fields covered. In addition to papers published in English, use was made of a number of papers published in French, and in the Scandinavian and German languages in the United States, as it has been found that the readers of these papers show a considerable interest in settlement opportunities in Canada and constitute a desirable type of settler.

The records of the department show that the total number of inquiries received by the agencies in the United States during the year was 27,711, which represents a small falling off from 28,316 received a year ago. In view of the fact that the advertising expenditure was greatly reduced and also the reports by agents that the type of inquiry was much improved this may be considered a satisfactory figure.

BOOKLETS AND PUBLICATIONS

The advertising of the department is supported by a series of booklets and publications which, as already intimated, give much more detailed information than is practicable in high-priced advertising space. The booklets are compiled and their production supervised by the Publicity Branch. Circulation is made mainly through the agencies of the department in the British Isles and the United States. The publications issued during the year are briefly reviewed hereunder.

The "Descriptive Atlas of Canada" is an 80-page booklet with maps of the Dominion and all of the provinces and much descriptive text matter, profusely illustrated from photographs. The booklet is issued for educational purposes in the British Isles and the United States. It is revised from year to year and is in large demand by schools and other educational institutions in both countries mentioned. An edition of 106,400 copies was printed for distribution in the United States and 104,750 copies for distribution in the British Isles.

In connection with the Boy Scout Jamboree in England a special booklet descriptive of Canada and dealing with the country in a manner of interest to Boy Scouts was compiled and produced, and, through the co-operation of the Canadian officials of the Boy Scout Association, was distributed at the Jamboree. Of this booklet 15,000 copies were issued.

"Boy Settlement in Canada" is a booklet outlining the plan under which the Canadian and British Governments co-operate with a number of provincial governments in settling British boys in those provinces. The booklet explains the plan fully and sets forth the conditions which British boys may expect to find in farm life in Canada. Twenty-nine thousand one hundred copies were printed for distribution in the British Isles.

"British Family Settlement in New Brunswick" is a booklet outlining the plan under which the Canadian Government and the British Government co-operate with the Government of New Brunswick for the settlement of British families in that province. The plan is explained and information given, supported by photographs showing the progress being made by settlers already established. Of this booklet 20,200 copies were issued for distribution in the British Isles.

An attractive departmental calendar for use mainly in the British Isles was issued and 79,150 copies were distributed.

"Canada 1930" is a booklet containing much statistical and other information concerning Canada's development. It was compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and a special edition was printed for departmental distribution. Distribution was made mainly to educationalists, newspaper offices and libraries in the British Isles and the United States. The quantity was 12,160 copies.

" Eastern Canada " is a 32-page booklet with lithographed covers containing maps of each of the five eastern provinces and much information about agricultural settlement opportunities and conditions, highly illustrated from photographs. An edition of 100,800 copies was completed and supplied for distribution in the British Isles. A similar booklet revised in such respects as are necessary for distribution in the United States was issued, 51,175 copies being provided for that purpose.

" Farm Opportunities in Canada " is a 32-page folder printed in two colours, containing much specific information about the different classes of farming carried on in this country. In this booklet provincial lines are not recognized but rather the division is between different types of farming. The booklet is comparatively inexpensive and is issued in large quantities for distribution among those who have not yet made up their minds in what part of Canada they wish to settle or what branch of farming they wish to follow. During the year a British edition of 209,950 copies was issued.

The " Houseworker in Canada " is a small booklet designed for the information of women and girls in the British Isles who contemplate coming to Canada to engage in housework. This booklet advises them as to immigration forms and regulations, the location of women's hostels in Canada and the regulations under which they may be used, the general nature of housework required with average rates of compensation and other useful information. Two editions of the booklet were issued during the year, one consisting of 15,000 copies and one of 20,000 copies.

"Information for Settlers" is a leaflet for the convenience of intending settlers from the United States setting forth the customs regulations with respect to settlers' effects, quarantine regulations, homestead regulations, and similar information. An entirely revised edition was issued during the year, of which 15,000 copies were printed.

"Land Settlement—Canada—Where to Go for Advice" is a booklet containing the names and addresses of officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in Canada to whom a new settler may turn for advice concerning his settlement problems. The booklet was brought up-to-date and a new edition of 20,000 copies printed during the year.

The "Vest Pocket Booklet" is a convenient little publication of 32 pages containing a map of Canada and much information in question-and-answer form. It is distributed extensively at county fairs. An edition of 151,985 was printed for distribution in the British Isles and 154,275 for distribution in the United States.

A compilation was made of experiences of British settlers in Western Canada as related by them in a number of Canadian newspapers. This was published under the title "Winning Through," and 10,300 copies were printed for distribution in the British Isles.

In addition to the above publications completed during the year work was done on a number of others which were not completed and which, therefore, are not included in this report. These include: a new edition of the "Eastern Canada" booklet for distribution in the British Isles; a wall map of Canada for distribution in the British Isles and the United States; new editions of the Vest Pocket booklet for distribution in the British Isles and the United States; new editions of the "Canada West" booklet for distribution in the British Isles and the United States; editions in English, French, Flemish and German of a new booklet for distribution at the Antwerp Exhibition; a new edition of the "Canada West" booklet in French; a new edition of the "Descriptive Atlas of Canada" for distribution in the United States.

The publications completed by the Department during the year may be tabulated as follows:—

	Copies
Atlas of Canada—British	104,750
Atlas of Canada—United States	106,400
Boy Scout Booklet	15,000
Boy Settlement in Canada	29,000
British Family Settlement in New Brunswick	20,200
Calendar	79,150
Canada, 1930	12,160
Eastern Canada—British	100,800
Eastern Canada—United States	51,175
Farm Opportunities in Canada—British	209,950
Houseworker in Canada	35,000
Information for settlers	15,000
Land Settlement, Canada, Where to go for Advice	20,000
Vest Pocket Booklet—British	151,985
Vest Pocket Booklet—United States	154,275
Winning Through	10,300
All Publications	1,115,145

In addition to the above publications the Publicity Branch issued a weekly bulletin entitled "Canada Week by Week" which is distributed widely to newspaper editors and through other publicity channels. As a result of this bulletin a great amount of Canadian news is now being published in papers in the British Isles and the United States, and, to some extent, in other countries. The average weekly circulation is about 3,100 copies.

MOTION PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

The year has been a particularly active one in our motion picture work. A three-reel film showing the experiences of the new settler from the British Isles, from ocean passage to destination, with many illustrations of the agricultural life of Canada, was prepared, involving photography in many parts of the Dominion. A two-reel film showing the facilities for the accommodation of British boy settlers, illustrating the class of work they are called upon to do, using British boy migrants in the scenes at their actual and ordinary occupations, was also prepared. A one-reel film of a famous ploughing match showing methods of ploughing was prepared, as was also a one-reel film of a representative Canadian exhibition and agricultural fair. A five-reel film of representative scenes across Canada was produced from negatives already on hand at the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau. The latter was supplied in response to a special request for a film for use in Europe; the others were all furnished for use in the British Isles.

The branch has been steadily assembling a large collection of representative Canadian photographs, which are available, not only for the publications of the department, but for editors and publishers in Canada and elsewhere. Many demands from many sources are made upon this stock of photographs. During the year a series of illustrated postcards showing mainly agricultural scenes was produced and supplied to the representatives of the department in the United States for follow-up work, and some 3,000 enlarged reproductions of Canadian scenes were made for distribution to schools in the British Isles.

NEWS AND FEATURE ARTICLES

The Publicity Branch supplies a regular service of news to editors and news editors in the United States by means of the "Canada Week by Week" bulletin already referred to. This bulletin is also extensively used by the department's publicity connections in the United Kingdom. Clippings on file testify to the wide use which is made of this material, as well as of other special material provided upon request or as occasion may offer. During the year a circulation for this material amounting to over 165,000,000 was recorded in English language papers printed in the United States alone. This was greater than for any previous year and does not include a large volume of material used in the United States in papers printed in other languages. In some cases papers which first became interested in Canadian news through the service of this department have since established their own correspondents or their news connections in Canada. Publicity arising from such connections, is, of course, not recorded but is nevertheless the result of work initiated by the department.

During the year arrangements were advanced for an excursion of editors of leading United States farm journals through Eastern Canada in June, 1930. These visitors are members of the American Agricultural Editors' Association which in 1925 toured the western provinces, resulting in much direct publicity and in a better understanding of Western Canada's problems and the opportunities which that country affords for settlers. The excursion in 1930 will be of a similar nature covering the five eastern provinces, which were not included in the previous tour. It is being made possible by the co-operation of Canadian railways with the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR, WOMEN'S BRANCH, MISS M. V. BURNHAM

The report of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, shows an increase in the work both in the British Isles and in Canada. The following gives a brief outline of what is done by this branch. The statement of arrival of houseworkers by racial origins shows an increase in British of 923 over the previous year.

In the British Isles

In the British Isles the department has eight Canadian women officers who work under the immediate direction of the agents in the following centres: London, Liverpool, York, Glasgow, and Belfast. Their duties are to interview all women who call at the offices for information, to give lectures as required, to hold interviews in the steamship offices as requested by the various companies. During the past year the women officers interviewed all women coming out under the Family Reunion Scheme, also the majority of the girls who applied for assistance under the Empire Settlement Scheme. A total of 4,574 cases were approved for loans under the Scheme during the past year.

Women paying full fare were not required to be interviewed by officers of the department unless they wished to be placed through Canadian hostels and receive free accommodation on arrival, medical inspection in the British Isles and civil inspection at the port of arrival being all that was necessary. This arrangement works out fairly satisfactorily when there is plenty of employment.

The Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Department, known as the "Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women," works in close co-operation with the department in the British Isles.

In 1923 the Empire Settlement Scheme came into force, and since that period approximately 22,960 girls have come out as domestics receiving passage assistance. At first this took the form of a full passage loan. In 1926 the cash of passage to the migrant was reduced to £3 ocean rate. In 1927 the ocean rate was further reduced to £2.

Canada is not the only country seeking domestics in the British Isles. Empire Settlement passage assistance is extended to those wishing to go to Australia and New Zealand, the former giving a free passage and the latter a free passage and £2 landing money.

British Training Hostels

Owing to the fact that the demand in the Dominion of Canada for houseworkers was very great, and to the fact that there were so many inexperienced girls applying for assistance, it was considered advisable by the British authorities to have training hostels started in the British Isles. A short course, therefore, of six to twelve weeks was arranged, as a testing and training period, to determine the suitability of the applicant for overseas domestic work.

In 1929 training hostels for free training in domestic work for young women wishing to proceed overseas were opened at Cardiff, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Millersneuk, near Glasgow, and London and later at Market Harborough. In these hostels girls are trained for Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Grants of 75 per cent are provided through the Ministry of Labour and the Oversea Settlement Department, the latter being responsible for the general administration and policy through the Women's Branch of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women.

The Canadian contribution of $20 per head was made towards the training of girls who proceeded to certain provinces co-operating in the scheme. No contribution was made to Market Harborough Training Hostel owing to the falling off in Canada of the demand for inexperienced domestics in the spring of 1930.

At the end of March, 1930, 241 domestic trainees had arrived, and 83 per cent were satisfactorily settled. The different problems illustrated that greater care must be exercised if this type of domestic was to be absorbed, and the matter was discussed with the Hostel Committees which are now all working to that end, and it is expected that there will be a higher percentage of satisfactory placements during next year. The selection during the past year was made by the Canadian women officers, one woman on our staff being appointed to confer with the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women and the Hostel Committees in matters relating to training, selection, etc.

IN CANADA

A Canadian woman officer meets every ship that lands at Halifax, St. John, and Quebec. She goes on board and confers with the steamship conductress to ascertain what special assistance is required. The steamship conductress disembarks when the ship lands and remains with the Canadian woman officer until all the unaccompanied women have passed through inspection. If any difficulty arises the new arrivals know that they have someone to turn to. The steamship conductress, therefore, performs an important work and the girls are given confidence when they see her with the woman officer as they pass through.

The woman officer's duties include the supervision of train conductresses, and she is a member of all boards of inquiry at the port on unaccompanied women.

The following statistics give an idea of the volume of this work:—

—	Ships met	Conducted parties	Special cars arranged for	Unaccompanied women with children		Children travelling alone
				British	Foreign	
Fiscal year 1929–30	489	423	640	18,638	22,387	436
Fiscal year 1928–29	482	396	374	13,282	17,777	446
Increase	7	27	266	5,356	4,610	10 decrease

The number of children travelling alone does not include juvenile parties, but refers to children joining parents or relatives, for whose safe delivery the railroad authorities are held responsible, the train conductresses giving assistance.

On arrival at the ports passengers undergo civil inspection, and arrangements are made with the railroad companies by the Woman Officer for special cars for parties of unaccompanied women.

In the Immigration building at the port the Red Cross Society has been allotted space to be used as a nursery where the incoming settlers can take their children to rest between the time of arrival and the departure of the train. During the year, 25,420 infants and children and 19,583 mothers were cared for. The nursery is a haven of rest at the port for the babies, and is appreciated by their grateful parents. The value of the work done by this organization can scarcely be overestimated. The Red Cross nurse co-operates with the Women's Branch and gives the train conductress any information which may assist her in looking after the welfare of the newcomers on the train.

The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire manage a post office in the Immigration building for the convenience of the travellers and assist in the Red Cross Nursery as required.

Passengers waiting for their trains are also assisted by workers connected with the various churches and voluntary societies such as the Y.W.C.A.

IMMIGRATION CONDUCTRESSES

In the spring of 1929 the department employed thirteen women as conductresses for the trains which left the ports with new settlers. In the early spring of 1930 this number was reduced to nine, owing to the anticipated falling off in numbers of arrivals. It is the duty of these conductresses to co-operate with the train officials in loading the trains at the ports, and to travel on the trains giving care to the unaccompanied women and children as far inland as is deemed necessary. They give first aid to the sick, help the tired mothers, and look after the general welfare of the settlers. It is difficult to estimate the value of this work in dollars and cents. The journey in Canada is long, conditions on the trains strange, the money is different, and the general method of travel puzzling to the new arrival. The mothers through fatigue sometimes become discouraged, and it is at this stage that the conductress is able to cheer the weary, assist the sick, and give advice to the young adventuresome spirits. Since 1926 each conductress has been equipped with a tea kettle for use on the stoves in colonist cars, so that there may be boiling water ready to make tea and for the babies' bottles and sometimes baths.

The conductresses' duties during the past year have been made increasingly hard by the difficulty they have experienced in looking after the domestics from Southern Europe moving under the Railroad Agreement and destined to Winnipeg for placement. The greatest vigilance has been necessary, day and night, by railroad officials and conductresses to guard these girls to their destination. Foreign girls have at times jumped from the windows of the train, not wishing to proceed to their destination. These girls are liable to leave without a moment's warning, so that constant supervision is essential.

The following extract illustrates some of the difficulties:—

"M........B........gave considerable trouble and her actions nearly resulted in an accident. She raised the floor door of the car and was slipping under the closed outside door when she was caught and lifted back by her shoulders into the car. Had she been allowed to slip through she would have been struck by the train which was passing and likely killed."

"Mrs. K........B........travelling with husband to........gave birth to a daughter at 5 a.m., March 20. At 2 o'clock her husband called the conductress stating his wife was ill. When conductress saw that Mrs. B........was about to be confined she had a conductor wire ahead for a doctor at the first stop. The patient was made as comfortable as possible and shortly after the doctor arrived, the baby was born. The patient continued her journey and was brought to Winnipeg, where an ambulance met the train, taking them to the hospital."

"The conductor on the train from Winnipeg to Saskatoon about 10 a.m. asked me to come and see a sick woman. I saw that she was in labour and called a doctor. The doctor, not thinking confinement imminent, left the necessary drugs with the conductress, who is a trained nurse and who was able to deliver the woman as the baby was born before they reached the next station."

The necessity of having trained nurses, if possible, or older women with experience, on these trains is shown by these and other cases.

The Travellers' Aid at all the stations does excellent work.

STATEMENT OF HOUSEWORKERS BY RACIAL ORIGINS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

Arabian	2	Jugo-Slav	95
Armenian	2	Lettish	16
Austrian	73	Lithuanian	203
Belgian	22	Magyar	316
Bohemian	2	Maltese	3
British—		Moravian	3
English	3,107	Negro	152
Irish	1,860	Norwegian	356
Scotch	3,320	Polish	1,014
Welsh	206	Portuguese	4
Bulgarian	14	Roumanian	31
Croatian	37	Russian	71
Czech	46	Ruthenian	1,825
Danish	368	Serbian	21
Dutch	121	Slovak	253
Esthonian	22	Spanish	1
Finnish	1,686	Swedish	378
French	47	Swiss	66
German	1,588	Syrian	8
Greek	67	Turkish	1
Hebrew	647		
Italian	59	Total	18,113

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION

To British women seeking domestic employment the department allows twenty-four to forty-eight hours' free accommodation, in the following centres:—

Nova Scotia—
    Halifax—Canadian Women's Hostel and Sisters of Service Hostel.
New Brunswick—
    St. John—Y.W.C.A., and Rosary Hall.
Quebec—
    Montreal—Canadian Women's Hostel and Catholic Women's League Hostel.
Ontario—
    Ottawa—Y.W.C.A., Rosary Hall and King's Daughters' Guild.
    Toronto—Canadian Women's Hostel and Catholic Women's League Hostel.
    Kingston—Y.W.C.A.
    Hamilton—Y.W.C.A.
    London—Y.W.C.A.
Manitoba—
    Winnipeg—Canadian Women's Hostel and Catholic Women's League Hostel.

Saskatchewan—
    Regina—Canadian Women's Hostel.
Alberta—
    Calgary—Canadian Women's Hostel.
    Edmonton—Y.W.C.A., Catholic Women's League Hostel and Church of England Hostel.

British Columbia—
    Vancouver—Y.W.C.A.
    Victoria—Y.W.C.A.

Free accommodation for twenty-four to forty-eight hours is also given at Salvation Army Hostels in several centres in the different provinces.

British domestics are placed in work by the Provincial Employment Bureau in most of the centres. In Montreal, however, the Women's Hostel does most of the placing. In Hamilton, the Dominion immigration agent also places domestics. In Calgary, the Women's Hostel superintendent gives special attention to this branch of the work.

With reference to the foreign domestics, those from Central Europe move under what is known as the Railroad Agreement and are destined to Division Commissioner Gelley to be placed in situations which have been previously listed by the railroad companies. The largest number of the foreign group came from Finland and the majority of these have settled in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Montreal and Toronto being the chief centres.

The admission of foreign domestics is carefully watched by the department, and the necessary check applied if there is any lack of employment. Owing to the falling off in the demand for inexperienced domestic labour in Canada, it is anticipated that there will be a falling off in the number of foreign domestics seeking admission to the Dominion.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT SCHEME—TOTAL ARRIVAL OF HOUSE-WORKERS RECEIVING ASSISTED PASSAGE—FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

Province	Nominations		Trainees	Ontario Government	Salvation Army	Totals
	Direct	Bulk				
Prince Edward Island	2					2
New Brunswick	12	8			1	21
Nova Scotia	25	9				34
Quebec	119	423			9	551
Ontario	432	1,127	181	624	238	2,602
Manitoba	58	135	13		14	220
Saskatchewan	108	277	11		1	397
Alberta	66	194	21			281
British Columbia	95	56			38	189
Total	917	2,229	226	624	301	4,297

The number (4,574) mentioned at the beginning of this report refers to those interviewed during the fiscal year. The above statement is of arrivals during that period, hence the apparent discrepancy in numbers.

Since the beginning of the Empire Settlement Scheme in 1923, approximately 22,960 British girls have been assisted for domestic work in Canada. The number required each year is ascertained by the department by consultation with the provincial Governments and the Employment Service. The girls coming under this Scheme are under the special supervision of the department, and the names are listed in fifteen different centres where there are Dominion immigration officers. Quarterly reports are received by the supervisor of problem cases which arise. There are Women Investigating Officers attached to the following offices: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg. At Halifax, St. John and Quebec the women officers act in that capacity, and the conductresses frequently make investigations as required.

The majority of the girls have settled in the cities of Toronto and Montreal. In the former there are three women officers for the department, and in Montreal two women officers. The following report gives in tabulated form an idea of the work done in these centres:—

Toronto	
Investigations	2,586
Interviews	3,667
Letters received	12,885
Letters sent	13,877
Telephone calls	8,042
Major problems	337
Minor problems	872

Montreal	
Investigations	958
Interviews	1,995
Letters written	4,312
Trains met	416
Detentions met	57
Boats met	156
Major problems	96
Minor problems	361

Taking all the reports from the fifteen centres, during the past fiscal year there have been 543 major problems, such as illegitimacy, immorality and ill health. This does not refer to girls who came out in any one year but in all years. Since 1926, 15,009 girls came in under the Empire Settlement Scheme. The present standing of the problems of 1929-30 is as follows:—

Cases still active	264
Deported	106
Being re-established	90
Married	42
Returned home otherwise than by deportation	28
Cases regarded as closed	11
Died	2

In addition to the above there were 1,600 minor problems due mainly to inexperience, desire to change places, unsettled character and illness.

The department is assisted in problem cases by various welfare organizations and Social Service Departments. In the care of the unmarried mother and child, in Toronto the Infants' Home and Catholic Welfare Bureau must be mentioned with appreciation, and in Montreal the Women's Directory and the Society for the Protection of Women and Children. The trained workers of these organizations work in co-operation with the department. As far as possible each girl who has become a problem in the community is given the benefit of intelligent and efficient advice so that if possible she may become re-established.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S HOSTELS

These hostels are in receipt of grants from the Dominion Government and usually from Provincial Governments, are undenominational, and under local management; the committees being comprised of women representing women's organizations in each centre. The hostels are situated in the following centres: Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. Monthly reports are made by the superintendents to the supervisor at Ottawa. The department pays for twenty-four to forty-eight hours free accommodation for all houseworkers immediately after their arrival in Canada. These hostels are used as clubs by the girls, and the personality of the superintendent is a great factor in the success of each hostel.

In Toronto where so many of our Empire Settlement girls are located, the hostel arranges lectures and entertainments.

Our records show that during the year 2,720 girls registered at the hostels on arrival in Canada. Of this number 1,686 were registered at the Toronto Hostel. In Toronto the hostel received and distributed during the fiscal year, 21,710 letters an increase of 6,039 over the previous year. This heavy mail indicates that the hostel is being used by a great many girls.

In Montreal the superintendent receives those destined to other centres who are taken to the hostel to rest while waiting for a change of trains. Also, the superintendent does the placing of domestic destined there.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

This branch continues to forward to Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief, Division of Child Welfare, Department of Health, the names of all women who come to this country to be married. The number during the past year was 571. In addition, the names of all women coming out under the Family Reunion Scheme to join husbands, were sent in, and in this way women far from home and friends are put in touch with someone who can at any time give them useful information and advice.

THE UNITED SERVICES FUND

Women in Canada who served during the Great War in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, Queen Mary's Auxiliary Army Corps, Women's Royal Air Force and Women's Royal Navy Service, still benefit under the United Services Benevolent Fund. The supervisor receives money as required from the headquarters in London, England, and looks into the merits of each case applying for financial assistance. This year thirteen women received assistance.

SOCIETY FOR OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN

The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women is recognized as the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Department, and is representative of all the organizations in the British Isles connected with the emigration of women.

During the fiscal year 1929-30, seven parties were sent out by this organization. These parties were specially conducted on the steamships, and also on the trains in Canada.

During the year 278 cases were referred to the Department of women and children in Great Britain wishing to come out to Canada to join the husband and father. Also 118 families, namely, 112 women and 336 children, arrived with S.O.S.B.W. loans. In 59 cases the families were able to raise their own passage money, and did not require financial assistance, but the investigation was completed in order to ascertain whether the settlement arrangements in Canada were satisfactory.

The society reports show that they made arrangements during the calendar year 1929 for the reception of 130 cases of women deported from Canada. The S.O.S.B.W. work in co-operation with the Travellers' Aid, National Vigilance Association, the Girls' Help Society, and local social organizations, and in this way deported women have been assisted. This welfare work is important, and the organizations in Canada who have assisted in looking after the girls are glad to know that further care is given in Great Britain.

Miss Franklin, the Secretary of the S.O.S.B.W., came to Canada on an official visit in September, 1929, to look into opportunities for British women in the Dominion. Opportunities were afforded Miss Franklin to study in detail the work done by the Women's Branch, Hostels, social organizations, etc. Miss Franklin travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific and was untiring in her efforts to learn as much as possible of local conditions throughout Canada. She conferred with the supervisor on many occasions to discuss the settlement of women in this country, and gave numerous addresses.

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF IMMIGRATION OF WOMEN

The Executive Committee of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women met Miss Franklin in Ottawa in October, 1929, to see if the organizations could be of any assistance to her while she was in Canada, and it was decided to call a general meeting of the council to confer with Miss Franklin before she returned. This meeting was held in Ottawa on November 29 and 30, 1929.

On the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women are represented the following national organizations:—

Canadian Council of Agriculture.
Canadian Council of Child Welfare.
Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene.
Canadian Red Cross Society.
Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.
Catholic Women's League of Canada.

Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.
Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.
National Council of Women.
Social Service Council of Canada.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England.
Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada.
Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.
Young Women's Christian Association.

APPRECIATION OF THE WORK DONE BY THOSE INTERESTED IN IMMIGRATION

It is impossible in this report to record all that is done in immigration work by the various organizations in Canada. At the Atlantic ocean ports the following religious bodies have representatives to assist the newly arrived settlers.—The Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the United Church of Canada, the Presbyterian Church and Salvation Army.

The following societies also have workers at the port, in addition to the Red Cross Society mentioned earlier in this report: the Bible Society, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, the Sisters of Service, and the Young Women's Christian Association. The railway station work done by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire at Montreal, is of great assistance to the travellers.

Social service work in the Dominion is well organized and the Department receives the co-operation of the welfare agencies in all centres. This is specially appreciated in connection with the Young girls who come to Canada for housework and are far from home and relatives.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF JUVENILE IMMIGRATION, G. BOGUE SMART

In presenting my report on the activities of this branch of the department for the past year, I am pleased to record a satisfactory year's work, the extent of which exceeded that of the previous year. A total of 17,230 applications were received at the headquarters of the societies during the past fiscal year, and the number of juveniles who migrated during the same period was 4,281. These young people came from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the number from England predominating.

The migration of juveniles from Great Britain to Canada is the pioneer of organized immigration from the British Isles to any of the outposts of the Empire. The first party of juveniles to leave Great Britain arrived at the port of Quebec sixty-one years ago. Strange as it may seem, however, the real economic importance of the movement was for a great many years unappreciated. The movement received very little attention beyond casual and brief reference in the reports of immigration agents at the ports of arrival, which appeared in the annual departmental blue books. Since the Great War however, British juvenile migration has been more fully recognized.

The majority remain in agricultural employment; others who are inclined to other avenues of industry than farming, have become successful in other walks of life. The number who have not become good Canadians is relatively small.

Under the provisions of the Oversea Settlement Act and the agreement between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of Canada in connection therewith the Juvenile Migration Movement to Canada appertains to boys between 14 and 19, and girls between 14 and 17 when migrating under the auspices of a provincial or an approved society.

The following are the conditions governing the migration of juveniles to Canada:—

(1) The Director of Emigration for Canada in London is furnished with particulars of each juvenile whom the organizations propose for migration to Canada.

(2) The acceptance of the juvenile is conditional on

(*a*) his ability to pass medical examination as to his mental and physical soundness before leaving the mother's country;

(*b*) he must be able to read and write;

(*c*) on arrival at a Canadian port each juvenile is subject to the Law and regulations governing admission of immigrants to Canada.

(3) Each society must provide a suitably equipped Receiving and Distributing Home or centre, to which the juveniles are to be conducted on arrival, and from which they will go to situations provided for them by the society and to which they may return pending replacement, or for any other reason.

(4) The organization must assume responsibility for placing juveniles in employment in suitable farm situations in the case of boys, and in household work in rural or urban homes in the case of girls. In this connection all recommendations and other documents having to do with each situation in which a boy or girl is placed, must be kept on file in the Receiving Home, and be available for inspection.

(5) The juveniles are to be placed under a written agreement in which the wage to be paid, and other conditions of employment, must be specified.

(6) The society is required to undertake and maintain a systematic supervision of each juvenile. Written reports on employment of the juvenile and the situation, and the conditions as found by the society's visitors are kept at the Receiving and Distributing Home, and are available for inspection by an officer of the Department of Immigration and Colonization whenever required. A staff of qualified visitors responsible directly to the society must be employed for this work.

(7) The society must furnish the department with a list of the names and ages of the juveniles, together with the names and post office addresses of their employers, and promptly advise the department in the case of change of employer, whenever such occurs.

Employers are not permitted to transfer boys to another person without the authority of the agency by whom the boy was placed. When a boy leaves his situation it is the duty of the employer to notify the society at once and the latter to inform the department.

Inspections made by this Branch at the various Receiving Homes or Hostels and interviews with employers during the year just ended, show that in the majority of cases, the juveniles are well settled, in good homes and situations, and are generally giving satisfactory service.

During the year 6,442 transfers or changes of situation occurred; this process is of course inevitable, bearing in mind the thousands of boys and girls under supervision. These changes or shiftings were in the main due to the completion of yearly indentures, disagreement as to wage demanded, dissatisfaction on the part of the boy or his employer, injudicious treatment and general unsuitability of situation.

RECEIVING HOMES, HOSTELS AND TRAINING FARMS

The establishment of these centres in Canada is an important and essential feature of the juvenile immigration movement. The boys and girls, while not encouraged to return at mere caprice, have a right to seek the protection and hospitality of these institutions when in need of help or shelter.

It will be noted that in the twelve months from April 1, 1929, to the close of the fiscal year, the number of juveniles migrating exceeded the total arrivals during the previous year, as will be seen by the following comparative statement:—

Society	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Armenian	14		
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	108	141	131
British Immigration and Colonization Association	751	1,176	1,699
Catholic Emigration Association	238	314	386
The Church Army	180	210	180
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society	76	90	102
Church of England Council of Empire Settlement	120	182	279
Dr. Cossar	65	129	132
Captain Oliver Hind, The Dakeyne Farm	19	11	7
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan	44	42	38
Sir. J. T. Middlemore	12	23	5
National Children's Home and Orphanage	34	82	60
The Quarrier Home	66	43	35
Salvation Army	103	203	342
United Church of Canada		228	489
Unaccompanied	240	142	396
Totals	2,070	3,036	4,281

Table showing distribution by provinces of juveniles who arrived during fiscal year.

Ontario	3,188	Manitoba	144
Quebec	376	Sasktachewan	246
Nova Scotia	18	Alberta	115
New Brunswick	133	British Columbia	61

The following table shows the number of juveniles migrated to Canada by the principal organizations in Great Britain during the past thirty years were as follows:—

Fiscal Year	Children immigrated	Fiscal Year	Children immigrated
1900–1	977	1915–16	821
1901–2	1,540	1916–17	251
1902–3	1,979	1917–18	
1903–4	2,213	1918–19	
1904–5	2,808	1919–20	155
1905–6	3,264	1920–21	1,426
1906–7	1,455	1921–22	1,211
1907–8	2,375	1922–23	1,184
1908–9	2,424	1923–24	2,080
1909–10	2,422	1924–25	2,000
1910–11	2,524	1925–26	1,862
1911–12	2,689	1926–27	1,741
1912–13	2,642	1927–28	2,070
1913–14	2,318	1928–29	3,036
1914–15	1,799	1929–30	4,281

These statistics include only juveniles who migrated under the auspices of the approved societies already mentioned.

Table showing the number of children and juveniles who have been brought to Canada by the principal societies and agencies since the inauguration of the movement:—

—	Year	Children immigrated
Miss Macpherson and Mrs. Birt, London and Liverpool (Canadian Headquarters, Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ontario)	1868 to 1926	14,578
Miss Rye and Church of England, Niagara-on-Lake, and Toronto, Ont., and Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1868 to 1930	4,410
Mr. (later) Sir. J. T. Middlemore, Fairview, Halifax ,N.S.	1873 to 1930	5,137
The National Children's Home and Orphanage (formerly Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson) Hamilton, Ont.	1873 to 1930	3,348
Mrs. Bilbrough-Wallace (Marchmont Home), Belleville, Ont.	1878 to 1915	5,529
Cardinal Manning (Ottawa and Montreal)	1880 to 1888	1,403
Dr. Barnardo, Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.	1882 to 1930	27,062
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto, Ont.	1884 to 1930	3,160
Mr. Wm. Quarrier, Brockville, Ont.	1890 to 1930	4,418
The Catholic Emigration Association and amalgamated societies, St. George's Home, Ottawa, Ont.	1897 to 1930	7,937
The Salvation Army	1905 to 1930	3,694
Dr. Cossar, Lower Gagetown, N.B.	1910 to 1920	972
Captain Oliver Hind, The Dakeyne Farm, Falmouth (near Windsor), N.S.	1913 to 1930	128
British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association, Montreal, P.Q.	1923 to 1930	4,584
The Church Army, Winnipeg, Man.	1925 to 1930	849
Church of England Council of Empire Settlement, Edmonton, Alta., Indian Head and Melfort, Sask.	1926 to 1930	600
United Church of Canada, Norval, Ontario	1929 to 1930	717
Minor Agencies	1897 to 1930	6,490
Total		95,016

COMPARATIVE Statement for Fiscal Years 1927-28 to 1929-30, inclusive

—	Fiscal Year		
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Inspections	5,807	6,134	7,261
Visits (other than inspections)	1,329	1,892	2,647
Under supervision April 1	5,818	5,585	6,247
Added to supervision list (new arrivals)	2,070	3,036	4,281
Added to supervision list (reinstated)	20	9	3
Total number under supervision in fiscal year	7,908	8,630	10,531
Removed from supervision (inspections completed during fiscal year)	2,323	2,383	2,330
Under supervision March 31 of fiscal year	5,585	6,247	8,201

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS G. MURPHY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA.

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PART I

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OTTAWA, December 18, 1930.

HON. THOMAS G. MURPHY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1930.

In the following pages will be found a brief outline of the more important administrative activities of the department during the period under review.

The Indians in common with other sections of the population have felt the effects of the prevailing lack of employment and low prices for agricultural products. The department, however, has taken all possible precautions for the prevention of hardship and no genuine appeal for relief is overlooked. The needs of the hunting Indians whose problem was treated at some length in last year's Report, continue to engage the closest attention.

FARMING AND STOCKRAISING AMONG THE INDIANS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

FARMING

In the spring of 1930 the Indians in the three Prairie provinces sowed 38,156 acres of wheat, 24,759 acres oats, 5,442 acres barley, and 2,918 acres of rye, as well as several hundred acres of gardens. They summer-fallowed approximately 32,273 acres of land, and at the time of writing they have about 112,000 acres under cultivation. The spring gave every indication of a good crop, but it was not long before reports reached the department that the blowing of soil had done considerable damage in certain parts, in fact at some points this blowing entirely ruined the crop. This was followed by rust, and the crop at other points, which had not been damaged by blowing, was reduced about 30 per cent from this cause. Sawfly and cutworm also injured the crops, but notwithstanding all this the Indians have reaped about 75 per cent of a normal year's crop. The price of threshing, and the cost of twine have remained the same as last year when prices were good. A large amount of summer-fallowing—32,273 acres—has been done this year, and the work on this land is equal to that done by the white farmers. While there is the weed menace to contend with, the situation on many of the reserves would not appear to be so bad as in the white settlements. Every effort is being made by the department to control the weeds, The breaking of new land might be approximately 8,000 acres; the exact figures are not known, but a large acreage of land has been broken this year, and the work is well done. In most cases this work was performed under adverse conditions, as the season has been very dry, making it very difficult to plow new land.

A large quantity of hay has been put up this year, and a shortage of feed is not anticipated. All reserves report an abundance of hay, and great care has been taken to see that it was put up in good time. At the time of writing 90 per cent of the hay is in stack. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs. The Indians have made a special effort, and great credit is due them. The quality of the hay this year will be better than for many years, there being no rain to speak of during the haying season.

STOCKRAISING

The live stock on all reserves is reported to be in good shape, and according to our records dated June 30, there are 22,385 head of cattle of all classes owned by Indians. There will probably be a slight increase in this number when the calves are finally counted. The Indians provide for all their own beef requirements. The day of buying beef from outsiders to feed the Indians has passed, and the beef consumed by the Indians in the three provinces is valued at approximately $200,000. In addition to this our records show that they have sold between $160,000 and $170,000 worth of beef to outside buyers. This is a very satisfactory showing. The Department is doing its best to increase this branch of the work, as there is excellent pasture land on many of the reserves. There are reserves, however, where the cattle cannot be increased to any great extent owing to the fact that the amount of hay is limited.

Many of the Indians are now milking cows, and in some cases selling cream and butter. The number engaged in this work has increased during the last year.

The department has built about two thousand houses for Indians in the last three years on the various reserves in these provinces. Five hundred houses have been erected this year. These are of hewn logs, and many of them are placed on cement foundations. They have a door and from four to six windows and a second storey; certainly a great improvement over the old style of home. The whole situation in Manitoba and Saskatchewan has changed with regard to the condition of the Indian homes. These homes, as a rule are kept fairly clean; practically all are whitewashed once a year and some of them twice a year.

INDIAN HEALTH SUPERVISION

The Indians during the past year have been relatively free from the more common kinds of disease. Measles was prevalent along the Pacific coast in the autumn of 1929, and spread to the interior to some extent. Smallpox appeared in one or two places, but gained no headway. There was no outbreak of influenza.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING STATIONS

No new hospitals have been erected by the department during the course of the year. Assistance has been given, however, in erecting some hospitals in remote places where the Indians form such a substantial part of the population that the department finds it necessary to assume a portion of the capital cost of establishing or rebuilding hospital institutions.

A nursing station has been built at the Fisher River agency in Manitoba. This is a residence for a public health nurse, and has no regular hospital accommodation except a bed for an emergency case. The department hopes to extend this type of activity, and is now establishing another similar unit at Hobbema, Alberta. The advantages of the nursing station unit are obvious. It is relatively inexpensive, and so may be provided for a larger number of reserves. It enables a nurse to reside at the reserve, where her work and influence may be continuous. It provides a centre where the sick may come to see the doctor at appointed times, and where the doctor may have the assistance of the nurse and the equipment of the station. The nurse is not confined to an institution caring for serious cases who require the treatment afforded by a completely equipped hospital, or, as is sometimes the case, chronic cases who can quite well be treated at home with the advice and occasional visits of the nurse and doctor. Most important of all, it provides a service to the mothers of growing children, who can profit by frequent instruction.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICE

Important additions have been made to the staff of public health or travelling nurses. Four such nurses have been appointed in British Columbia, two in Ontario, and one in New Brunswick. The standard of qualification for this and other classes of nurses has been raised, and the compensation increased, and the department is now in a position to attract the very best nurses to its service. Only those having a university training in public health are eligible for appointment to the highest grade. Particular attention has been devoted during the year to this phase of health work, and a study has been made of the methods of provincial and voluntary nursing organizations. The Victorian Order of Nurses very kindly lent the assistance of one of its field supervisors for a survey of the reserve nursing problem in British Columbia and Ontario, and for the initial instruction of some newly appointed departmental nurses. Very encouraging reports are being received of the increased efficiency of the nurses, and of the benefits they are carrying to reserves to which new nurses have been assigned.

PART-TIME DOCTORS AND LOCAL HOSPITAL SERVICES

There have been no notable changes or extensions in these services during the year. The department employs the available doctor and patronizes the local hospital to the extent of the requirements in each locality. Specialists' services are afforded for cases beyond the skill or facilities of the local physician. It is noted that there is a steady increase in the demand on the part of the Indians for modern medical treatment, and in the interest displayed by part-time doctors in their Indian work. The department finds it constantly necessary to revise the salaries of these doctors to correspond with their increasing services.

FULL-TIME DOCTORS AND DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS

A highly qualified doctor, who also acts as Indian agent, has been stationed at Moose Factory, on James bay. Hitherto the only medical service available in that area has been the annual visit of a doctor with the treaty paying officer, and a small hospital at Fort Albany, conducted by a religious order. The doctor has found it possible to perform some major surgical operations with very small facilities, and his visits may be expected to prove of very welcome assistance to the sisters at their remote station. The approach of the railway to Moose Factory holds out a prospect of substantially increasing medical facilities on the bay.

The departmental hospitals at the Six Nations reserve in Ontario and the Blackfoot reserve in Alberta have been patronized by the Indians to such an extent that it has been found necessary to provide more space. This is being done by erecting nurses' residences, thereby adding to the comfort of the staff, and making their rooms in the hospitals available for patients. The new hospital at the Blood reserve is operating with the greatest satisfaction.

A separate wing for Indian patients has been erected at Cochrane, Ont. It is conducted by the Lady Minto Hospital, the department paying the salaries of part of the staff and a daily per capita grant to the hospital.

There is a remarkable increase in the amount of medical attention demanded by the Indians of northern Ontario. At Cochrane, Chapleau, White River, Armstrong, and many other points they are reporting for treatment in large numbers.

TUBERCULOSIS

It is regretted that it is not possible to report more progress in combatting this the most important of diseases among Indians. The necessity far exceeds both the facilities and the funds available. There are several reserves where the number of infectious cases is so small that the disease might be stamped out if it were possible to devote the whole of the appropriation for this purpose to these reserves. But equally strong appeals for help come from almost every reserve. At the present time it is being found necessary to refuse applications for sanatorium treatment due to lack of funds for maintenance. The department appeals to the interest of Parliament for funds with which additional personnel and facilities may be provided. The proper course undoubtedly is to attack the disease in its weakest places, viz., on reserves where there are small numbers of cases, and where the resistance of the Indians to it is relatively high. This will involve intensive effort, carried out by personnel of more than ordinary training and experience, and, for this reason, costly. It will also involve, in some provinces, the provision of more sanatorium accommodation. At the same time the work now being done, and which consumes all available funds, cannot with humanity be lessened.

HEALTH SUPERVISION IN SCHOOLS

The appointment of more public health nurses has afforded new facilities for the examination of school pupils, and doctors have been requested to devote more attention to this phase of their duties. As a result, there has been a great increase in dental services for the growing children, and in remedying defects such as enlarged tonsils and defective vision. It appears that the removal of diseased tonsils is an effective measure in healing and preventing scrofula or tuberculous glands.

The usual health supervision of pupils in residential schools has been carried on and these pupils have shared in the increased service referred to above.

SPECIFIC DISEASES

Venereal disease exists among Indians as among the white population. During the year under review special effort has been made to discover and bring under treatment all cases of syphilis. It has not been found that there is any cause for alarm in the situation. Many reserves do not appear to have any cases, and where the disease does exist, the affected Indians submit willingly to treatment.

A survey of certain reserves in Alberta and British Columbia is now being carried out in order to discover the incidence of certain forms of eye disease. The work is being done by a highly trained specialist. His findings will not be available for the present report.

In the early summer of 1929 an Indian boy at Fort George, on the eastern shore of James bay, was accidentally injured in a shooting accident, receiving a compound fracture of the thigh, one of the most severe injuries which can occur without causing early death. There were no facilities for his immediate removal or adequate treatment at home, and in spite of the best efforts of the local missionary, the wound became infected, and the boy seemed sure to die. News of his condition reached Ottawa only after some weeks. At the time of its receipt, the Royal Canadian Air Force flying officer who had been carrying the treating paying party in northern Ontario had just returned to Remi lake, west of Cochrane. The flying officer was instructed to try to remove the boy. He left Remi Lake on the morning of August 1, flew to Fort George, and brought his patient into Ottawa the same evening. This flight of more than 1,000 miles was carried out in bad weather and over entirely uninhabited country. The boy was placed under the care of an Ottawa specialist, and has now entirely recovered. This case is referred to because it attracted a good deal of public attention at the time.

In concluding this part of the annual report, it is desired to acknowledge the co-operation of the provincial Governments, and of other departments of the federal Government, particularly the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

LANDS AND TIMBER

Lands

The general situation with respect to the administration of surrendered Indian lands was not as satisfactory during the fiscal year 1929-30 as during the previous twelve month period. This was due mainly to the widespread depression culminating in the spring of 1929, affecting adversely both the purchasing power of the public and payment of obligations previously incurred. In addition, crops on the average throughout the western provinces were greatly below expectation and prices received in many cases actually under the cost of production. It is possible that more or less similar conditions will prevail during the ensuing season. The department at all times endeavours to collect all land payments as they fall due, but it has been necessary during recent months, to adopt an exceptionally lenient attitude both in the interest of the purchasers and the various local municipalities. Notwithstanding this the department is quite confident that any arrears which may accumulate in this manner will be quickly paid up, should one or two satisfactory crop years follow, as occurred in 1927 and 1928. The western farmer is a particularly optimistic individual and so long as he remains on the land he may be considered quite solvent.

Sales of surrendered Indian lands during the year reached the substantial figure of 29,222 acres, realizing $452,663.75, representing a very satisfactory sale price per acre. The total amount of surrendered lands as represented by current sales or available for sale is now 199,906.53 acres, in connection with which $1,165,980.63 in principal is outstanding. New land sales and receipts therefrom were practically double that of the previous fiscal year.

The principal sales during the year involved the disposition by public auction of the Little Black Bear reserve in the province of Saskatchewan and Beaver reserve and ten smaller Indian properties in the same locality, all in the Peace River district of Alberta. The Little Black Bear reserve contained 3,696 acres and was sold for $34,654.75, the initial cash payment amounting to $13,007.68. The Beaver and other reserves close by contained an aggregate area of 16,116.18 acres and were sold for the very satisfactory price of $321,868.38, the initial cash payment being $33,359.05. The terms and conditions in connection with both these sales was a cash down payment of ten per cent, the balance to be paid in nine equal and consecutive annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent. A sale of lots in The Pas townsite in Manitoba was also held for which the sum of $17,120 was realized, the initial cash payment being $8,813. Including the latter amount, the total receipts for the year from The Pas townsite were $30,874.89.

The amount received from the Blackfoot reserve crop shore leases during the year, was $28,227.85. This was substantially below the amounts received during the previous two years, but the reasons for this have already been indicated.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

The department was greatly interested during the year, in rather extensive geological and investigational work carried out by interested parties on three of the larger reserves in the province of Alberta, with a view to petroleum and natural gas development. Already some drilling operations have been carried out on the Stony reserve near Morley, but results have so far not been satisfactory. Some test drilling was done during the year on the Sarcee reserve near Calgary, for the purpose mainly of defining the underlying rock structure, but no attempt has yet been made to sink a deep well. It is possible, however, that such action may be taken in the near furture. The major interest, however, has really centered in test drilling operations being conducted on the north end of the Blood reserve, not far distant from the town of Lethbridge. A considerable number of leases of the petroleum and natural gas rights covering portions of the Blood reserve, have already been issued by the department but the only development work so far undertaken has been carried out by a company which controls by lease a considerable area of this particular part of the reserve. A large sum of money has been expended by this company in test drilling operations, the results of which are considered most encouraging and it is expected that a deep well will be started shortly. Should this test prove successful, there is little doubt but that the Blood reserve will prove to be one of the outstanding oil fields of Western Canada. Insofar as the investigational and development phases of the situation are concerned, the department is offering every possible encouragement in the hope that the Indian owners of this reserve will eventually benefit greatly from royalties on production.

Leases

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Regulations for the Disposal of Indian Lands leases were issued to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 127, and on March 31 last there were 1,297 leases current.

Location Tickets

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act, to individual owners for lands on the reserves were issued during the past year to the number of 180 and on March 31 last there were current 2,740 location tickets.

ENFRANCHISEMEMT

Under the provisions of section 114 of the Indian Act there were enfranchised during the past fiscal year 23 Indians, heads of families, comprising a total of men, women and children of 45.

Timber

The quantity of timber cut for sale from Indian reserves in the Dominion during the 1929-30 season was about the same as the previous year. A decrease in the quantity of log timber was more than made up by an increase in ties, poles and posts.

The kinds and quantities cut were as follows:—

Pine (white)	338,218	f.b.m.
Pine (red or Norway)	268,005	"
Pine (yellow or bull)	2,030,577	"
Pine (jack or banksian)	1,478,599	"
Spruce (various)	5,631,197	"
Hemlock (western)	2,068,019	"
Hemlock (eastern)	443,897	"
Cedar (red)	436,612	"
Cedar (white)	261,573	"
Fir (Douglas)	3,226,414	"
Fir (balsam)	646,539	"
Tamarac	343	"
Maple	942,288	"
Birch	531,600	"
Beech	354,950	"
Ash	2,786	"
Elm	145,025	"
Oak	67,476	"
Walnut	7,360	"
Basswood	30,919	"
Poplar	188,062	"
Cottonwood	140,697	"
Cordwood (mixed)	8,925¼	cords
Pulpwood	25,729½	"
Shingle bolts	284¼	"
Ties	371,464	
Poles	13,999	
Posts	113,292	
Piling	33,414	lin ft.

The total quantity of timber cut for sale, in terms of board measure feet was approximately forty-five million f.b.m., and in addition to this the Indians cut about ten million f.b.m. for building, fencing and fuel.

Sales of timber during the year were:—

Zaimoetz reserve, B.C.	Deposit	$1,550
Cowichan reserve Pt., B.C.	"	500
Bucktum reserve, B.C.	"	200
Ain reserve, B.C.	"	300

Cash receipts were as follows:—

Licence dues and royalties	$ 66,064 98
Permit dues	17,875 55
Rentals and fees	2,181 50
Deposits	2,550 00
Payments on account	10,159 08
Compensation for damage to reserves	11,090 75
Trespass charges	1,559 62
Interest on over-due accounts	3,018 56
Fines	95 00
Sand and gravel royalties	6,203 72
Total	$ 120,798 76

There were 23 timber licences current on April 30, 1930, being the same number as the previous year, one having been relinquished, and one new licence issued.

Slight damage to timber on several reserves was sustained by forest fires last season, but special patrols were sent out during the hazardous season, especially in the Lake of the Woods area, and the loss of timber was by no means serious.

The destruction of timber by flooding of several reserves due to hydro-electric development is engaging the attention of the department, and compensation claims have been prepared and presented for settlement, one of which (Wabigoon reserve) has already been paid.

EDUCATION

During the year, 78 residential schools and 272 day schools were in operation, a total of 350 centres of Indian educational activity. The total enrolment was 15,743 and the average attendance 11,579—a percentage of attendance of 73·55. The enrolment for the year is the largest and the attendance the highest yet reached. Ten years ago, the average attendance was 7,649, and it is gratifying to note that the increase since that time is over 50 per cent. In Part II of this report will be found a tabular statement, showing the location and indicating the attendance at all Indian schools.

The same number of residential schools were in operation last year and the results have been very encouraging. Vocational training is possible at these boarding schools and the department continues to emphasize this important phase of the work. Mention should be made of the rapid development of technical education in British Columbia—made possible by special funds which have been provided for the purpose. In Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, emphasis is placed on farming, gardening and the care of stock.

The co-operation of the churches in the management of these residential schools was as follows:—

Roman Catholic	43	residential schools
Church of England	20	" "
United Church	13	" "
Presbyterian Church	2	" "
Total	78	" "

Two new day schools were established where there was promise of real usefulness. On many reserves the Indian schools now secure as good attendance and results as rural white schools. Provincial curricula for public and separate schools are followed and fully qualified teachers are engaged.

All Indian schools were regularly inspected by officers of the department. Particular attention is paid to the general management, condition and care of property, vocational training and the health of the pupils. In addition, provincial school inspectors visited all class-rooms and reported on the academic work, except in the provinces of New Brunswick and British Columbia, where there were special Indian school inspectors.

It is with much regret that the department reports the death of the Sister Superior and 12 children when fire destroyed the main building at the Cross Lake Indian residential school, in northern Manitoba. Renewed efforts have been made in the matter of fire prevention and protection and all principals of residential schools have again been instructed to examine fire-fighting equipment and escapes and to practise fire drill regularly. Fireproof construction is now being used in all new buildings where there are children's dormitories and at all schools the Department has provided adequate fire fighting equipment and escape facilities.

New main buildings were commenced during the year at four residential schools—Brandon, Man. (Brandon); Punnichy, Sask. (Gordon's); Gleichen, Alta. (Old Sun's); Grouard, Alta. (St. Bruno's). In addition, the department assisted the respective church authorities with the reconstruction of new buildings at Beauval, Sask., Wabasca, Alta., and Providence, N.W.T. The new buildings at Alert Bay, B.C., and Kenora, Ont. (Cecilia Jeffrey), were completed and furnished during the year.

The buildings for the new Maritime Indian residential school at Shubenacadie, N.S., have also been completed and furnished. This institution is for orphan and neglected children and for those who are unable, for one reason or other, to obtain an education at the reserve day schools. It already gives promise of much usefulness to the Indians of the Maritime Provinces. At eight Indian day schools in Canada new classrooms or teachers' residences were erected.

The practice of assisting the most promising and industrious graduates of Indian schools was continued. Approximately 160 young Indian men and women were helped to continue their studies or to establish homes. Except in those Indian communities where successful farming is found, the school graduate presents a problem which is very difficult of solution. The department and the churches interested are trying new schemes and searching for better methods of helping the young people to establish themselves.

In the past, the funds of certain Indian bands were used to meet some of the costs of conducting day schools on their reserves. The year under review is the second that all expenditure has been provided by parliamentary appropriation. The program of free education is now extended to all Indians in Canada. The expenditure for Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31. 1930, amounted to $2,330,438.21, as follows:—

INDIAN EDUCATION VOTE—EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1929-20

—	Day schools	Residential schools	Stationery	Tuition and assistance to ex-pupils	Miscellaneous	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	8,792 84	80,952 42	244 03	15,255 39	11 87	105,256 55
Prince Edward Island	668 00	....	53 63	....	....	721 63
New Brunswick	14,892 47	....	765 79	683 95	1,044 10	17,386 31
Quebec	72,488 75	....	1,763 69	4,279 90	19 60	78,551 94
Ontario	106,594 51	285,784 23	9,620 80	12,848 50	544 21	415,392 25
Manitoba	53,612 40	321,263 55	4,706 77	596 09	5,089 33	385,268 14
Saskatchewan	42,519 43	344,878 34	4,380 31	2,356 20	3,117 87	397,252 15
Alberta	3,650 78	316,222 33	4,709 68	1,674 10	515 19	326,772 08
Northwest Territories	2,245 25	52,103 98	436 87	....	49 23	54,835 33
British Columbia	60,509 33	462,517 45	7,536 57	948 12	1,067 50	532,578 97
Yukon	2,502 70	13,493 64	426 52	....	....	16,422 86
	368,476 46	1,877,215 94	34,644 66	38,642 25	11,458 90	2,330,438 21

The centenary of one of our most important schools falls during the coming year, and, as a matter of historical interest in connection with the development of the work of Indian education, the following short history of the Mohawk Institute has been prepared by the Superintendent of Indian Education:—

THE MOHAWK INSTITUTE

The first Indian residential school in Canada to complete one hundred years of continuous service is the Mohawk Institute at Brantford, Ont. It would therefore seem fitting at this anniversary to write a short history of a school, which has had an interesting past and which has been an important factor in the development of the Six Nation Indians.

The story of the Mohawk Institute would be incomplete without a brief statement concerning the organization which was responsible for its establishment and which has supported the school, without interruption, for a period of one hundred years. In 1649, in Cromwell's time, the New England Company was established by Parliament and was chartered twelve years later during the reign of Charles II. The company was an evangelical organization, interested in the natives of the British colonies in America. Its earliest efforts in Canada were in New Brunswick, when its activities were transferred from the New England States shortly after the War of Independence. In 1786, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Justice of New Brunswick were appointed commissioners, along with seven other "fit persons," to carry out the aims of the company. The commissioners believed that the economic welfare of the Indian could be served only by some industrial training and, as early as 1808, General Coffin arranged for the apprenticing of several Indian boys to British settlers. Sussexvale was the principal seat of the New England Company's labours at this time. In 1822, the company discontinued this scheme and decided to trust to the example and teaching of missionaries and school teachers as a more effectual means of civilizing and evangelizing Indians.

At this time, the New England Company sought fields of labour elsewhere in what is now Canada; and, in 1827, its main attention was transferred to the Six Nation Indians on the Grand river in Upper Canada. Chief Thayendanegea (Captain Joseph Brant) had secured a site for his people on the Grand river, and in 1785 had arranged for a church and a school at the Mohawk village. The school teacher's salary was paid by the Imperial Government from the military chest. At that time the administration of Indian affairs was more military than civil in character. The chief functions of the Indian Department of the day were to get the Indians settled and to distribute presents. It was not until after Union and responsible government in 1841 that the administration of Indian affairs was placed under the Civil Secretary (1844). The school at the Mohawk Village flourished for several years, part of the time under the management of an Indian master. In 1813, likely due to the disturbances caused by the invasion of Canada, the school was closed.

John Brant, principal Chief of the Six Nations, youngest and worthy son of his father, was instrumental in focusing the attention of the New England Company on the Six Nations. He visited England in 1822, one of his requests being the establishment of an Indian school. He returned to Grand river and, in 1824, a school was started with twenty-one pupils. Two years later, he asked the company for funds to rebuild the church, erect a parsonage and other buildings and, although there is evidence that the materials for the Mohawk Village school were on the ground the same year, it was not until 1828 that the school building was ready for occupation.

Brant had asked the New England Company for a resident missionary. The Rev. John West had been sent out from England to report on conditions in the British colonies and, following his report, Capt. John Brant was made lay agent for the company and was sent funds for commencing the Grand River work in earnest. The Rev. W. Hough was the first resident missionary. He remained only a few months and was succeeded by the Rev. R. Lugger, in 1827. The Company proceeded to establish four other schools for the Six Nation Indians.

In 1828, Rev. A. Nelles was appointed assistant missionary and was given the special care of the educational work. About 1,900 Indians were in the community when the New England Company commenced its work there and they supported it with a grant of approximately £750 per annum. The Mohawk Village was one mile from Brant's Ford, which had a white population of approximately 300.

In 1830, educational work at the Mohawk Village was extended to include a manual training school. A mechanic's shop was erected and two large rooms were occupied for teaching boys carpentering and tailoring. In addition, quarters were secured for the teaching of weaving and spinning to Indian girls. The activity was considered important enough to warrant the main attention of one of the missionaries, and the Rev. A. Nelles was placed in charge in 1831. It was not until six years later, however, when he was made chief missionary for the New England Company, that he moved his residence to the Mohawk Village. In 1834, the New England Company increased the establishment by opening residential quarters for 10 boys and 4 girls. These were taught along with the day pupils, both in the classroom and in the manual arts. It was at this time that instruction in farming was also added. The boarding school facilities were quite popular and the following year the number maintained had to be increased. The Indians were moving from the Mohawk Village to the present reserve and there was a great demand for space in the pupils' living quarters. This development of the work in the Mohawk Village was largely responsible for the increased cost to the New England Company of its missionary work on the Grand river. Approximately £4,000 per annum was necessary for its combined activities.

In 1838, there were suitable buildings and equipment for the maintenance and training of 30 boys and 10 girls. The older boys were trained as wagon-makers, blacksmiths and carpenters and the girls, in the duties of housekeeping and the arts of needle work, spinning and knitting. In 1843, when practically all the older Indians had left the village, the manual labour school was considered quite a successful institution and it was referred to by all interested in the betterment of the Indians' condition as a model institute. The pupilage was increased to 45 in 1844 and three years later there were 50 in attendance, with 50 on a waiting list. The average cost per pupil was stated to be £20 per annum. The chief instructor under the Rev. Mr. Nelles was a Mr. R. E. Clark.

The scheme of settling graduates on small farms near the Institute was tried shortly after the older Indians commenced to move away from the Mohawk Village. It is reported that in 1853 there were 40 adults practically all graduates of the school, residing near it, farming and following the trades which they had been taught. The day schools on what is now the reserve were only partly successful. Between 1820 and 1850, there is evidence of 13 or 14 separate day schools, most of them established by the New England Company, 3 by the Wesleyan Methodists and one by the Indian Department. Some of these were closed or were moved, as the Indians in those days were constantly moving from place to place. By 1853, the New England Company decided that the Mohawk Institute was meeting with so much more success than the day schools, that especial attention and funds should be devoted to its activities.

In 1859, the Mohawk Institute was rebuilt on the New England Company's 10-acre lot, which was a few hundred yards from the old site near the Mohawk Chapel. The company had originally acquired this lot, the Manual Labour Farm of 200 acres and other land, by purchase from individual Indians. In 1843, patent to its holdings was requested and Order in Council dated August 31 of that year granted the 10-acre lot to the company. Possession of the Manual

Labour Farm was offered as long as it was used for school purposes. The company did not accept this offer until 1856, when it was apparent that undisturbed possession was in the best interests of the institute and the licence of occupation was then issued. By 1864, it was found inadvisable to continue intensive training in trades other than farming. More land was therefore required for farm purposes and the company purchased the Babcock lot (32.95 acres) between the school and the town.

The new white brick three-story building accommodated 90 pupils and another period of usefulness was commenced. By 1867, three of the boys gave such academic promise, that arrangements were made for them to take classes at the Grammar School in Brantford. In 1869, three girls—Helen Johnson, Susannah Carpenter and Jemima Maracle—and two boys—Henry Johnson and Nelles Monture—were sent to Hellmuth College, London. This appears to be the first real effort to give advanced academic training to graduates of the Institute. At this time, a Mr. Bouslaugh was superintendent of the school under Canon Nelles.

It is interesting to note that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, visited the Institute and the Mohawk Chapel during this period (1860). The first Indian to be appointed to the staff was Isaac Barefoot, a former pupil, who returned as a teacher in 1869. Barefoot had taught at No. 2 School on the reserve and had attended the Toronto Normal School. While on the Institute staff, he was acting principal at different times. Later, Mr. Barefoot attended Huron College, became ordained by the Church of England and served his own people as incumbent of one or other of the churches on the reserve.

In 1870, the New England Company erected an addition to the main building. A few years later additional space for the staff was provided. About this time there was also built a new principal's residence. The school then had accommodation for 90 pupils and the necessary teachers and instructors. As before, the capital expenditure was undertaken largely by the company.

Archdeacon Nelles retired from the principalship of the Mohawk Institute in 1872 and devoted his remaining years to missionary duties only. Before he died, he had given nearly fifty years of his life to the Six Nation Indians. Mr. R. Ashton, who succeeded him, gave early promise of much success with the interesting work. A few years after his appointment, Mr. Ashton took Holy Orders. The new principal had an eye for beauty and he turned the uninteresting grounds in front of the building into lawns and planted shrubs and trees.

The Rev. Mr. Ashton saw the advantage of having the Six Nation Indians take an interest in the conduct of the day schools on the reserve. He was instrumental in the appointment of a school board in 1878. On the board there were representatives of the department, the various churches interested and several Indians. This was the beginning of what is now the only Indian school board in Canada. Its composition has changed from time to time—the members now being Indians of the band and the department's representative. Mr. Ashton was the first secretary of the board and the first meeting was held in the Mohawk Institute. It is interesting to note that practically all the teachers of the day schools on the reserve in 1880 were graduates of the Mohawk Institute.

In 1885, the New England Company decided to accept other than Six Nation Indians, and, from that date, a small proportion of the pupils has always been from other reserves. At this time, the Department of Indian Affairs allowed its first grant for what might be called current expenses. Earlier, any public funds that were given were used to assist with improvements. An Order in Council in 1885 approved of ten scholarships of $25 per annum for graduates of the Mohawk Institute who would attend high school in Brantford while in residence. It is interesting to note that Miss Susan Hardie was one of the first six to receive these Government scholarships. She made such good use of her opportunity, that in 1887 she was appointed teacher of the junior room.

Certain commissioners of the New England Company visited Canada in 1889, and they approached Mr. Vankoughnet, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. in connection with a Government grant towards the maintenance of the Mohawk Institute. The following year, the Superintendent General, when in England, met the governors of the company in relation thereto. It was explained that the cost of conducting the school was $79 per pupil per annum, and the department was asked for a per capita grant of $60—the company representing that the conduct of the Institute was a serious drain on their financial resources. An Order in Council approved of this grant as from July 1, 1891, and, since that date, the Department of Indian Affairs has undertaken the major portion of the current expenses and has shared the responsibility for the conduct of the school.

In 1891, as the department was assisting with current expenses, the New England Company's funds were released for a very necessary addition to the school and for other improvements. Accommodation was then available for 125 pupils. In 1895, 110 children were being maintained and educated, and four years later the school was filled. At this time, the department allowed grant for 91 children. The training of the boys in blacksmithing, carpentering, etc., was then practically discontinued. The farming and gardening operations were considered more valuable to the Indians and were certainly more important to the financial maintenance of the Institution. A second greenhouse was erected in 1897.

At this time the Cadet Corps of the Mohawk Institute enjoyed a fine reputation. At a military review on Dominion Day, 1896, the boys carried off a silver tankard, the chief prize of the day. Lieut. Ernest C. Ashton (now Major-General) was the instructor.

In April, 1903, the main building was totally destroyed by fire. It had been erected in 1859 but had been added to from time to time. A few weeks later the barns were burned, and a little later again, the boys' playhouse, temporarily used as a residence, was destroyed by fire. There is no doubt that incendiarism on the part of pupils was responsible. In spite of the blow to its work and hopes, the New England Company decided to rebuild. The insurance on the old building was not sufficient for the reconstruction and the Department of Indian Affairs was asked for a grant towards the cost of a new building. In the interim, temporary provision was made for 85 pupils.

Before rebuilding, the company endeavoured to purchase the Manual Labour Farm, which had been secured by them from Indians and held under licence of occupation for many years. The Indian band was against the sale of its land and the company had to be content with the old arrangement. Two members of the court of the company, Lord Stamford and Mr. Wigram, visited Canada and decided that the new school should be erected on the old site. In 1904, $33,000 was expended on the reconstruction—the new building having been designed by the Rev. Mr. Ashton and his son, Ernest. The following year the department granted $3,000 towards the domestic water supply and fire protection. The new building was first occupied in October, 1904.

In 1911, the Rev. R. Ashton resigned from the principalship but continued as chaplain of the institute. His son, A. Nelles Ashton, was appointed principal. At that time, the department increased the per capita grant to $100 and provided this amount for 120 pupils. The New England Company, in view of this large increase in the grant for current expenses, accepted the entire responsibility for the buildings. At the outbreak of war in 1914, Mr. Ashton resigned and enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. His sister, Mrs. A. M. Boyce, was appointed acting principal. The following year, the New England Company sent out to Canada the Rev. C. M. Turnell, M.A., who was placed in charge. Mr. Turnell made efforts to improve the standards of maintenance and training. During his time music was emphasized. He resigned after three years as principal and was succeeded by Mrs. A. M. Boyce. At this time, General E. C. Ashton was appointed lay commissioner by the New England Company. The department allowed additional grant for 10 pupils in 1917 and again two years later, at which time $120 per annum was allowed for each of 120 pupils.

The New England Company was finding it difficult to finance the school. Some years earlier, when funds were required for the company's school at Lytton, B.C., some of the Glebe lot had been sold. (This money was later refunded and used for improvements at the Mohawk Institute.) The company sought permission to sell part of the Manual Labour Farm and to devote the proceeds to school purposes. When the department could not agree, the Babcock lot, which was owned by the company, was sold.

In 1918 the company was obliged to effect economies and, not wishing to retrench in their educational program, the Department of Indian Affairs was approached. It was explained that the company's income did not increase and that the purchasing power of money had been materially reduced. The department did not purchase the property of the school but the responsibility for current expenses was undertaken. The per capita grant was increased from $120 to $200 and the department, in conjunction with the principal, endeavoured to place the school on a sound financial basis. In 1921, it was possible to reduce the grant to $180 per child.

In 1922, it was determined by the courts that the Manual Labour Farm belonged to the Six Nation Indians. The department decided to pay a rental to the band funds of $500 as long as the property was required for the Institute. A few years earlier, the company had voluntarily relinquished possession of the Glebe lot, but the use of 90 acres of it for school purposes was continued.

Certain improvements were necessary, and before spending public money on the Mohawk Institute, the department decided to make some arrangement with the owners. Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, Deputy Superintendent General, interviewed the Governor and the members of the court of the New England Company in London, England; and secured a lease of the Institute for a term of twenty-one years. The company gave the department an annual grant of £1,000 towards the stipend of the principal and the maintenance of the school. In 1922, the department enlarged the main building, at a cost of $43,000. The same year, Mrs. A. M. Boyce married Mr. S. Rogers, the assistant principal, and he was appointed to the principalship.

The per capita grant was placed at $160 per child in 1922, which amount was more in harmony with the departmental scale of grants to Indian residential schools. In addition, a special grant was allowed for every pupil that was attending high school in Brantford while living at the Institute. Three years later, grant was provided for five more pupils—a total of 125. In 1927 and 1928, a new barn was erected and other improvements effected by the Department, at a total cost of approximately $10,000. At this time, Mr. Chubb, a member of the court of the New England Company, and Major Bush, the charter clerk, visited Canada and made an inspection of the school. In 1929, upon the resignation of Major Rogers, the Rev. H. W. Snell, B.A., was appointed principal. Miss Susan Hardie, senior teacher, was given an address and a presentation by the Six Nation Indian Council. In 1929 she completed her forty-second year of continuous service in the classrooms at the Institute. The ex-pupils also presented her with an address.

At the time of this writing, the department is considering the finishing of the top story on the boys' side of the building, which improvement will provide accommodation for an additional twenty pupils.

Throughout the entire history of the school, the chief place of worship for the pupils has been that very interesting church known as "His Majesty's Royal Chapel of the Mohawks." Very few Indians, other than pupils, have worshipped there regularly since the desertion of the Mohawk Village, about ninety years ago. As mentioned earlier in this story, Chief Joseph Brant was successful in having His Majesty's representative provide a church for the Mohawks who were about to settle on the Grand river. In 1785, a contract was let for this, the first church to be built in Upper Canada and the first Protestant church in either of the Canadas. Alterations and improvements were made in 1829 and the following year the Chapel was consecrated by the Bishop of Quebec. In 1869, the building was again improved—the necessary funds having been collected by Archdeacon Nelles and others. The Six Nation Indians and the New England Company were contributors. It should be stated that the principal or the chaplain of the Mohawk Institute was always the chaplain of the Royal Chapel. In 1904, Rev. R. Ashton placed the facts concerning this interesting Chapel before the Governor General, praying that His Majesty King Edward VII might be pleased to call it "His Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks." His Majesty graciously gave his consent.

The Royal Chapel is the possessor of some most interesting and valuable relics, including a solid silver Communion Service and a large Bible, the gifts of Queen Anne. In 1709, several Mohawks from the British colonies had been taken to England, where they were received by the Queen. She presented them with medals and promised further gifts. The Bible and the silver plate were presented to the tribe in 1712. The silver Communion Service bears the inscription, "The Gift of Her Majesty Ann (sic), by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland and of Her Plantations in North America, Queen, to Her Indian Chapel of the Mohawks." The date is not inscribed but the silversmith's hall-mark is that of 1711. During the American Revolution these treasures were buried in the ground for safekeeping. Later the Indians returned, recovered them and brought them to their new home in Canada. Part of the original Communion Set is now at the Tyendinaga reserve, near Belleville, on the bay of Quinté, where some of the Mohawks had settled.

Since the Bible and the Communion Service have been at the Mohawk Chapel, many notables have visited there and the flyleaf of the Bible has been signed by the following, among others: King Edward VII, King George V, Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Patricia, Lord Lisgar, the Earl of Dufferin, Sir John A. MacDonald, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Earl Grey and the Duke of Devonshire. As the Prince of Wales wrote his signature, he remarked that it was the first time he had ever signed on the same page with his father and grandfather. Recently have been added the signatures of Prince George, Baron Byng of Vimy, Lord Willingdon and Premier Baldwin. There is also a Royal Coat of Arms, sent out from England by the Government in 1786. This also had been ordered by Queen Anne. Accompanying the Coat of Arms were tablets on which were inscribed, in Mohawk, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed.

The grounds about the church have been used as a cemetery and contain the graves of many noted Indians, pioneers and loyalists. Probably most notable among these is that of Thayendanegea, whose tomb has required protection from souvenir hunters. This tomb contains also the remains of his son, Captain John Brant. Outside the entrance to the church hangs the original bell, which was at one time rescued from the hands of a junk dealer by Chief George Johnson, the father of Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess.

The Prince of Wales' first visit to the Royal Chapel was on October 20, 1919. The Mohawk Institute provided the guard of honour. His Royal Highness planted a pine tree at Brant's tomb. The school is the proud possessor of an autographed picture of the Prince, presented shortly after his visit.

The Mohawk Institute has always given prominence to student organizations and this has been responsible for the fine spirit among the older pupils. The work of the Cadet Corps has already been mentioned and the Girl Guide organization has been equally effective. The chief sports have been hockey, football, basket ball, baseball and track events. In the early days, lacrosse by maintaining their primitive pursuits for which by nature they are so successfully attuned, let it be said that the most northerly port of call this year, Fort Severn on the Hudson bay, at the northeast corner of the province of Ontario, is over 1,000 miles north of Point Pelee on lake Erie, the most southerly point of the province.

It is a long call from the primitive paddle to the palpitating plane but the latter device has helped to solve the problem by annihilating distances. Hence the flying machine is accomplishing in days now what required months and even years heretofore.

Last year, due to the magnitude of the area to be covered, and the inability to secure sufficient gas caches to supply the needs of the aircraft at the outlying points on the Hudson bay, Trout Lake and Lansdowne House were the only points at which Adhesion to Treaty was signed, the two other posts provided for in the program, Fort Severn and Winisk on Hudson bay, having been placed on the itinerary for the summer of 1930.

During the fall of last year and the spring of this year gas was transported by Hudson bay schooner from Montreal through the straits to the bottom of the bay, and then relayed to points on the west shore of James bay and to the trading posts at the mouths of the Winisk and Severn rivers. From Fort Severn 325 drums were conveyed by canoe transport 260 miles up the Severn river to Trout Lake which, however, by leakage, resulting from faulty shipment, had, much to the chagrin and keen discomfort of the commissioners and pilots, been reduced to a hazardous quantity of about fifty drums when the treaty party reached this post in July of this year.

As the annual payments under Treaty No. 9 had to be made to cover points at which the commissioners were required to call, the aircraft served the double purpose of conveying the commissioners and the treaty paymaster, the latter, H. N. Awrey, serving in the dual capacity of paymaster and commissioner, and with him Commissioner Cain collaborated in all payments. Under this arrangement an economy of time was effected and a joint provincial and federal check accomplished.

Companion Flight

Last year the Dominion Government provided one plane and the provincial Government the other, but this year Ontario, due to the pressing demands made upon its flying fleet owing to the acute fire hazard, was unable to furnish one. Consequently the Royal Canadian Air Force, through the Department of National Defence, supplied two cabin planes, Fairchilds 71 with wasp engines, Nos. 113 and 114.

The instructions required each machine to keep in sight of its companion since much of the territory to be covered was far removed from contact with the older sections and was being air blazed and investigated for the benefit of future flying.

The officer in charge of the planes was Flight Lieutenant Dave A. Harding, with an important flying record of thirteen years to his credit, of which two and a half years was spent overseas for which he was awarded the Air Force Cross. Harding piloted plane 113 and Flying Officer Kingsley Rose, of Old Country experience, plane 114. Corporal Jerry McManus was the mechanic for the former and Rene Gauthier, A.C. 2, for the latter.

The itinerary provided for a hop-off from Ottawa to Remi Lake on July 2, and a return to Remi on or about August 4. This itinerary, however, made no provision for inclement weather, nor for a necessary and important detour or side trip to Sandy Lake narrows, near the Manitoba border, subsequently undertaken and fully referred to later on in this report.

The very unusual weather conditions of the spring of 1930 in Ontario, with its exceeding drought extending even beyond the middle of June, created an unprecedented fire-hazard in Ontario's distant sections and resulted in extensive areas being burnt. This period was immediately followed by one of electrical disturbances and uncertain weather types that operated rather disadvantageously for flying craft.

Such conditions pursued the treaty party most relentlessly and the intermittent spells of semi-favourable weather had to be cautiously seized. As a result the commissioners found it necessary at all posts, as last year at certain posts, to disregard formality of hours and work steadily throughout the day and far into the night. Notwithstanding the incessant rains, the variable winds, the ever-recurring low curtained skies and other handicapping features, the schedule tentatively arranged before leaving Ottawa was reasonably maintained and for this the commissioners desire to express their appreciation of and thanks to the capable and painstaking pilots and obliging and efficient mechanics.

When one considers the distances covered, the extensive areas observed, with the numerous uncharted lakes, rivers and streams without human habitation and with few established points for direction, the importance of the Air Service in its ability to annihilate distances and perform feats that make for human and economic progress is manifest, and with the experience of several flying seasons, but particularly the last two, the commissioners consider it opportune to comment upon that which should be quite obvious, viz.: the need of a dependable personnel in the Air Service. Sobriety, caution and resourcefulness with the airman, each in turn, begets in the passenger confidence, stability and peace of mind, and the commissioners hereby freely pay tribute to the crews for exemplifying such qualities and also for applying technical knowledge in trying circumstances. Absolute freedom of decision on weather forecasts and hopping-off times, was left to the pilots, subject to the convenience of the commissioners and the performance of their duties. Sympathetic cooperation throughout the whole trip between the individual members of the crew and between the crew and the commissioners added an effectiveness and pleasantness to the tedious and exacting though interesting and historic task.

The provincial Government, through the Hon. W. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, very kindly intimated to the commissioners, prior to their leaving, that should any emergency occur the entire resources of the Ontario Flying Force were at their disposal—a considerate and practical suggestion, prompted by the spirit of sympathy traditional with the Ontario Government in its dealings with the Indians and fully appreciated by the commissioners.

A small 16 m.m. movie picture camera was taken by the Commissioners to make a permanent pictorial record of certain features of the trip, but unfavourable weather considerably interfered with the attempt and the pictures, the reels of which are lodged in the Department of Indian Affairs, are therefore limited.

JOURNAL RECORD OF TRIP

The two planes, with Commissioner Cain in No. 113 and Commissioner Awrey in No. 114, started from Rockcliffe Air port on the Ottawa river at 12.20 p.m. on July 2, 1930, in favourable weather, in the presence of Group Captain G. L. Gordon, Squadron Leader Major Godfrey, and Wing Commander G. O. Johnson, executive officers of the R.C.A.F., and a number of the relatives and friends of the treaty party, including representatives of the Department of Indian Affairs. After a delightful flight over the Ottawa valley and the picturesque country it embodies, Trout Lake, near North Bay, was reached at 2.20 p.m. Following luncheon the weather became bad and Officer Harding, upon learning by phone the weather situation at Moonbeam and Remi Lake, north of the Transcontinental railway six miles and west of Cochrane fifty miles, the objective for the day, decided to defer moving until next morning. The party, excepting the mechanics who remained with the planes, motored to North Bay and registered at the Empire Hotel.

About ten o'clock next morning, July 3, the weather cleared and the planes took off for Remi Lake where a landing was made at 1.30 p.m. At this point, the logical and only established air base in northern Ontario for hopping-off purposes in connection with flights to James bay and intermediate posts and locations up the Albany river, the Ontario Provincial Air Force have a comfortable and commodious lodge, an efficient set of officials and an excellent cuisine, financed and operated by the staff itself.

Dr. Mitchell of Sioux Lookout, representing the medical service of the Department of Indian Affairs, joined the party here. Certain equipment, including a "tank" of fly and mosquito spray, was secured and after a restful night the party, with Dr. Mitchell in plane 113, hopped off on Friday, July 4, with a clear sky and a glorious sun, for English River, the first Indian post where treaty money is paid under Treaty No. 9.

This post is at the confluence of several large rivers and the English river, which wends its way about one hundred miles northwards where it empties into the expansive Albany river, this route being the one generally taken by water travellers to Fort Albany on James Bay from the line, Pagwa on the Transcontinental being the point of embarkation.

ENGLISH RIVER

On leaving Remi the pilots steered a course northerly of and paralleling the railway to Kabinagami and Pagwa rivers, then down the valleys of these serpentine waters to English River post, reached at 11 a.m.

The acquaintance made by the commissioners last year with the genial and hospitable representatives of the trading companies, and with the energetic Anglican clergyman, were renewed. Friday and Saturday, July 4 and 5, were spent in paying treaty money and considering certain submissions of interest to the Indians. Addresses were given by the commissioners and the two pilots, whose recitals of their oversea experiences, in the Great War, with courageous Canadian volunteer Indians, were eagerly received. Over one hundred gathered, there being present a number from the Fort Albany band.

Dr. Mitchell urged care and attention to their health and gave them in simple, intelligible language a number of "don'ts." It was gratifying to learn that Chief Faries, an Indian of exceptional interest, reported a very decided respect for law and order, the good counsel sympathetically given by the commissioners last year having been graciously received and faithfully followed.

Saturday, July 5, was impossible flying weather, the order of the day being heavy rains, low-hanging, black clouds, interspersed with sunny spots which were seized by the Treaty party, after formal work was completed, to instruct and entertain the Indians in artful pastime games and amusing tricks. Special mention in this regard should be made of mechanic Gauthier whose wizard tricks, not only at this but at other posts visited, which included the freeing himself from knotted rope entanglements, and modern handcuff bracelets, gave the Indians a real thrill and solid enjoyment and netted Gauthier the sobriquet of "Wendigo."

OGOKI

The inclement weather continued all Saturday night and until noon Sunday, July 6, when a hop-off was made for Ogoki. The visibility was poor and the weather threatening, in consequence of which, along with an unexpected landing on the Albany river below the forks, arrival at Ogoki was delayed until 3.45 p.m.

Good lodging was secured at the home of the Hudson's Bay Company's factor, Mr. Anderson, who with his daughter courteously received the party and eminently supplied its needs.

On Monday, July 7, the commissioners arose at 7 o'clock and immediately after breakfast made payments to one hundred and forty-six Indians. The paymaster made a generous distribution of clothing and certain useful articles to old widows and dependent old men, Dr. Mitchell the while treating those requiring medical attention and dispensing drugs. The work was rushed to completion at 3.30 p.m., and there being a welcomed rift in the cloudy sky the party took for Fort Hope, and reached there at 4.45 p.m.

FORT HOPE

Fort Hope on the Albany river was, up to the year 1912, the most northerly point in the province of Ontario, but the pushing back of the frontier and extending the boundary to the bay has tended somewhat to give this post a modern aspect and with the advent of the aeroplane and the establishment of an air base and a wireless station by the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario closer communication with the outside world has resulted. Fine buildings have been erected by the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Freres. An Anglican Mission is in charge of Rev. J. McDonald, a striking personality, while the school is presided over by his son, John. A Catholic Mission is periodically attended by Rev. Father Couture, O.M.I.

Members of the party were cared for at the trading posts, Mr. Flett, representing the Hudson's Bay Company, and Mr. Souter, Revillon Freres. Two Moth planes of the Ontario Air Force were met here, one in charge of Pilot Swartman from Sioux Lookout, and the other in charge of Pilot McCoy from Caribou.

After the evening meal baseball and horseshoe pitching were temporarily indulged in to the delight and satisfaction of the Indians present. Conferences with the trading companies at night touching on their relationship with the Indians were held.

Early on the following morning, Tuesday, July 8, the commissioners crossed the river to the clean and well prepared Council House on the reserve, where all day until 6 p.m. was devoted to paying treaty money. During payments several pagans, members of this band, appeared and it did not require a very discriminating eye to recognize this type. Less careful in their dress, cleanliness and manners than the Christian Indians they at once appear apart; even in their movements their primitive and unchristian customs are evident. One couple, claiming marriage according to pagan rites, by the great disparity in their ages, he being but 40 years and she over 80 years old, added a zest, if not a sentiment, to the occasion.

Tuesday evening, July 8, Dr. Day of Sioux Lookout arrived to substitute Dr. Mitchell who was called home.

Treaty payments were completed by noon Wednesday, July 9, and in the afternoon over two hundred and fifty Indians assembled on the south side of the river and patiently listened to addresses by Commissioners Cain and Awrey, the former emphasizing the necessity of complying with the fire protection and game laws, and the latter counselling the Indians on the need of thrift and additional display of energy by reason of the limited success in the chase the past year.

During the day the plane officials were busily engaged in making important repairs to plane No. 113, and overhauling the wiring on both. The pontoon of plane 113, while anchored in what was believed a safe zone, was damaged by Indians and half-breeds who were racing in outboard motor canoes, one of which sideswiped the plane and ripped the bumper several inches. For this culpable negligence they were severely censured by Commissioner Cain, an eyewitness of the occurrence.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE

Leaving Fort Hope on Thursday, July 10, at 1.50 p.m. the planes under fair weather proceeded to Lansdowne House about 60 miles due north. This point is situated on Attawapiscat lake, the headwaters of the great river bearing the same name that extends northerly and easterly over three hundred miles to James bay. It was at this point last year where fifty members of the Trout Lake band were enrolled and admitted to treaty, a number of them being present again this year. Commissioner Cain, who through illness last year was not present at the enrollment, desired to check them up and personally vouch for them.

Excepting the Trout Lake Indians mentioned, all those that encamp at Lansdowne House are members of and constitute practically fifty per cent of the Fort Hope band. As a concession to them they were privileged last year to elect from their number two of the four councillors to which the band by law is entitled, the other two being elected at Fort Hope. A request by the Lansdowne Indians to be granted a reserve in the vicinity of this post was refused as a reserve of complementary size had been regularly allotted at Fort Hope years ago, duly surveyed and its approval already recommended in the commissioners' report of 1929.

Dr. Day administered to the Indians on Friday, July 11, while the commissioners paid annuities and considered grievances. In the evening a general gathering took place, the commissioners and the doctor giving the usual admonitions. The Indians cast aside that reserve, more or less a characteristic trait, and freely asked questions pertaining to their welfare and evinced keen interest in the proceedings. After the meeting a short program of sports was run off for the benefit of the Indians, a number of whom, as previously remarked, had been admitted into treaty last year and were expecting some novel entertainment.

The following program of events was merrily disposed of:—

Event	Prize
Girls race—14 years and under—50 yards	(1) Brooch, all others—candies.
Boys' race—14 years and under—50 yards	(1) Soap and comb, all others—candies.
Girls' race—15 years and under—75 yards	(1) Compact, (2) Comb.
Boys' race—15 years and under—100 yards	(1) Mouth organ, (2) Soap and comb.
Sack race—Men and boys—50 yards	(1) Belt, (2) Comb.
Three-legged race—boys—50 yards	(1) Tie, (2) Cup.
Relay race—100 yards	(1) Chocolates, (2) Chocolates.
Tandem race—100 yards	(1) Comb, (2) Cigarettes.
Broad jump—Men	(1) Cigarettes, (2) Chocolates.
Oldest Indian—(aged 85)	Large pipe,
Oldest squaw—(aged 80)	Large coloured handkerchief.

All the prizes were donated by members of the party and purchased at the stores of the two trading companies.

Inspector Anderson of the Hudson's Bay Company was paying an official visit to the post while a young Mr. Smith had charge of Revillon Freres where the party was housed.

Saturday, July 12, offered very disagreeable weather, rainy, cloudy, windy, the wind having shifted several times during the day and for a long spell holding a velocity of 40 to 50 miles an hour. The air was chilly and the Hudson's Bay blanket in demand at bed time.

OSNABURGH HOUSE

On Sunday morning, July 13, at the first favourable moment the planes started for Osnaburgh on lake Joseph and arrived at 12.40 p.m. This post was the scene last year of the fatal accident to treaty plane WX, which crashed and sank in the lake carrying to his death an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, one Sandy Morrison, upon whose grave in the little Indian burying ground upon the hill, beside the forlorn and neglected looking church, the commissioners upon arrival placed a wreath of native wild flowers as a silent tribute to Sandy's memory, and a submission to death's inescapable call.

Here was met the new factor of the post, Frank Harvey Aldous, an estimable English gentleman who has faithfully served the Hudson's Bay Company for thirty-five years, and who in less than one year has worked a noticeable transformation in the appearance and arrangement of the post and has radiated amongst the Indians an undeniable influence of cleanliness, neatness and thrift.

Mrs. Caron, another long and highly respected employee, a gracious lady, proved an excellent hostess and splendidly satisfied the most epicurean tastes of the inner man.

For the courtesy, attention and extreme hospitality shown by these officials the commissioners express their gratitude.

Pursuant to the practices of the white man in dealing with Indians under Treaty No. 9, the commissioners declined, though requested by some, to pay annuities on Sunday, but met the Indian worshippers on their reserve on the south side of the river and with Dr. Day delivered addresses applicable to Sunday service.

All day Monday, July 14, bad weather conditions limited the work to individual interviews and prevented the planes from proceeding to Sioux Lookout, where electrical overhauling of engines and the purchase of supplies were necessary.

During the morning of Tuesday, July 15, Commissioner Cain assisted Paymaster Awrey in paying annuities and determining cases submitted by the Indian Chief.

SIOUX LOOKOUT

At noon the planes with Commissioner Cain left for Sioux Lookout, landing at the provincial air base within one and a half hours. Needed adjustments were made to the planes and certain replacement parts, sent from Ottawa at radio request of Officer Harding while at Fort Hope, were obtained. The night was spent in Sioux Lookout where Commissioner Cain purchased essential provisions to tide the party over its prospective and uncertain trips to Nikip and Sandy lakes in the interior and western portions of the Patricia District.

A heavy storm occurred at Sioux Lookout and a take-off was deferred until 2 p.m. Wednesday, July 16. Dr. J. O'Gorman, in substitution for Dr. Day called home, returned with the party to Osnaburgh House.

During the absence of the planes at Sioux Lookout Paymaster Awrey finished payments at Osnaburgh where Dr. O'Gorman upon arrival proceeded to the dispensary, conveniently provided by Mr. Aldous, and busily engaged himself until dark.

The next two points of call, Wendigo river, where it empties into Nikip lake, and Sandy Lake Narrows, had given the commissioners some concern. Nikip Lake was the fortuitous meeting place last year of the representatives of an Indian band with Commissioner Cain, whose forced landing due to diminished gas supply attracted the Indians encamped on the opposite side of the lake, about eight miles distant. The details of such meeting are recorded in the commissioners' report of last year.

These non-treaty Indians, supposed members of the Trout Lake band, had failed to appear for enrolment at Trout Lake in 1929, and while Commissioner Cain had advised them to report this year at Trout Lake it was subsequently deemed advisable for their tranquility of mind and future happiness to aggregate them into a separate and distinct band, meet them at a given spot, their own encampment, duly admit them to treaty and allocate them a reserve at the site tentatively selected last year by the Commissioners, or at such other one satisfactory to them, and to this end the commissioners had to direct themselves.

Added also to the agenda for 1930 was the question of providing a reserve for the Deer Lake Indians who are subject to Treaty No. 5 though resident at Sandy Lake, Northeast of Wendigo river and near the Manitoba boundary.

As the exact locations of these two Indian encampments were unknown to the pilots, and the supply of gas was a determining factor, it was decided to go to Wendigo via Kapikik, the most northerly air and radio base in Ontario, ideally appointed from both a practical and aesthetic point of view, and there refuel and notify Ottawa of intentions as the following three weeks would take the party out of further touch with the outside world.

Osnaburgh was left on Thursday morning, July 17, and Kapikik reached at 11.35. After refuelling a dead calmness prevented a rising and all luggage, except emergency rations and the money bag, was unloaded and deposited on the sandy beach for a return trip. Thus lightened the planes took the air and succeeded in picking out and arriving at the Indian encampment on the west side of the Wendigo river, about one-half mile above the point of its entry in Nikip lake, at 4.10 p.m. After a hurried lunch the crew left for Kapikik again to secure the luggage and then to proceed to Trout Lake to remove uncertainties of fuel supplies at that post.

WENDIGO RIVER AT NIKIP

The Hudson's Bay Company, through its outpost factor of Cedar Lake, John Wesley, prepared an office in the form of a new tent, 10 feet by 8 feet, for the commissioners, where the Adhesion was signed and the Indians enrolled. Two additional tents met the dormitory requirements, while an improvised table of rough logs and hewn pieces of spruce, supplemented by a rickety bench for adornment rather than practical purposes, satisfied refectory needs. That night all the Indians, 176 in number, headed by their chief, were summoned and addressed by the commissioners, who fully explained the purpose of their coming and sought the reason for the non-appearance of these Indians at Trout Lake last year. Desired band independence and traditional respect for the counsel of their former chief, now deceased, who urged them not to go that distance until treaty contract was made but rely on the Government's sympathy for and interest in them, accounted for their absence.

As these Indians with their squaws and papooses squatted around they presented a picture, in comparison with other bands, of unkempt, ill-clothed, rather penurious and distressed people. Their appearance indicated limited success in the hunt during the past year and their enrolment as wards of the Government should conduce to their improvement. Notwithstanding their seemingly underprivileged conditions their health was above the average, in which connection it is worthy of note that of all those appearing before Dr. O'Gorman for treatment not one was found with a tooth cavity, thanks presumably to the lack of sugar and sweet-meats.

In some respects these Indians are located at a point which is the most inaccessible of any Indian post in the province. To bring in supplies from the line involves a return trip by canoe of twenty to twenty-five days—the route being via Bucke on the Transcontinental and Osnaburgh on lake Joseph. A free trader from Osnaburgh occupied twenty-one days, making fifty-one portages, in coming to the post at treaty time to dispose of a few hundred dollars worth of goods.

Flour at 40 cents a pound, tea at $1.25, pork at 70 cents, rice at 40 cents, and other staple articles usually used for table purposes by the white man, are proportionately high and if the hunt is poor and the fish scarce the Indians must necessarily restrict their requirements and depend upon the trading companies for their rations or grub staking.

The commissioners adopted the same method taken last year at Trout Lake and had the band select from their number certain leaders. Six met the commissioners in the "Administration Hall" on Thursday night, July 17, and for several hours discussed the terms and conditions of Treaty No. 9, to which they desired admittance.

The commissioners, after a thorough explanation of the treaty was given, urged the leaders to present the case to the entire band and not to agree to a single proposition unless it was clearly understood, since it was the desire of the King's representatives to report understanding and unanimity amongst the Indians. John Wesley, whom they knew well and in whom they had confidence, acted as interpreter and being a graduate of the Winnipeg Indian school was quite competent.

Next morning, Friday, July 18, the leaders again met the commissioners and submitted many questions which were fully answered, after which they intimated readiness to sign the Adhesion. The Indians manifested the keenest interest in the mounted map used by the commissioners, and which was hung upon the flag pole of the "office."

The commissioners first signed, followed by the leaders—Apin Kakepeness, Jonas Wasakimik, Samuel Sawanis, John Quequish, Patrick Kakekayash and Senia Sakchekapow—each of whom used the Indian syllabics. The signing was witnessed by Dr. O'Gorman and John Wesley and a snap shot of the occurrence, showing the signing table with the chief by the side, forms part of this report.

The entire band, numbering 176, were then enrolled, all Indians personally appearing with their wives and families. The names and ages of all were recorded and payments of gratuity and annuity made. No less than seventeen widows were enrolled, ten per cent of the whole band. While certain gewgaw articles, such as cheap rings, to satisfy the curiosity and primitive fastidiousness of the squaw, comprised part of the purchases of the Indians from the traders, the large percentage covered the essential ones of food and clothing.

So far removed from the line are these Indians that many of them have seen but few white men. No itinerant missionary visits this encampment, although there is a simple building of rough logs, with roof partly covered with crumpled tar paper, used for Christian service, two lay Indian Gospel readers taking charge. The splendid framework of a large church had been constructed out of hand cut logs but the reserve for the band having been chosen elsewhere the building may not now be completed. The Anglican missionary, Rev. Mr. Garrett of Trout Lake, visits Weaagamow Lake, a day's journey from Wendigo, annually and some of these Indians attend Service there.

To these simple Christian people, solely dependent upon their aboriginal vocation, the chase, for their existence, the seaplane, the great "flying bird," was a source of interest. Even after feeling and examining it and observing it come through the air they were incredulous, concluding as it lay there—inanimate, like unto the bird that so often falls a victim to their aim, that it could never take on life again.

Up to the signing of the Adhesion, while claiming certain allegiance to the Trout Lakers, they were generally designated Wendigo and Round Lake Indians, but owing to the levity and humorous contempt in which the word "Wendigo" (Wandering Spirit) is regarded by the other bands within this expansive territory, and to the fact that Round Lake is not their summer rendezvous, they chose the name "Caribou Lake," where they selected their reserve, it being two days' travel eastward from their Wendigo encampment.

According to custom the Indians were given a feast, sufficient supplies such as flour, tea, lard, etc. having been procured from the Hudson's Bay Company. The men and boys, contrary to the expectations of the white men, made the bannocks for the feast, which consisted of these palatable cakes with fat pork juice and lard, tea and candies, all being spread before the squatting band upon the green sward, several of their leaders acting as hosts and standing with bowed heads in the offering of grace before partaking of the viands set before them

Elections were held and resulted in Apin Kakepeness being chosen chief and Samuel Sawanis and Senia Sakechekopow, councillors. The elected chief was the Indian who met Commissioner Cain last year, and proved such an enigma. Possessed of an attenuated frame and melancholy face he viewed everything, and surrounded himself with a veil of apparent mystery, not penetrated even by the enthusiasm of his followers, all of whom, including the children, congratulated him by shaking his hand.

The new council were presented with the Union Jack and appropriate medals, the significance of these having been explained by the commissioners.

Realizing the importance of a reserve they had carefully discussed the subject amongst themselves prior to the commissioners' arrival. Based upon their aggregate membership they are entitled to 35¼ square miles, which, with the approval of the commissioners, they selected on the south shore of Caribou lake, slightly to the left or west end, so that ample frontage of a somewhat extended bay will be included, the dimensions to approximate 8 miles in length by 4.4 miles in width.

The commissioners and the doctor concluded their work on Friday evening and patiently awaited the return of the planes which, however, did not appear on the horizon until Saturday, July 19, at 8.10 p.m. On arrival the pilots reported a safe landing at Kapikik on Thursday evening, impossible flying weather on Friday, a take-off on Saturday for Cat Lake for refuelling purposes, thence northeast to Trout Lake to investigate gas cache. Here to their amazement, and to the possible frustrating of plans, they found over eighty per cent of the R.C.A.F. gas, that had at extreme cost been freighted from Hudson bay up the Severn river 250 miles, a total loss through leakage, due to faulty packing. This criminal negligence involving such a loss, and placing pilots and passengers in grave situations, forced the relaying of gas from Cat Lake, a distance of 175 miles, and it was on the trip down from Trout Lake on Saturday they called at Wendigo with certain luggage and camera supplies of the commissioners, having left the mechanics at Trout Lake to reduce the load. Darkness setting in earlier than usual at Wendigo, the hop-off for Cat Lake was deferred until Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. The planes returned at 5.15 p.m. the same day, but because of the unpropitious weather, and the indefinite description of the next stopping point on elongated Sandy Lake, the trip there was left for Monday.

A band of Indians residing in the vicinity of Deer Lake within the territory included in Treaty No. 5, signed Adhesion to said treaty on June 9, 1910, and under its conditions were assured a reserve in the proportion of 32 acres per capita. At this time the territory formed no part of the province of Ontario, it being then part of the Northwest Territories. A final selection of the reserve had not been made and although the band in 1910 resided in the vicinity of Deer Lake the members have since changed their abode and are now in larger numbers resident about Sandy Lake, situate within territory covered by the commission under which the undersigned commissioners are functioning.

In 1910 when this band was admitted they numbered 95, augmented the year following by 78 Indians transferred from the Indian Lake band resident in Manitoba. These numbers have now increased to 332 and as the Island Lake Indians have been allotted their reserve, and have had it duly surveyed on a basis excluding those transferred to the Deer Lake band, the latter are now entitled to a grant.

Under the Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, R.S.O. 1912, chapter 40, provision is made whereby Ontario will recognize the rights of the Indian inhabitants in the territory added to and now included in the province by the said Act. These Deer Lake Indians resident in such added territory desired their reserve.

In pursuance, therefore, of an appointment made by the commissioners to meet representatives of this band at an indefinitely described point towards the west end of Sandy lake, the planes took off from Wendigo at 7 a.m. on Monday, July 21, John Wesley, as interpreter, accompanying the party.

SANDY LAKE NARROWS

The distance being less than anticipated and the waterways somewhat different in size and shape from those shown on maps the encampment was reached in about one hour and was found situated at the "Narrows," a stretch of water lying between Sandy lake and lake Oo-pe-te-qua-yah (little, short, squatty, woman). The entire band had been waiting for some days for the treaty party but the majority had left, shortly before the arrival of the commissioners, for Deer Lake where they receive their annuities under Treaty No. 5.

About 75, headed by their striking looking Chief Fiddler, arrayed in his official uniform with his large medal bearing the impression of the late King Edward VII, his prided insignia, presented their claims. The chief predicated his submission by asserting his intention to speak the truth and humbly petition the King, through the commissioners, to grant his people their belated reserve at the very site where the white men then stood with the red men.

The chief briefly reviewed the circumstances above recited and the commissioners concurred in the site selected but explained that the size could not be determined until an examination of the regular annual returns at Ottawa would satisfy the commissioners that their members transferred from the Indian Lake band were not already beneficiaries under any other reserve selection. Expressing the utmost confidence in the commissioners the Indians were assured that justice in respect of their reserve would no longer be deferred.

Having regard for the number in the band, some 332, verified by official records, the commissioners hereby approve of a reserve at this point, the Narrows, consisting of 10,624 acres, or approximately 17 square miles, to be laid out in a rectangle having a width of at least 3 miles with sufficient depth to satisfy the aggregate requirements, the understanding being that the chief, or his nominee, shall be present at the time of survey to indicate on the ground the location desired.

With rousing cheers from the Indians the commissioners said "Adieu," hopped into the planes and with the advantage of a tail wind returned to Wendigo in forty minutes.

John Wesley left for Cedar Lake by canoe and the planes loading up with part of the gas relayed from Cat Lake started for Trout Lake and arrived at 3.30 p.m.

TROUT LAKE

The commissioners, learning of the illness of Chief Beardy of the Trout Lake band, immediately called upon him and extended sympathy. The Indians here wholeheartedly as last year received the party. Rev. Mr. Garrett and Mrs. Garrett, of the Anglican Mission, graciously received the commissioners with an invitation to be their guests during their stay at the post, which was reluctantly declined as reservations had already been made at the Hudson's Bay Company.

The new factor is J. F. Kighley, an energetic, genial and capable official, having as his clerk Horace Flett, son of the Fort Hope factor. The company have extended their improvements by the erection of new buildings, including an enlarged store, while the Indians have several small houses for occupancy in the summer. Several patches of potatoes were being cultivated by the Indians, the clay soil being rich and productive. The fine garden of vegetables at the company's house should be an encouragement to the Indians to cultivate the soil. A pit saw owned by the company and operated by two industrious Indians supplied building needs at the post.

Tuesday and Wednesday, July 22 and 23, were devoted to paying annuities, holding conferences, with the chief and councillors and enrolling a few delinquents from last year. The total number paid was 638. Twenty births and sixteen deaths occurred during the year. The health of the band was found by Dr. O'Gorman to be very good and apart from tubercular tendencies, more or less characteristic of the race, no pronounced organic troubles were found. The commissioners wish to emphasize the impression gained last year on admitting these Indians to treaty, that is, they evince in the main an intelligence and radiate an exultant joy of life that if existent in any other band met on the trip is obscured by a native stoicism and excusable indifference. The Indians challenged the whites to a football game, itching to revenge the defeat they suffered last year, but the tiring rains intervened and shattered their hopes.

Trout Lake Post was opened by the Hudson's Bay Company in the year 1793 and the barter in furs still continues with these Indians, numbering 638, of whom 627 were enrolled last year and 9 this year, with a natural increase of only 2. Fifty of them usually make Lansdowne House their camping grounds where they are paid with members of the Fort Hope band.

A feast, postponed last year due to the lack of supplies, was provided by the commissioners but the distressing rainy weather centred the preparations in the chief's scantily furnished log dwelling, which served as the "historical hall" last year, and thus the pristine glory and native glamour of outdoor open camp fire and teepee bakings were absent, although the enjoyment in partaking of the unusual delicacies was undiminished.

The Indians exercised certain concern regarding the survey of their reserves, three in number, selected last year, the fourth descending now to the Lake Caribou band, who selected it at Caribou Lake rather than at Round Lake where it had been recommended by the Trout Lake Council and tentatively accepted by the commissioners. Last year the non-appearance of the Wendigo and Round Lake Indians (now Lake Caribou Indians) resulted in an arrangement by which their reserve was to be the difference between the aggregate area to which the whole band was entitled and the area of the three reserves selected and referred to in the commissioners' report of last year. However, when these were selected the subsequent enrolment of fifty members at Lansdowne House was not anticipated, and consequently the area covered by the complete allotments was less than the band is entitled to under the treaty.

On an enrolment of 627 the band should obtain 125·4 square miles, or 14·4 square miles in excess of last year's allotment. To obtain this means an enlargement of Reserve 1, Trout Lake, from 70 square miles to 84·4 square miles, covered in the summary of this report.

Through an error the dimensions given in last year's report for Reserve 2, Sachigo, were incorrect, although the area, 14 square miles, was correct. These dimensions are now amended so that the block shall be 3½ miles wide by 4 miles long. A rough description pending final survey is included in the summarized recommendations contained herein.

To allay the evident anxiety of the Trout Lake Indians respecting their reserves the commissioners gave them verbal assurance that a strong recommendation would be made for the taking of early adequate measures to have the areas approved and duly surveyed.

The commissioners visited the Anglican Mission school over which the painstaking Mr. Garrett presides, inspected over one hundred Indian children, listened to their splendid singing and freely paid tribute to the pupils and teacher on their remarkable showing. With only a few school weeks each year to their credit these Indian children show a keeness to learn and respond readily to the efforts of the teacher.

FORT SEVERN

Work at Trout Lake was finished at 11 a.m. on Thursday, July 24, when the party sought the air route once more and headed for the first Hudson bay objective, Fort Severn, down the Severn river 180 miles by air from Trout Lake, and over 250 miles by canoe. This post was circled at 12.50 p.m. and the party for the first time gazed from an elevation of five thousand feet upon the great inland sea that sweeps the northern shores and affords the Hudson's Bay Company access to lonely posts, including Fort Severn, it had established and in active operation in the latter part of the 17th century when the Bourbon Kings were trying to plant the Fleur-de-lis in the western wilds.

The post is on the west side of the river about four miles from where it empties into the Hudson bay. The few buildings erected, including the inevitable store, freight shed, factor's residence and small log houses that shelter the limited employees, are placed on level ground back some distance from the bank which rises thirty to forty feet from the water's edge. Accommodation was secured at the company's house, the factor being George Third, a competent and experienced official with an obliging clerk Henry Mann. The only other white man here is Harold Bland, a former employee of sixteen years' standing with the company, now a trader in his own right.

Dinner was served within an hour after arrival and consisted in part of young duck, a delicacy much appreciated by the partakers whose absence from the freshness of things for some time made the offering the more acceptable.

The weather being rainy and stormy the Indians were asked to assemble on the morrow. At nine o'clock Friday, July 25, some seventy-five, the entire membership, selected their leaders, three in number, George Bluecoat, Mumzie Albany and Saul Crow. Charlie Gray, a half-breed, acted as interpreter.

In the early stages of their conference with the commissioners the Indians under their natural restraint, or childish reserve in the presence of white men, displayed some hesitancy but gradually on realizing that the commissioners were present as friends to give that which they asked they took on an air of responsiveness and freely talked. A frank expression of ideas and opinions was exchanged, and the Indians who showed an understanding of Treaty No. 9 were satisfied with the points presented and retired for final instructions from the other members, who gave the leaders general direction to accept Adhesion. The official document was signed by the commissioners and the leaders and witnessed by all the members of the Treaty party and George Third, H. F. Bland and Henry J. Mann.

Seventy-five were then enrolled, these comprising 15 men, 15 women, 22 boys and 23 girls. Each was paid $4 gratuity and $4 annuity.

At the elections, following payments, George Bluecoat was elected chief and Mumzie Albany councillor, and to each was given a medal. The Union Jack was unfurled and accepted by the chief as a symbol of "law, order, peace and protection."

Their reserve, containing 15·2 square miles, was, with the approval of the commissioners, after due consideration, selected at the mouth of the Beaverstone river, where it joins the Severn river, and is to have a frontage of 1·5 miles on each side of the Beaverstone and a depth of 5 miles more or less from its mouth, the river being shown on map No. 20a, issued in 1926 by the province of Ontario, as Beaverstone, although it is called "Castorum" by the Hudson's Bay Company and "We-ke-mow" by the Indians.

The accustomed feast was provided and their "table" display was more palatable in appearance than that observed in certain other bands.

The hunt during the season just closed was nearly equal to that of the previous one, the predominant skins being beaver and otter. White fox, of which there has been a decided scarcity for several seasons, is again appearing and prospects for a good return are bright.

Goods at this point, because of lower transportation charges, are much less than at Trout Lake, flour for instance being only $20 a cwt. as against $38 at the inland post. Lake trout and whitefish are available, though not in abundance, at high tide. They generally follow the ice and go with the spring freshets to the bay, returning the last of September and October to the upper stretches of the river, their spawning beds. This treking movement accounts for the obvious scarcity of fresh fish during the period of summer encampment. Speckled trout are procurable in certain fresh water streams a few miles from the post.

Commercial communication of Fort Severn with the outside world is by schooner of the Hudson's Bay Company, which calls twice a year. The *Fort York* from Churchill was eagerly awaited at treaty time but did not materialize—neither an outlook perched upon the roof of the factor's house, nor a scanning from the departing planes, having sighted the longed for cargo carrier.

Friday evening, July 25, saw the completion of work and early Saturday morning was fixed for a take-off to Winisk. Low tides prevented this, the planes being high and dry at the appointed time. They had been tied to shore due to the unsafe anchorage in deep water where the slippery clay bottom failed to hold the light anchors of the planes. Tides and variable winds are two important factors demanding the attention of airmen, who contemplate the use of Fort Severn as a port of call. Timely action on the part of the crew averted a serious mishap to one of the planes that had, with the outgoing tide urged by a wind, drifted from its anchorage down towards the mouth of the river.

Bad weather detained the party until Sunday, July 27, at 3.20 p.m. Pushing off for Winisk the planes skirted the southern shores of Hudson bay, the approach to which is a low-lying flat muskeg area, the last wash of myriads of streams and important large rivers draining extensive sections of the Patricia portion of the District of Kenora.

Countless wild ducks, several white whales and distant ice floes, were visible from the planes. Poor visibility and an approaching dense fog somewhat disconcerted the pilots after forty minutes of flying. As the fog thickened and lowered the planes were lost to the view of each other and an unusually low altitude was taken. An east wind speedily forced the fog into the face of the planes, now completely enveloped. A forced landing on the Winisk river near its mouth was decided upon and while the pilots had limited facts of the hazardous landing conditions certain data accompanied by a map had been obtained at Fort Severn and considered authentic enough to support an even chance on choosing this, in an emergency, as a safe alternative landing spot. To have waited another minute in the case of plane 113, and likewise 114, would have been flirting with grave danger, if not death, and Flight Lieutenant Harding turned the plane's nose into the terrifying fog up the river and somewhat jarringly though safely landed at the foot of long, flat rapids, the occupants of the plane expressing keen anxiety concerning their companions lost to view for some time. But within three minutes the fog was again pierced and down bolted 114, in a similar fashion, to a point perilously near 113. At that moment the flood gates of heaven opened and a lashing wind set up. As the fog lifted and the downpour lessened, only to be repeated with double force and fury a few minutes later, an opening in the fog between the points of two islands occurred and the party with a sigh of relief discerned, dimly silhouetted in the background on the mainland a few miles up the river, beyond the rapids, the little cross tipped Catholic Mission and the flag-tipped official residence of the Hudson's Bay Company.

On the left were faint outlines of teepees from which there shortly issued several agile Indian braves who though never having seen nor heard the flying fire canoe were aroused by the swish of the air paddle, the whirr of the motor, and rushing down the sticky, slippery, slimy clay banks, leaped into their responsive transports, with their trusty blades, long spruce poles and tracking ropes, and were soon shooting the rapids to satisfy a keen longing to gaze on the expected flying machines and to appease their minds troubled by the thought that a landing at this location spelt disaster.

These Winisk Indians were joyfully welcomed by the commissioners, who with Dr. O'Gorman were paddled, poled and tracked up the treacherous rapids some four miles to the looked for post. The company's factor, John Harris, courteously received the Government officials and accorded all carte blanche possession of his tidy though restricted quarters. It was he who had mapped out a landing course and planted buoys for safe anchorage and take-off for sea planes about five miles above the post, which site later on the pilots were forced to use and record as the only safe one for this post.

Winisk post presents a dreary and depressing picture, situated as it is in a lonely position on the west bank of the Winisk river about four miles south of Hudson bay. This river takes its rise within a few miles of the headwaters of the Attawapiscat river and flows northerly and easterly three hundred miles into Hudson bay; like other rivers flowing into the bay it is subject to tidal conditions and has at its mouth a series of deltas that are being annually transformed. The clay soil with the constant lashing of the tidal waters and the recurring spring floods produces a handicap to shore activities.

The approach to the post both from up and down the river is via rapids navigated with difficulty only by the primitive though indispensable canoe.

Early Monday morning, July 28, the commissioners summoned the Indians, 85 in all, and hoped to conclude the work in order to take off on Tuesday. The band chose three leaders to act in treaty negotiations, Xavier Patrick, John Bird and David Sutherland. The interpreters were Rev. Father Martel and William Oman. These Indians possessed more knowledge of the terms and conditions of Treaty No. 9 than many members of other bands who had been admitted twenty-five years ago, and consequently discussions were shorter and explanations fewer. When the commissioners attempted to elucidate a certain point they were met by the interruption politely made, "We know perfectly all about this treaty."

Adhesion was readily signed by the contracting parties, the commissioners first and leaders second, followed by the witnesses, Rev. L. P. Martel, O.M.I., J. Thos. O'Gorman, M.D., John Harris, Hudson's Bay Company, and R. T. Wheeler, Clerk.

Elections resulted in Xavier Patrick as chief and David Sutherland, councillor. Dr. O'Gorman presented the Union Jack to the chief, appropriately explaining its significance, and the commissioners pinned upon the elected ones their medals and counselled them in divers matters.

A feast of ample proportions was tendered them but before partaking, these humble teepee inhabitants, with a Christian faith, approached the missionary requesting that they gather in God's Name and thank Him for all His goodness and seek His blessing.

Although poor in appearance and limited in possessions they did not complain. They found their means of sustenance while camping at this forlorn post sorely restricted. Fish was scarce, provisions were not in plenty and the general condition of the Indians demanded their early return to the bush where they could gain a livelihood.

A reserve, comprising 17 square miles, was selected at the old abandoned outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company up the Winisk river at its junction with what is known as the Asheweig river. This old outpost was formerly called "Sousahagen," by which name the Indians now identify Asheweig river.

The reserve shall be so laid out as to comprise a width of three miles, or 1½ miles on each side of the west branch of the Asheweig river where it empties into or joins the Winisk river, and to follow along both sides of the Asheweig river to a sufficient depth, approximating 5·66 miles, to afford a total area of 17 square miles. While the reserve is 150 miles from the post it was chosen, as claimed by the Indians, because it is said to be a well wooded and good hunting section.

All day Tuesday, July 29, torrential rains fell, filling to overflowing the conglomerate holes of the boggy flat about the post which offers a haven to the wearied Indian trader. Black, low-hung clouds encircled the high heavens and Old Sol himself seemed to have forgotten the powers of penetration, while the term "visibility" was lost from the airman's vocabulary. To fly on such a day was impossible and the morrow offered but a faint hope for improvement as was indicated by Rev. Father Martel.

This missionary's humble bearing and quiet assurance greatly impressed the official party. From the moment of his greeting until his "au revoir" he was a human barometer predicting the weather, approximate or remote, with an uncanny exactitude. His philosophy, ripened by years of experience, and instinctive powers unostentatiously exercised, to discern and disclose the secrets of the elements, are of incalculable value to those who travel by paddle or plane. For the magnanimous treatment he accorded the party and the important data he so generously furnished the commissioners record their thanks.

On Wednesday, July 30, at 11.45 a.m., the party left the post for the planes below the rapids but found them high and dry upon the beach supposed to be unaffected by the tides. Slight repairs to the screws in the pontoons were undertaken and after exhausting efforts the crew, assisted by Indians, released and floated the planes in the hope of getting the advantage of a break in the weather for the trip to Attawapiscat on James bay. Unfortunately in the attempt to take-off from these waters, safe in appearance though treacherous in reality, damage was done to the pontoon of plane 113 and a delay of another day ensued. All luggage was unloaded and taken by canoe ten miles up stream to the safe anchorage previously selected by Mr. Harris. Repairs under the most adverse conditions were completed by Thursday night when the planes took off for the Harris buoys where they tied up for the night, another rainy one.

On Friday, August 1, at 8 a.m., the whole party, except the mechanics, who tented on the shore near the planes, left by canoe and occupied two and a half hours in reaching the machines, although the distance is about five miles, the intervening rapids requiring stiff paddling, poling and tracking.

A start for Attawapiscat was made at 11.45. A coastal course by the Hudson bay around cape Henrietta, and then down the west shore of James bay, as originally intended, was abandoned because of the hazardous fogs about the cape, where it was learned that up to the middle of August the ice packs render flying most uncertain. A cross-country flight was substituted and after about three hours over country, much of which was terrifying from the viewpoint of a possible forced landing, Attawapiscat was reached.

ATTAWAPISCAT

This post, situated at the mouth of the Attawapiscat river, has, like other James bay posts on the west side, the appearance of a modern community with its long line of coastal buildings, including those of the two trading companies, and the Anglican and Catholic Missions with the framework of a pretentious new church. An unique sawmill is operated by the lay brothers of the Catholic mission on a dual power system of gasolene and steam, this mill being the most northerly in the province of Ontario and used exclusively for the cutting of lumber for church purposes.

Rev. Father Belleau and his assistant, Father Langlois, ever solicitous for the welfare of the Indians, wholeheartedly co-operated with the commissioners.

The Attawapiscat Indians, formerly members of the Albany band, were detached from the latter and aggregated into a separate band at treaty payment last year. The number in all is 583, but of these only 100 met the commissioners, the others having decamped for their hunting grounds prior to the belated arrival of the planes.

Their chief, Xavier Chookomoolin, with the three councillors, Jacob Chookomoolin, Jacob Gull and John Nakooche, remained to receive the annuities for the absentees and to discuss the question of the selection of a reserve.

Commissioner Cain joined with Paymaster Awrey in paying annuities all day and at night conferred with the Indians on the reserve question, the determination of which, both in respect of its size and location, as indicated in the report of last year, was deferred until this year.

When Treaty No. 9 was signed the Albany band was admitted and a reserve, based upon the numbers then enrolled, 140 square miles, was selected at the mouth of the Albany river, duly surveyed by O.L.S. James S. Dobie, and shown on plan dated April 12, 1913, but never approved by the Ontario Government. The present membership of the Albany band (which excludes the Attawapiscat Indians formerly of the Albany band) is 688 and on an accurate mathematical basis they are entitled to 137·6 square miles, whereas the reserve they already hold, and over which they have exercised ownership, contains as above stated 140 square miles.

After mature consideration the commissioners deemed it advisable and in the interests, both of the Indians and the Crown. that such reserve remain intact and that the area to be allotted to the Attawapiscat band constitute the difference between the aggregate allotment to which both bands are entitled and the 140 square miles. The total membership of the two bands is 1,222, which, on the basis of one square mile for each family of five, is equivalent to 244·4 square miles, and this reduced by 140 square miles is 104·4 square miles, the size of the reserve allocated to the Attawapiscat band, or only two and a fifth square miles less than the exact mathematical requirement.

The Attawapiscat Indians accepted the arrangement with evident satisfaction and expressed thanks for the sympathy with which their requests were considered.

The reserve was selected at the junction of the Little Eqwan river and the main Eqwan river to start about 4½ miles west of the said Junction and to consist of a block 6 miles wide and 17·4 miles long, extending down the main Eqwan and as far as possible including 3 miles on each side thereof. This inland site was justified by the Indians' contention, vouchsafed by others, that the coast trapping restricted mostly to foxes, had been lamentably diminishing during late years and the selected area would afford mixed trapping, good fishing and a centralized meeting point for the much scattered members.

Many questions, beyond the purview of the commissioners were presented, and while a sympathetic hearing was given the Indians they were referred to the resident Indian agent, Dr. Hamilton of Moose Factory, who had already paid the band an official visit and contemplated another at an early date.

The post factors, Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Graham, extended the usual courtesies to the party.

The elimination of so many individual annuity payments by making them through the chief and councillors, and the use of these representatives as the sole medium through which the reserve decision was reached, saved two days here and the work was completed on Saturday night, August 2.

Following church service on Sunday, August 3, the planes hopped off for Fort Albany and arrived there in less than an hour.

FORT ALBANY

The commissioners and Dr. O'Gorman registered at the Hudson's Bay Company, and the crew at Revillon Freres, Mr. Watt being the capable factor at the former and Mr. Horne at the latter.

The spiritual welfare of the Indians is amply provided for by the Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions. Rev. Mr. Northam, who last year was seriously ill and had to be transported by treaty plane to Sudbury for successful hospital treatment, warmly received the commissioners and during their stay at the post gave a delightful entertainment in the school house for the Indians and members of the party. By lantern slides and movie pictures he depicted "The Epic Indian Treaty Party Trip of 1929," and gave evidence of his whole-souled interest in his work.

The Roman Catholic Fathers, Belledeau and Decaire, are in charge of a large Indian school and have a convenient church and other substantial buildings. Due to spring floods their school and mission houses were flooded to the tops of the lower stories in 1928, and in constant dread of a recurrence the fathers have undertaken the erection of a more commodious school in addition to hospital and farm buildings up the river on the opposite side, about four miles, on higher and more dependable ground. Here they have a creditable sawmill and have completed a cement foundation for the new school, 100 feet by 40 feet, and an addition for a hospital 40 feet by 40 feet. They are methodically proceeding towards the establishment of an industrial farm, where they hope in due time to train the Indian youths in the art of producing for self preservation.

The commissioners were grateful guests at a splendid dinner at the mission where fine green vegetables from the mission's garden, and beautiful fresh milk from the first cows seen on the trip, were served.

On August 4 over four hundred Indians were paid and hearings given to many concerning matters within the domain of the resident Indian agent. The same plaintive tones as heard at most of the posts were poured out here, that the hunt was poor, the fish scarce, and earning a living hard. Appeals for relief measures had been previously investigated and provided for by Dr. Hamilton.

The program at Fort Albany was concluded late Monday night and on the following morning, August 5, after waiting until 11 o'clock for a clear sky, the machines hopped off and, with a favourable wind, in fifty minutes reached Moose Factory, the last port of call, at the bottom of the bay.

MOOSE FACTORY

Moose Factory and Fort Albany have a wealth of history and tradition behind them. Captured and recaptured in the latter part of the 17th Century, in the hectic struggle between the English and French, these posts remain sturdy examples of the great business venture undertaken in 1670 and carried on for over two hundred and fifty years by the great Hudson's Bay Company, whose history is replete with romance, adventure and mystery, and whose extending ramifications in diverse departments of the economic world are traceable to their original trading with the Indians.

The prominence of Moose Factory, hitherto largely related to the fur trade and the company, is now being accentuated and made permanent. It is the proposed terminus of the extension to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, a provincially owned and operated railway, the extension of which will be completed within a year.

The commodious buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company are situated on Moose island, extending along the bank of the river for a mile or more, with the Anglican church and Indian school at the upper end. In charge of this mission is Rev. James Blackburn, B.A., recently installed. His experience amongst and association with the Indians of Western Canada serve him splendidly. He showed a kindly interest in the visit of the treaty party and attended in person at treaty payments. Although there is no Catholic Mission here a worthy representative of the Oblate Fathers was met in the person of Rev. J. E. Saindon, who is general director of all the Order missions on the bay.

Revillon Freres have their post on the mainland of the main branch of the Moose river, their buildings paralleling the shore line back about 150 feet for over half a mile.

Law and order are preserved: the very presence of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police conduces towards a healthy respect for all that is fair and just.

The appointment by the Department of Indian Affairs of a resident Indian agent, a medical man of many years' standing, was a commendable one, and will in the opinion of the commissioners offer a solution for many of the Indian problems arising in and about James bay that are difficult to understand, much less solve, at such long range as is the capital from the scene of wholesale, if not always wholesome, demands. The Indians consider the appointment not merely a gallant gesture but a practical step in studying their needs at first hand. The boat furnished for the Agent's use receives the highest praise and is expected in process of time to have an important effect for good upon the morale of the Government wards.

Tuesday afternoon, August 5, and Wednesday morning, August 6, were spent in paying annuities to the band members whose total registration is 360, a number of whom receive payments at other points whither they wander, some in search of work, others through a desire for shifting scenes, and a percentage to taste of the fruits of older civilization.

The developments during and resulting from the building of the railway to this historic post will, it is hoped, provide opportunities, to such of the Indians as are willing and industrious, of earning their livelihood and of gaining an independence which of late, due to the diminishing game in their narrowed area, is impossible.

By becoming virtually an inland seaport Moose Factory, with its prospective tourist and summer trade and the contemplated extensive construction work covered by the expanding program of the Ontario Government, will afford openings for the dexterous canoe man, the ready guide and the tourist's handy man.

An inspection of the Indian agent's boat, and a cruise of two hours in company with Dr. Hamilton, occupied the time of the commissioners until five o'clock when the party resumed its journey to Remi lake, which was reached in less than two hours on the evening of Wednesday, August 6, just two days behind the original schedule.

On Thursday, August 6, needed repairs to the engines were made by the mechanics, assisted by another member of the Royal Air Force, who fortunately was attached to the photographic planes operating in this region and temporarily stationed at Remi Lake. Friday morning, August 8, the planes took off for Trout Lake near North Bay, and, with floating mists at times harassing and low visibility, landed about noon. Immediately after dinner the party, excepting Commissioner Cain, moved off for Ottawa Air Port at Rockcliffe, and arrived the same afternoon, Commissioner Cain in the meantime having crossed Trout lake in canoe to North Bay, from which point he left for Toronto, reaching there Saturday, August 9, 1930.

Thus ended a decidedly interesting and important air trip which included practically a complete circuit of the hinterland of Ontario and an official visit to every Indian encampment along and north of the Albany river and on the coasts of Hudson bay and James bay in the province of Ontario, undertaken by the Department of Indian Affairs in the interests and welfare of the Indians inhabitating that extensive area.

PASSING OBSERVATIONS

It is worthy of remark that the general health of the Indians is good. Excluding tubercular trouble appearing in most bands their disorders were more or less negligible and their appearance in the main very respectable.

Contrary to occasional opinion, expressed by certain critics, magazine writers, feigned historians and pseudo experts on Indian matters, the early extinction of the Indian is not particularly evidenced in the Indians under Treaty No. 9, whose numbers approximate four thousand. These Indians during the last fifteen years, according to official figures, show a natural increase of fourteen per cent, thus disproving the theory that, because of alleged unchecked epidemics, the lack of ready applied medical science, with its modern conveniences and varied adaptations, extermination of this nomadic race is rapid. While the loss of close contact with medical and surgical science is regrettable though unavoidable, the periodic visits by officials of the Department of Indian Affairs, and their instructions on the care and cleanliness of the body and on general habits, the wide open spaces, exhilarating air and the carefree, enervating, nonchalant existence, are sufficiently compensating factors to maintain a fair balance in the scales of life and mortality.

Throughout the entire trip the party was accompanied by a medical man, sent under the directions of the Department of Indian Affairs. Dr. Mitchell was associated with the work from Remi Lake to Fort Hope, Dr. Day from Fort Hope to Osnaburgh, and Dr. O'Gorman for the balance, and the greater portion of the trip, covering all the newly enrolled Indians. Dr. O'Gorman proved a capable, painstaking and versatile advisor, not only in matters of his profession but in others of interest and value to the flying officials.

All three professional men have had a wide experience with Indians and their methods, though differing one from the other, of instructing and advising meet with a ready response.

MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Even in the far distant unsettled and unorganized sections the Indians, solely dependent upon the chase for a means of livelihood, are facing real trials in their efforts.

As civilization on the wheels of industrial and commercial progress pushes back the frontier the trapping fields are invaded and the product of the hunt diminished.

The commissioners, while fully cognizant of the continued perplexing problem confronting the Government, and students of sociology in respect of a satisfactory system of assimilation, always with due regard for the Indians' instinctive traits, believe that an intensive effort at a not too distant date should be made to teach the Indian to apply himself to the production of certain foodstuffs to provide at least for his own sustenance.

From observations during the last two summers the conclusions drawn indubitably point to the feeling that if the summer weeks, and in cases months, spent about the various posts by the Indians were devoted to the task of gardening small plots of ground upon the reserves the source of supply would be enlarged, the cry of starvation reduced, the demands made on the Government for relief lessened and a spirit of independence developed. Some church missions in the far-flung sections are already, with an extended vision begotten of a wide experience, admitting the advent of the day when necessity will compel the Indian to sustain himself partly by tilling the land, rather than attempting to do so wholly by the forest and stream, and are establishing farms in connection with schools, thus providing reasonable means of teaching and encouraging the Indian in cultivating and producing from the soil.

Unless and until the Indians affect some active interest in this direction they should be discouraged from loitering too long at summer encampments where their sources of supply are limited, and urged to return within reasonable time to their hunting grounds where they shall not face starvation.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The commissioners in conclusion respectfully submit the following recommendations, including certain of those covered by their report of last year:—

(a) That the surrender made in the year 1905 by the Indians of such portion of the territory, then in the Northwest Territories and now within the province of Ontario, be approved and confirmed.

(b) That the following reserves situated in the area referred to in the preceding paragraph *(a)* be approved and confirmed:—

1. Osnaburgh, north side Albany river—53 square miles.
2. Fort Hope—100 square miles.
3. Marten Falls—30 square miles.
4. Fort Albany—140 square miles.

(c) That all the new reserves hereinafter roughly described and shown on accompanying map be approved and confirmed.

FOR TROUT LAKE INDIANS

Trout Lake.—Reserve 1, lying on the east and southeast shore of Trout lake, where it empties into the Fawn river, and on both sides thereof along the shore of said lake for 3½ miles more or less and back therefrom to a distance of approximately 12 miles, always, as far as possible, at a distance of 3½ miles from the shore on each side of the main channel of the said Fawn river, containing 85 square miles more or less.

Sachigo Lake.—Reserve 2, lying at the outlet of Sachigo lake where it empties into Sachigo river and extending on both sides thereof along the shore of the said lake 1¾ miles more or less and back therefrom to a distance of approximately 4 miles, always, as far as possible, at a distance of 1¾ miles from the shores on each side of the main channel of the said river, containing 14 square miles more or less.

Wunnumin Lake.—Reserve 3, lying at the southeast end of Wunnumin lake where it empties into the Winisk river, 4½ miles in frontage by 6 miles in depth, the area to be largely to the south side, the north boundary to be so extended as to include sufficient area on both sides of the river, containing 27 square miles more or less.

FOR CARIBOU LAKE INDIANS

Caribou Lake, lying on the south shore of Caribou lake, slightly to the left or westerly end, so that sufficient frontage of a somewhat extended bay will be included, the dimensions to be approximately 8 miles long by 4·4 miles wide.

FOR DEER LAKE BAND

Sandy Lake Narrows, lying at the Narrows, being a stretch of water lying between Sandy lake and lake Oo-pe-te-qua-yah, the reserve to comprise 10,624 acres, or approximately 17 square miles, to be laid out in a rectangle having a width, so far as possible, of at least 3 miles with sufficient depth to satisfy the acreage requirement.

FOR FORT SEVERN BAND

Fort Severn, at the mouth of the Beaverstone river, where it joins the Severn river, 1½ miles frontage on each side of the Beaverstone river and back 5 miles more or less from the mouth, the said river being shown on map No. 20 a., issued in 1926 by the province of Ontario, as "Beaverstone," although called "Castorum" by the Hudson's Bay Company and "We-ke-mow" by the Indians, containing 15 square miles more or less.

FOR WINISK BAND

Winisk, situated at the old outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company up the Winisk river at its junction with what is known as the Asheweig river, the reserve to be so laid out as to comprise a width of 3 miles, or 1½ miles on each side of the west branch of the Asheweig river, where it empties into the Winisk, and to follow both sides of the said Asheweig river 5⅝ miles, or such distance as will afford a total area of 17 square miles more or less.

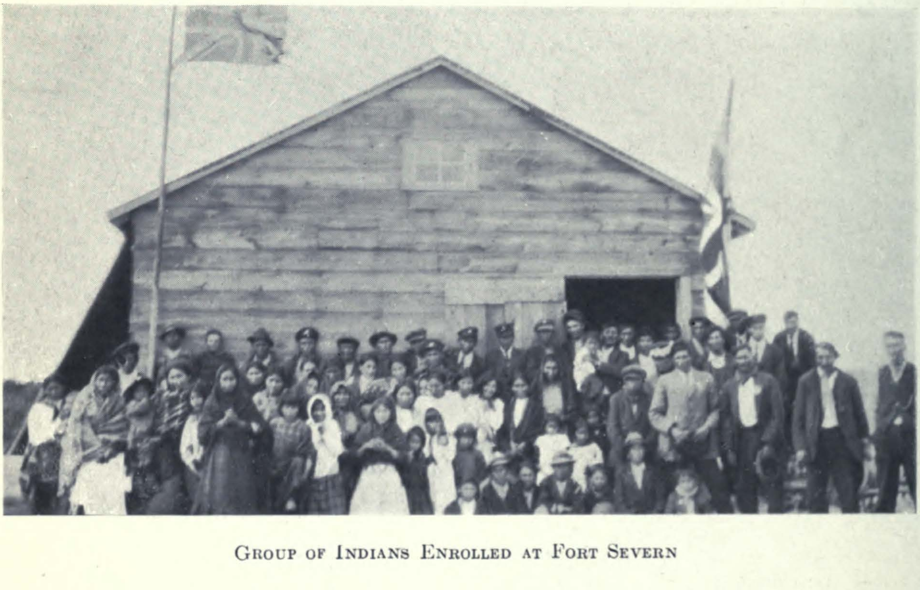
FOR ATTAWAPISCAT BAND

Attawapiscat, situated at the junction of the Little Eqwan river with the main Eqwan river, to start on the main Eqwan river at a point 4½ miles west of the said junction and to comprise a width of 6 miles, or 3 miles on each side of the river, and a depth down the river of approximately 17·4 miles, containing 104·4 square miles more or less.

Signatories and Witnesses at Winisk

Signing of Adhesion at Wendigo

Treaty Party at Remi Lake



Group of Indians Enrolled at Fort Severn *(d)* That any mining claims staked out and recorded, within any of the above mentioned unsurveyed reserves, subsequent to the date of the signing of the Adhesion covering the areas, shall in all respects be subject to the provisions of Ontario Statutes 1924, chapter 15, 14 George V, which defines and protects the rights of the Indians.

(e) That early steps be taken to have the newly selected reserves regularly surveyed by an Ontario land surveyor and plans thereof lodged in the necessary record offices of the Dominion of Canada and the province of Ontario; furthermore that ample notice be given the chief of each band of the approximate time that the surveyor will be upon the ground to survey the allotment for reserve or reserves and permit accredited representatives of the band to assist in selecting and establishing the lines and permanent posts.

Accompanying this report and being part and parcel thereof are:—

(1) Map of area covered by Adhesion to Treaty No. 9, with explanatory legend.

(2) Pictures:
(a) Signing of Adhesion at Wendigo.
(b) Group of Indians enrolled at Fort Severn.
(c) Signatories and witnesses at Winisk.

The commissioners beg to submit herewith the original Adhesions to Treaty No. 9, signed in triplicate.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient commissioners,

W. C. Cain,
H. N. Awrey.

September 29, 1930.

BUILDINGS

The following are the buildings erected during the fiscal year of 1929-30.

Gordon's Indian Residential School, Punnichy, Sask.

Cecilia Jeffrey Indian Residential School, at Kenora, Ont., which was started last year, was completed.

Brandon Indian Residential School, Brandon, Man.

Beauval Indian Residential School, Beauval, Sask. Building operations were started this year.

Old Sun's Indian Residential School, Gleichen, Alta.

Alert Bay Indian Residential School, started last year, was completed.

A new wing was built to the St. Bruno's Mission, near Grouard, Alta.

Day Schools have been erected at the following places:—

Oka Indian Day School, P.Q.
Sand Point Indian Day School, Ont.
Gull Bay Indian Day School, Ont.
Skidegate Indian Day School, B.C.
Day School and Teachers' Residence at Lake Manitoba, Man.
Big Eddy Day School, Man.

Extensive improvements were made to the Kenora R.C. Indian Residential School, Kenora, Ont., and to the Pine Creek Indian Residential School, Man.

Other buildings were erected as follows:—

Barn at Cross Lake, Man.
Residence for the Principal at McKay Indian Residential School, Man.
Outbuildings at the St. Phillip's Indian Residential School, Sask.
Outbuildings at the Cowesses School, Sask.
Outbuildings at St. George's Indian Residential School, Lytton, B.C.
Chapel at St. George's Indian Residential School.
Laundry at the Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School, Sask.

BRIDGES, WATERWORKS, SEWERAGE AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, ROADS, DYKING AND WHARVES

Bridges

Bridges have been repaired or reconstructed on the following reserves: Rolling River, Man., Walpole Island, Ont., Casca reserve, B.C.

Dyking

Protection work and dyking was carried out on the Whycocomagh reserve, Nova Scotia.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation systems were constructed or improved on the following reserves in British Columbia: Anderson Lake, Bridge River, Yale No. 1, St. Mary's No. 1, Soda Creek, Ashcroft, Roberts Creek, Cayuse Creek No. 2, Dog Creek, Canim Lake No. 1, Alkali Lake, Lytton No. 15 and 18, Lower Nicola, North Thomson, Kamloops, Nicomen.

Roads

Main roads and highways are being gradually constructed or improved in co-operation with the provincial Department of Highways on the following reserves:—

Province of Ontario.—Manitoulin Island, Wiwemikong, Tyendinaga, Rama, Alnwick, Muncey, Rice Lake, Gore Bay, Six Nations, Moravian, Oneida, Golden Lake, Walpole Island, Kettle Point, Sarnia, Cockburn Island, West Bay, Saugeen, Cape Crocker, Mud Lake and Scugog.

Nova Scotia.—Bear River, Scarsdale, Shubenacadie, Chapel Island, Whycocomagh, Eskasoni, Malagawatch.

New Brunswick.—Tobique.

Manitoba.—Dog Creek.

Saskatchewan.—Sweet Grass and Peguis.

British Columbia.—Cowichan, Burrard, Stuart Lake, Hope No. 4, Cheslath, Tache, Fraser Lake, Lillooet.

Quebec.—Ouiatchouan, Temiskaming, Seven Island, Doncaster, Caughnawaga, Restigouche, Abenakis, Oka, Lorette, Bersimis, and Maniwaki.

Drainage Systems

Drainage systems were constructed on the Abenakis reserve in Quebec, and Walpole Island, Ont.

WATER WORKS

Water work systems were constructed on the Casca reserve, Nicomen and Bella Bella, B.C.

WHARVES

A new dock was erected at Walpole Island, Ont.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING SYSTEMS

Electric lighting systems were installed for the lighting of the Bella Coola and Metlakatla Indian Villages, B.C.

SURVEYS

Listed hereunder are the principal surveys and investigations conducted by this department during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The new Devon Indian reserve was subdivided for Indian occupation and levels taken to determine the location of roads, drainage and water systems.

A valuation was made of the water front of lot 6, Eel River, in connection with the purchase of this lot for the Eel Ground reserve.

QUEBEC

The final right of way for the new Châteauguay road through the village of Caughnawaga was decided upon and purchased.

An investigation was made in connection with flooding damages on the Ouiatchouan Indian reserve.

The recently purchased lot No. 9, Dundee, for St. Regis reserve was subdivided for Indian occupation and the allotment of this subdivision was arranged.

A survey was made of the school lot at the Pierreville reserve and levels were taken for the purpose of locating drainage and designing works to protect the river banks from erosion.

ONTARIO

A survey was made in the Lac Seul Indian reserve to determine the timber lease boundaries.

A survey was made in Cayuga to determine the extent of lands sold in the Jones Tract.

MANITOBA

New reserves were located and surveyed at Pukatawagan, High Rock and Brochet.

Subdivision survey for the purpose of Indian occupation was made in the Oak River Indian reserve.

SASKATCHEWAN

A new reserve was located and surveyed at Southend.

A subdivision survey for Indian occupation was made in the Standing Buffalo Indian reserve.

ALBERTA

Subdivision surveys and valuations were made for the purpose of sale of the Peace River Crossing Indian reserve No. 151, William McKenzie Indian reserve No. 151K and Beaver Indian reserve No. 152.

Valuations were made for the purpose of sale of the following:—

John Felix Tustawits No. 151 B.
Taviah Moosewah No. 151C
Alinckwoonay No. 151D
Duncan Tustawits No. 151E.
David Tustawits No. 151F.
Gillian Bell No. 151G.
Louison Cardinal No. 151H.
Neepee Chief No. 152A

A subdivision survey for Indian occupation was made in the Driftpile Indian reserve No. 150.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Subdivision surveys for Indian purposes were made in the Greenville reserve and Sechelt Indian reserve No. 2.

The boundaries of Quesnel Indian reserve No. 1, Rich Bar No. 4, Mission No. 2 and Sechelt No. 2 were re-established.

The following new reserves were located and surveyed for the Tsimpsean band:—

Indian reserve No.	26,	being lot	3979,	range	5,	Coast District
“ “	27	“	2589	“	4	“
“ “	28	“	2588	“	4	“
“ “	29	“	3978	“	5	“
“ “	32	“	5434			Cassiar District
“ “	38	“	3969	“	5	Coast District
“ “	39	“	3968	“	5	“
“ “	45	“	3970	“	5	“
“ “	46	“	3971	“	5	“
“ “	49	“	3966	“	5	“
“ “	62	“	3977	“	5	“
“ “	74	“	3937	“	5	“
“ “	75	“	7180	“	5	“
“ “	76	“	7187	“	5	“
“ “	77	“	7181	“	5	“
“ “	78	“	7186	“	5	“
“ “	79	“	7185	“	5	“
“ “	80	“	7184	“	5	“
“ “	81	“	7183	“	5	“
“ “	82	“	7182	“	5	“
“ “	87	“	3967	“	5	“

and also lots 3972, 3973, Range 5, Coast District and lots 4862, 4863 and 4864, Cassiar District.

Cut off surveys were made in the Tsimpsean Indian reservesNos. 2, 4 and 19.

A survey was made in connection with the Industrial School lot at Coqualeetza.

Surveys were made of the following new reserves:—

Hihium Lake Nos. 6A and 6B.
Lytton Indian reserve No. 31.
Boothroyd Indian reserves Nos. 5B and 5 C.
McDonald Lake No. 1.
Atlin No. 9.
Jennings River No. 8.
Teslin Lake No. 7.

YUKON

Surveys were made to establish new reserves at Teslin Post and Nesutlin.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

The local administration of Indian lands, on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion, is conducted through the Department's agencies, of which there are in all 116. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than thirty. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers, in addition to the agent, such as the medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, nurse, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. At many of the smaller agencies in the older provinces, where the Indians are more advanced, the work is comparatively light, requiring only the services of an agent. The work of the agencies is supervised by the department's inspectors. There are Indian Commissioners at Regina and Victoria, acting in a supervisory capacity for the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia respectively.

ONTARIO

Agencies.—The Indian Agency offices in Ontario are located as follows:—Brantford, Cape Croker, Chapleau, Chippewa Hill (Saugeen), Christian Island, Deseronto, Fenella (Alnwick), Fort Frances, Gore Bay, Hagersville, Highgate, Kenora, Longford Mills, Manitowaning, Moose Factory, Muncey, Parry Sound, Peterborough (Rice and Mud Lakes), Port Arthur, Port Perry, (Scugog), Ruby (Golden Lake), Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sutton West (Georgina and Snake Island), Sturgeon Falls, Thessalon and Walpole Island.

Tribal Origin.—The great majority of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, and are of Algonkin stock. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Mohawks of the Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of the Grand River, are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawattamies at Walpole Island, and Delawares at the Carodoc agency; these are of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—The Indians in the western and central parts of Ontario engage largely in farming. The reserves generally are well suited to this purpose and the activity of the department's field agents has resulted in a steady improvement both in the methods of operation and the results achieved. The success achieved by the returned soldiers of this province has been especially creditable and they are rapidly developing prosperous communities.

During the summer months Indians find a profitable source of income as guides and canoe-men. Many are employed at various industries and trades, while railway and navigation companies employ a large number. As a rule they are excellent bushmen and many find employment in the various lumber camps. There is still an excellent market for snowshoes, canoes and moccasins, and these are usually manufactured by the other members of the community.

The women also have many sources of income; some are employed as domestics; others support themselves by making baskets and fancy work. In certain districts berry-picking is an important item and furnishes considerable income.

Dwellings.—The great majority of the Ontario Indians have comfortable farmhouses which compare very favourably with those of their white neighbours. Many own houses of brick and stone, although in the outlying and more remote districts the old log houses are in the majority. In the more settled districts the Indians have followed the examples of the whites and both houses and farm buildings are comfortable and of excellent construction.

New Ontario.—In the remote parts of Ontario hunting and fishing are still the chief sources of livelihood. Acting as guides and canoe-men during the summer months adds considerably to their income. While agriculture is not carried on to any extent, most of the bands grow considerable crops of potatoes and vegetables. They are, of necessity, more or less nomadic and consequently live in tents most of the year. This condition will greatly change as civilization progresses.

QUEBEC

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Quebec: Becancour, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, Gaspe, Lake St. John, Lorette, Maria, Mingan, Oka, River Desert, Restigouche, Seven Islands, St. Augustine, St. Regis, St. Francis, Temiskaming and Viger.

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of the Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette are also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, who are of Algonkin stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands; the Abenakis, also of Algonkin stock, at Becancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, also of Algonkin stock, at Maria and Restigouche; and the Malecites, also of Algonkin stock, at Viger.

In the agricultural districts of the province the Indians are developing a keener interest in farming operations and are making decided progress. In the Gaspe peninsula the Indians find employment in the lumber camps and mills, but on the north shore of the gulf, fishing, hunting and trapping are still the principal sources of income. In the northern part of the province lumbering is the chief pursuit. One of the principal industries of the Indians of Quebec is making baskets, and many of the Indians spend the summer months at the resorts in order to dispose of the baskets, lacrosse sticks, racquets, moccasins, etc., to the tourists. Some of them, particularly in the Saguenay district, act as guides and canoe-men.

Dwellings.—In the older settled districts of the province the Indians own many excellent stone and brick houses. Generally speaking, the buildings are almost all of good construction, confortable and sanitary. In the more remote districts, where hunting and trapping are still the principal occupations, the Indians necessarily live in tents during the greater part of the year.

The North Shore.—Along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Indians have been taking a marked interest in the fishing industry. At Mingan, Natashkwan, Romaine, St. Augustine and Moisie, the fishing is under departmental supervision. Salmon and cod are the principal marketable fish, and are a source of considerable income to the Indians. The land is not suitable for extensive cultivation, but many of the Indians have very creditable gardens.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Agencies.—There are three agencies in the province of New Brunswick, the Northeastern located at Richibucto, the Northern located at Perth, and the Southwestern located at Fredericton.

Tribal Origin.—The majority of the Indians of New Brunswick belong to the Micmac race, which is of Algonkin stock. In addition to these there are some bands of Malecites, also of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—In the Northeast division the Indians are mostly engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. Some farming is carried on, and the Indians have rather tended to increase their interest in this regard.

The lumbering industry employs quite a large number and the Indians all through the eastern provinces have become very proficient in the lumber camps, on the river drives and in the mills. In the northern division there is less, farming carried on, and the Indians during the summer months find employment generally as day labourers. In the Southern division they support themselves chiefly by the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

NOVA SCOTIA

Agencies.—There are eighteen Indian agencies in the province of Nova Scotia, namely; Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Kings, Windsor, Shubenacadie, Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish-Guysboro, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, Sydney and Eskasoni.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of Nova Scotia are of Algonkin stock, and bear the distinctive name of Micmac.

Occupations.—They follow various occupations, but, as a rule, do not confine themselves to any particular one. Many of them cultivate the land with indifferent success, but as there are exceptions in almost every case, so it is with our Indians; a few of them are succeeding very well as farmers. The majority of those living near industrial centres usually work as day labourers. Hunting, trapping, and acting as guides for sportmen are favourite occupations, more expecially with Indians of middle age. Basket-making and the manufacture of fancy mocassins, etc., are confined mostly to women. A profitable employment among Indians in a few sections of Nova Scotia is the manufacture of hockey sticks.

Dwellings.—With very few exceptions, Indians in Nova Scotia occupy houses of frame construction, well finished on the outside, but unfinished inside Every settlement, however, has a few comfortable dwellings well finished throughout. Other buildings owned by Indians—barns and storehouses—are mostly of frame construction also.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Agency.—One agency is sufficient for the purposes of the department in this province, as the total Indian population is only 295.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of this province all belong to the Micmac tribe, which is of Algonkin stock.

Occupations.—But few of the Indians of Prince Edward Island are farmers. The principal industries are basket-making and fishing.

MANITOBA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Manitoba: Birtle, Clandeboye, Fisher River, Griswold, Manitowapah, Norway House, Pas and Portage la Prairie.

Tribal Origin.—The majority of the Indians of Manitoba belong to the Ojibwa race, which is of Algonkin stock. Bands of Swampy Crees are found at the Norway House and Fisher River agencies and in the York Factory district; these are also of Algonkin stock. The Indians located at the Griswold agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie agencies. There is a band of Chipewyans at Fort Churchill; this tribe is of Athapascan stock.

Occupations.—The reserves in Manitoba suitable for extensive agriculture are mainly within the Birtle, Griswold and Portage la Prairie agencies, and generally speaking progress has been satisfactory in recent years.

In the northern agencies the chief occupations are hunting, trapping and fishing. All of the northern Indians are expert guides and canoe-men, and many find employment in this way or with the transport or fur companies.

In the southern and more settled districts many of the younger people seek employment as day labourers, and owing to the high wages, have been fairly prosperous. The Indian women make needle-work, baskets, etc., for which there is a ready market.

Dwellings.—In recent years the Indians have adopted more sanitary methods of living. Their houses are more comfortably furnished and of better construction than formerly. In the north the nomadic life of the Indians does not permit of other than the old-fashioned log house, but even these are being greatly improved and in some cases are being replaced by suitable frame dwellings.

SASKATCHEWAN

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the province of Saskatchewan: Assiniboine, Battleford, Carlton, Crooked Lake, Duck Lake, File Hills, Ile à la Crosse, Moose Mountain, Onion Lake, Pelly, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Hills.

Tribal Origin.—The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are the Ojibwas, Swampy Crees, and Plain Crees, which all belong to the great Algonkin stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at the Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Qu'Appelle and Carlton agencies, and on the Moose Woods reserve. In the Onion Lake agency there is a band of Chipewyans, who are of Athapascan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Ile à la Crosse district.

The principal occupation of the Indians of Saskatchewan is mixed farming and stock-raising. The close supervision which the department has had over these Indians has greatly improved their methods of farming. Most of the Indians are well provided with machinery of good quality. As a rule they have good stock and suitable houses. In the outlying districts, however, hunting and trapping are still the main sources of income and will so remain until civilization encroaches upon the hunting grounds.

Dwellings.—The dwellings of the Indians on the reserves where farming is carried on are now mostly of frame construction. The out buildings, however, are generally of logs, but even there there has been some improvement.

ALBERTA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the Province of Alberta: Blackfoot, Blood, Edmonton, Hobbema, Peigan, Saddle Lake, Sarcee, Stony and Lesser Slave Lake.

Tribal Origin.—The Alberta Indians are of Algonkin stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake agency, who are Apathapascan; the Paul's band in the Edmonton agency, who are Iroquoian; and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkin Indians of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies; Plain Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, and Hobbema agencies, and a band of Ojibwas at Moberly Lake, in the Lesser Slave Lake agency.

The principal occupations of the Indians of Alberta are farming and stock-raising. Almost all the reserves in the settled districts of the province have large herds of horses and cattle.

In the northern parts of the province hunting and trapping are still almost the sole sources of income; there is practically no farming carried on and the construction of steamers on the Peace and Athabasca rivers, and of the railways to Peace River Crossing and Fort McMurray, have greatly lessened the wages of the Indians with the trading companies and transports.

Dwellings.—In the southern part of the province the dwellings and farm buildings are of excellent construction and quality. Almost all the reserves where extensive farming is carried on boast of up-to-date modern dwellings, confortable and well constructed. In the northern parts of the province the majority of the Indians continue to follow their primitive nomadic mode of life, and many of them still live in tents and tepees during the greater part of the year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agencies.—The following agencies are included in the Province of British Columbia: Babine and Upper Skeena, Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Kootenay, Kwawkewlth, Lytton, New Westminster, Nicola, Okanagan, Queen Charlotte, Skeena, Stikine, Stuart Lake, Vancouver, West Coast, and Williams Lake.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, Vancouver, and Okanagan agencies belong to the Salish tribe. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located at the Kwawkewlth and West Coast agencies; the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte islands; the Tlingits, in the Stikine; and the Tsimshians in the Skeena agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake and Williams Lake agencies belong to the Athapascan race.

In addition to these there are about 2,500 nomadic Indians in the province who cannot be correctly classified according to linguistic stock or tribal origin.

Occupations.—The occupations of the Indians of British Columbia vary with their habitat. The Indians situated along the coast earn their livelihood principally by fishing. In many instances they own their own motor launches, nets and gear, while others are supplied by the various canneries. Many of the women are also employed in the canneries or in the hop fields, and earn a steady income.

In the inland parts of the province some farming operations are carried on and particularly in the irrigated districts grain, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables have been raised with success. These Indians have been making marked progress in this regard and are now well equipped with modern machinery.

The Kootenay, Kamloops, Okanagan and New Westminster Indians own large herds of horses and cattle. While the Indians in the northern and remote parts of the province still depend upon hunting and trapping for their livelihood, the agents report a marked improvement in their manner of living.

Dwellings.—Except in the more remote districts the Indians of British Columbia have built comfortable and modern dwellings and outbuildings. Their progress in this respect has been rapid.

NORHTWEST TERRITORIES

Agencies.—The department has now three agencies in the Northwest Territories, namely, Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, and Fort Resolution.

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in the Far North are the Slave, Hares, Loucheux, Sicannies, Dogribs, Yellow-knives, Chipewyans and Caribou Eaters. All these tribes are of Athapascan stock. There are a few Crees in the neighbourhood of Chipewyan. These are of Algonkin stock. The most northerly tribes are the Takudah, who extend to the Mackenzie Delta; and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Coppermine river. The territory occupied by these two last-named tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

These Indians depend entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood.

Occupations.—A few have been induced to raise small plots of potatoes. They own no horses or cattle, transportation being almost entirely by canoe along the great waterways, or by dogs in winter. They catch and preserve large quantities of whitefish for their own use and for consumption by their dog-trains in winter.

YUKON

Tribal Origin.—The Forty Mile, Blackstone, and Moosehide bands belong to the Takudah tribe. There is a band of Slavies at Lancing Creek who migrated from Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie river; another band of Slavies, called Nahanies, is located at the headwaters of the Pelly river. All these Indians are of Athapascan stock. At Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon and Carmacks there are bands belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlingit tribe are found at Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians, and they have been fairly successful during the past year. The women also derive some revenue from the sale of moccasins and curios of various kinds, while the men are expert at making toboggans and snowshoes. Practically no farming is carried on owing to climatic conditions, but some of the Indians cultivate patches of potatoes and other vegetables.

FINANCIAL

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1930, capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $13,629,403.74, had increased to $13,856,521.04.

The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: Voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, $4,915,137.44, and annuities by statute, $219,416.

On March 31, 1930, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools was $219,970.42. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated $42,248.84 and withdrawals, $34,866.62.

GENERAL

The recapitulation of complete census made by the department of the Indians of Canada, during the year, 1929, which follows herewith and therein also will be found statistics with regard to Grain, Vegetable and Root Production; Land, Private and Public Buildings and Property; Live Stock and Poultry; General Effects; Value of Real and Personal Property, and Progress during year; Sources and Value of Income; Schools; Indian Land; Civil Government; Appropriation Accounts and Indian Trust Fund.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

TABLE NO. 1.—RECAPITULATION.—CENSUS OF INDIANS: ARRANGED UNDER PROVINCES, 1929

—	Number in Province	Religions							Under 6 years		From 6 to 15 inclusive		From 16 to 20 inclusive		From 21 to 65 inclusive		From 65 years upwards	
		Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs	Aboriginal Beliefs	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
PROVINCES																		
Alberta	10,311	1,636	.....	1,281	.....	6,513	136	280	864	928	1,054	1,056	645	565	2,120	2,052	257	305
British Columbia	25,107	4,435	.....	4,246	.....	12,879	648	399	1,676	1,791	2,498	2,544	1,287	1,224	5,177	4,890	763	757
Manitoba	12,263	4,411	67	3,709	468	3,121	220	267	1,109	1,043	1,458	1,365	715	627	2,410	2,522	476	538
New Brunswick	1,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,604	.....	.....	112	130	191	189	99	95	367	327	45	49
Northwest Territories	4,150	603	.....	.....	.....	3,229	.....	174	378	371	515	468	252	210	798	931	36	47
Nova Scotia	1,929	.....	15	1	.....	1,912	1	.....	173	145	232	215	102	124	458	355	67	58
Ontario	27,420	6,915	1,038	5,252	111	8,269	594	2,782	1,769	1,638	2,292	2,186	1,628	1,559	5,302	5,202	920	863
Prince Edward Island	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....	22	26	32	24	24	27	60	57	13	10
Quebec	12,885	385	.....	631	31	9,750	57	12	832	866	1,077	1,104	580	546	2,293	2,293	288	266
Saskatchewan	10,784	3,443	.....	919	181	5,221	.....	1,020	962	1,024	1,247	1,214	576	524	2,223	2,394	260	360
Yukon	1,264	1,223	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	101	134	116	113	63	59	239	226	48	45
Total Indian Population	108,012	23,051	1,120	16,039	791	52,834	1,656	4,934	7,998	8,096	10,712	10,478	5,971	5,560	21,447	21,249	3,173	3,298

*No details as to religion of 7,587 Indians available.
*No details as to ages of 10,030 Indians available.

TABLE NO. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION

Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes		Other Roots		Fodder—Tons		
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Hay Cultivated	Hay Wild	Other Fodder
ALBERTA															
Blackfoot	5,680	16,519	1,697	2,850	41	200			5	175				1,349	83
Blood	7,081	130,240	580	11,229					15	300				3,500	164
Edmonton	942	13,206	1,840	14,125	623	12,322	35	543	12	455				1,297	368
Hobbema	1,919	13,626	2,098	15,995	981	5,684			18	606	11			3,266	5,098
Lesser Slave Lake	30	750	474	14,666					64	6,235	7	2,200		2,105	527
Peigan	1,984	31,954	418	935										1,046	319
Saddle Lake	1,220	9,792	742	5,402	2	21			16	1,452	11	339		2,961	271
Sarcee	211	2,282	347	3,233					5	103				446	45
Stony									5		10	20	20	1,700	
Total	19,067	218,369	8,196	68,435	1,647	18,227	35	543	140	9,326	39	2,559	20	17,670	6,875
BRITISH COLUMBIA															
Babine			79	242					98	10,940	58	6,960	858	586	168
Bella Coola									19	1,650	2	100	65	600	
Cowichan	50	1,560	429	16,625					276	6,685			1,560		
Kamloops	319	4,425	262	2,625	20		4		172	24,500	9	2,000	1,745	271	118
Kootenay	49	820	553		15	185	6		27	4,685	6	340	955	713	47
Kwawkwelth															
Lytton	102	2,320	133	3,640	19	430	224	4,150	202	40,610	18	415	1,008	2	
New Westminster	25	585	289	14,675	18	555	48	1,578	138	11,850	42	3,990	519	260	
Nicola	130	1,820	430	7,950	5	55	10	63	130	7,970	15	75	5,015	770	
Okanagan	1,175	26,450	495	8,350	120	2,250	140	2,725	240	22,250	150	20,050	2,290	1,350	200
Queen Charlotte									8	460	1	10	2	1	
Skeena River			3				6	470	182	17,150	14	1,215	16	48	
Stikine														11	
Stuart Lake									48	2,440	22	1,250	288	1,060	253
Vancouver					10	300	27	1,140	48	5,600	5	500	65	80	
West Coast			6		*16		5	137	6	310	4	158	15	43	
Williams Lake	111	1,680	348	8,100					267	10,345	75		1,700	5,265	16
Total	1,961	39,660	3,027	62,207	223	3,775	470	10,263	1,861	167,445	421	37,063	16,101	11,060	802
MANITOBA															
Birtle	416	2,644	773	8,176	481	2,546			10	775	4	350		1,705	33
Clandeboye	77	757	113	1,475	633	5,795			105	1,805	25	615		1,752	119
Fisher River	2	33	168	5,675	8	123			17	1,010				1,775	
Griswold	638	4,535	557	2,940	1,362	7,990			15	343	9	230		615	49
Manitowapah	8	97	37	142					92	1,139				7,853	19
Norway House									68	2,050	1	50		280	
Pas									45	1,230				2,325	
Portage la Prairie	639	5,063	505	5,168	872	7,859			26	695				661	132
Total	1,780	13,129	2,153	23,576	3,356	24,313			378	9,047	39	1,245		16,966	352

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*Small fruits.

NEW BRUNSWICK															
Northern Division	...	...	32	310	4	18	1¼	5½	4½	190	2¼	130	6	...	...
Northeastern Division	5	40	93	1,500	15	180	6	58	54	2,900	12	1,450	112	25	8
Southwestern Division	...	...	1	30	...	...	1¼	40	8	525	1	20	8	...	...
Total	5	40	126	1,840	19	198	8½	103½	66½	3,615	15¼	1,600	126	25	8
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES															
Fort Resolution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	15	...	...	...	...	...
NOVA SCOTIA															
Annapolis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	3	450	1	30	3	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough	...	...	5	93	...	...	2	33	9	330	3	65	28	5	2
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	...	...	6	50	4	30	2	30	7	250	1	20	60	24	5
Cape Breton (Sydney)	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	5	5	250	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester	...	...	*1	...	...	...	*¼	...	2	250	½	15	4	...	...
Cumberland	...	...	*2	...	...	...	*¼	...	½	60	...	...	3	...	1½
Digby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	65	...	...	3	...	...
Halifax	...	...	10	390	...	...	1	4	11	300	4	135	27	15	6
Hants (Indian Brook)	...	...	2	12	...	...	*1	...	3	175	1	50	31	4	...
Hants (Windsor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1½	50	1	10	10	...	...
Inverness	...	...	4	72	...	...	1	14	12	842	1	70	18½	48	5
Kings	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	2	1	60	½	30	2	4	...
Lunenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	8	12	500	5	60	28	20	...
Pictou	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	6	4½	275	¼	2	...	4	...
Richmond	...	...	35	400	...	...	2	38	12	400	1	20	43	3	...
Shelburne	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼	1	½	103	¼	63	5	...	...
Victoria	...	...	2	50	...	...	½	2	15	300	¼	100	40	100	...
Yarmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	67	1,067	4	30	15¼	166	102	4,660	19¾	670	305½	227	19½
ONTARIO															
Alnwick	15	300	200	4,200	6	130	...	...	13	1,200	5	1,000	120	20	5
Cape Croker	20	236	194	2,248	23	450	31	405	24	1,333	9	252	400	75	5
Caradoc	300	6,250	1,400	28,000	675	15,500	195	4,600	600	18,500	350	12,550	1,200	50	630
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	9	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Island	3	42	88	1,400	9	135	28	275	20	1,000	8	260	120	6	10
Fort Frances	7	165	42	1,324	28	520	...	...	20	1,041	3	120	660	97	28
Fort William	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	2,379	...	...	26	12	...
Georgina Island	8	80	27	500	5	...	...	...	6	180	...	...	50	20	...
Golden Lake	4	40	20	200	...	...	...	...	5	200	...	...	10	20	...
Gore Bay	10	260	150	5,395	24	520	38	700	82	3,485	7	375	325	13	106
Kenora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	3,965	14	230	24	308	...
Manitowaning	204	1,520	587	12,820	128	1,615	124	1,180	523	7,850	114	1,130	5,615	71	261
Moravian	120	1,200	200	2,450	180	2,000	40	400	24	650	8	180	150	40	200
New Credit	76	812	247	4,940	90	1,250	20	250	7	400	...	...	...	...	...
Parry Sound	...	...	66	1,345	19	140	6	170	38	685	9	315	380	12	...
Rama	10	250	46	1,150	9	270	5	125	25	500	1	50	125	15	5
Rice Lake	35	1,125	200	6,500	65	1,800	21	365	45	3,500	24	4,000	205	5	35
Sarnia	65	1,120	230	5,350	30	360	14	112	35	2,450	12	550	120	...	40

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* Cut green.

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION—*Concluded*

Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes		Other Roots		Fodder—Tons		
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Hay Cultivated	Hay Wild	Other Fodder
ONTARIO—*Concluded*															
Saugeen	12	135	265	9,275	75	1,125	14	350	65	1,175	20	400	175	12	125
Sault Ste. Marie	5	40	103	2,460			25	280	109	5,100	19	650	105	117	
Savanne									34	2,200	13	255	5	20	
Scugog									3	150					
Six Nations	520	6,240	6,400	125,000	1,340	26,800	60	1,070	84	3,200	420	8,600	2,900		7,900
Sturgeon Falls			40	800	15	450	8	200	20	2,000	9	240	30	25	
Thessalon			79	551			26	260	87	3,150	6½	290	145	53	
Tyendinaga	60	1,200	1,600	48,000	1,000	25,000	40	850	30	1,500	4	600	4,500		4,000
Walpole Island	145	900	750	16,000	70	1,460	60	590	140	6,440	22	1,050	40	300	150
Total	1,619	21,915	12,934	279,908	3,800	80,020	755	12,182	2,170	74,233	1,077½	33,097	17,430	1,291	13,500
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	20	280	60	1,200					18	1,620	1	150	85	30	
QUEBEC															
Becancour			12	210	3	75	1½	35	1	135					
Bersimis	1	8	8	48	2	10	2	12	9	395	1	5	85		
Cacouna															
Caughnawaga	5	70	500	9,000	150	2,500	10	100	400	7,000	15	400	1,500		
Jeune Lorette															
Maniwaki			154	2,750	2	36	1	8	33	2,870	6	1,208	328	20	58
Maria	2	26	28	400					3	300	1	78	20		
Mingan															
Oka	25	300	125	3,000	50	500	15	175	30	500			300	20	175
Pierreville			20	200	8	100	4	25	12	600			50	75	
Pointe Bleue	8	90	200	2,000	15	150	5	50	42	1,052	5	50	150		15
Restigouche			195	1,940	4	50			60	2,500			10	35	
Seven Islands															
St. Regis	130	1,400	400	10,000	60	300	70	340	370	3,200	30	1,000	400	450	700
Timiskaming	9	80	50	400	6	40	2	20	12	500			100		20
Total	180	1,974	1,692	29,938	300	3,761	110½	765	972	19,052	58	2,741	2,943	600	968
SASKATCHEWAN															
Assiniboine	146	852	42	350	283	2,208			3	49	2	40		1,088	43
Battleford	2,170	20,466	1,864	17,869					44	1,430	28	730		3,493	458
Carlton	3,432	49,729	1,521	25,926	174	2,475			22	1,045				5,050	16
Crooked Lakes	783	6,200	875	7,509	1,052	8,367			29	600				3,445	246
Duck Lake	2,040	32,600	1,050	18,800	70	1,010			15	920	9	250		4,250	150
File Hills Agency	920	4,251	1,317	2,861	1,100	13,139			6	475				1,225	600
Isle à la Crosse									12	600				440	
Moose Mountain	325	6,186	198	3,643	248	3,266			8	250	2	25		560	39
Moose Woods	45	300	71						1	50	1	50		1,050	45

Onion Lake	791	3,949	1,578	11,619	...	...	...	...	14	730	1	19	...	4,910	193
Pelly	675	10,037	934	17,584	222	2,871	...	...	20	390	...	...	...	1,520	86
Qu'Appelle	3,556	22,084	1,286	2,971	254	2,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,956	66
Touchwood	1,266	11,112	1,047	12,317	95	723	...	...	3	26	...	...	...	2,462	113
Wood Mountain Reserve	84	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	75	...
Total	16,233	168,041	11,783	121,449	3,498	36,448	...	...	178	6,590	43	1,114	...	32,524	2,055
YUKON TERRITORY															
Yukon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*¼	23	*¼	83	...	1	...

* School Garden.

RECAPITULATION

PROVINCES															
Alberta	19,067	218,369	8,196	68,435	1,647	18,227	35	543	140	9,326	39	2,559	20	17,670	6,875
British Columbia	1,961	39,660	3,027	62,207	223	3,775	470	10,263	1,861	167,445	421	37,063	16,101	11,060	802
Manitoba	1,780	13,129	2,153	23,576	3,356	24,313	...	...	378	9,047	39	1,245	...	16,966	352
New Brunswick	5	40	126	1,840	19	198	8½	103½	66½	3,615	15¼	1,600	126	25	8
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	15	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	...	...	67	1,067	4	30	15¼	166	102	4,660	19¾	670	305½	227	19½
Ontario	1,619	21,915	12,934	279,908	3,800	80,020	755	12,182	2,170	74,233	1,077½	33,097	17,430	1,291	13,500
Prince Edward Island	20	280	60	1,200	...	...	...	...	18	1,620	1	150	85	30	...
Quebec	180	1,974	1,692	29,938	300	3,761	110½	765	972	19,052	58	2,741	2,943	600	968
Saskatchewan	16,233	168,041	11,783	121,449	3,498	36,448	...	...	178	6,590	43	1,114	...	32,524	2,055
Yukon Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼	23	¼	83	...	1	...
Total	40,865	463,408	40,038	589,620	12,847	166,772	1,394¼	24,022½	5,886¼	295,626	1,713¾	80,322	37,010½	80,394	24,579½

TABLE No. 3.—LAND: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY

Agencies	Total of Reserve	Acres under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres under Actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property								Public Property					
						Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons and Vehicles	Automobiles	Tools and small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School Houses	Saw Mills	Other Buildings	Engines and Machinery
	Acres																		
ALBERTA																			
Blackfoot	174,786	2,300	143,486	29,000	69,000	158	97	630	565	320	355	30	650	3	.....	2	.....	24	197
Blood	354,086	4,700	328,787	20,599	81,640	94	330	535	450	270	560	19	3,075	.....	2	2	.....	64	70
Edmonton	70,942	31,530	35,028	4,384	39,521	32	134	230	281	204	236	12	1,197	.....	.....	1	.....	9	9
Hobbema	76,868	49,682	19,748	7,438	25,779	4	189	296	396	284	923	15	2,486	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lesser Slave Lake	246,241	147,302	97,710	1,229	1,320	.....	263	374	100	94	268	.....	1,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Peigan	100,354	900	94,197	5,257	100,354	24	80	92	175	136	237	6	1,040	.....	1	2	.....	13	48
Saddle Lake	88,736	25,425	60,616	2,695	9,199	4	171	205	183	141	266	4	895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee	62,838	35,000	26,640	1,198	62,838	39	3	36	44	46	90	.....	400	2	1	.....	.....	2	6
Stony	80,661	32,000	48,491	170	13,000	10	134	92	52	84	250	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,255,512	328,839	854,703	71,970	402,651	365	1,401	2,490	2,246	1,579	3,185	98	10,766	5	7	8	.....	115	330
BRITISH COLUMBIA																			
Babine	33,379	19,417	10,015	3,947	3,056	337	322	421	175	66	282	23	5,140	11	10	3	2	1	.....
Bella Coola	19,135	18,515	565	55	1,201	222	155	355	25	13	30	14	1,470	5	5	5	.....	10	7
Cowichan	19,878	10,260	5,882	3,736	5,617	679	23	269	301	77	260	131	5,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops	87,877	50,415	35,315	2,147	71,090	98	198	377	448	169	283	26	799	10	4	1	.....	1	3
Kootenay	42,316	16,865	23,876	1,575	2,372	54	146	191	240	75	223	35	543	5	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Kwawkewlth	16,305	15,761	521	23	39	212	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,160	.....	.....	6	.....	2	5
Lytton	51,382	31,250	16,675	3,457	5,604	447	208	503	476	114	370	71	2,956	33	4	3	1	.....	5
New Westminster	23,793	17,407	4,693	1,693	7,776	196	146	116	78	45	90	68	1,377	16	4	3	.....	2	.....
Nicola	83,116	42,906	37,116	3,094	51,800	156	157	325	595	191	277	40	1,098	9	3	1	.....	8	9
Okanagan	146,069	75,349	65,420	5,300	61,500	222	147	595	587	107	540	107	2,075	10	3	3	8	27	1
Queen Charlotte	3,484	2,173	1,300	11	21	137	106	120	2	.....	22	13	800	2	2	3	1	2	3
Skeena River	71,642	70,889	549	204	150	496	163	236	3	1	4	.....	760	10	4	8	3	22	12
Stikine	415	15	399	1	3	10	114	11	.....	.....	7	1	2,500	1	1	.....	.....	.....	25
Stuart Lake	34,594	29,347	4,285	962	7,534	45	275	319	89	63	176	11	2,720	16	1	.....	.....	6	94
Vancouver	17,553	16,231	848	474	417	303	104	153	16	.....	21	23	1,050	7	4	4	.....	4	.....
West Coast	12,131	11,665	417	49	128	434	216	4	5	1	5	10	257	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Williams Lake	76,986	30,391	45,506	1,089	45,254	21	443	264	163	172	223	35	2,025	13	4	.....	.....	2	2
Total	740,055	458,856	253,382	27,817	263,562	4,069	3,011	4,259	3,203	1,094	2,813	615	32,980	148	49	41	18	87	169
MANITOBA																			
Birtle	53,622	30,725	18,705	4,192	11,670	23	165	303	240	142	383	2	2,450	4	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Clandeboye	75,241	58,160	15,075	2,006	6,545	.....	615	208	110	39	75	5	505	15	.....	18	.....	10	.....
Fisher River	94,844	93,412	789	643	3,425	2	268	360	157	151	251	.....	923	5	1	5	1	14	2
Griswold	11,814	975	7,403	3,436	1,752	44	53	141	179	101	267	12	620	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....

Manitowapah	97,432	47,191	49,861	380	5,975	11	395	391	91	159	343	6	2,120	11	......	9	......	28	......
Norway House	66,514	55,833	10,608	73	70	6	465	95	8	2	12	......	490	1	2	5	......	......	15
Pas	60,743	50,027	10,671	45	1,405	51	449	193	31	22	36	......	398	13	1	11	1	10	......
Portage la Prairie	14,443	2,725	6,585	5,133	2,075	26	73	121	73	57	124	20	400	1	......	1	......	10	5
Total	474,653	339,048	119,697	15,908	32,917	163	2,483	1,812	889	673	1,491	45	7,906	51	6	49	2	77	28
NEW BRUNSWICK																			
Northern Division	6,506	6,066	228	212	230	60	......	24	10	3	14	10	80	1	1	2	......	1	1
Northeastern Division	30,136	29,100	851	185	913	228	37	136	66	20	79	2	570	5	2	5	......	9	......
Southwestern Division	1,110	1,017	77	16	72¼	65	......	26	......	......	5	......	350	......	2	4	......	......	......
Total	37,752	36,183	1,156	413	1,215¼	353	37	186	76	23	98	12	1,000	6	5	11	......	10	1
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES																			
Fort Resolution	......	......	......	......	......	......	198	88	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
NOVA SCOTIA																			
Annapolis	55	50	......	5	......	16	......	6	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Antigonish and Guysboro	521	225	211	85	200	39	11	4	3	1	7	......	65	1	......	1	......	......	......
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	2,800	2,000	555	245	300	22	2	20	7	2	4	2	50	1	......	1	......	2	......
Cape Breton (Sydney)	69	27	36	6	69	26	......	25	......	......	3	2	65	1	......	1	......	2	......
Colchester	225	150	60	15	50	37	......	11	5	2	10	......	100	1	......	1	......	1	......
Cumberland	1,020	1,005	10	5	......	16	......	2	2	......	1	2	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
Digby	1,600	1,200	350	50	100	19	......	4	......	......	......	......	50	1	......	1	......	......	......
Halifax	221	80	87	54	189	23	5	......	6	2	7	1	32	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hants (Indian Brook)	2,053	1,916	130	7	85	8	1	13	3	1	12	1	100	1	......	1	......	1	......
Hants (Windsor)	1,000	994	......	6	......	3	3	4	......	......	3	......	100	......	......	......	......	......	......
Inverness	2,757	2,350	329	78	519	46	9	12	22	4	22	1	176	1	1	2	......	4	......
Kings	470	416	52	2	12	10	......	2	......	......	......	1	25	......	......	......	......	......	......
Lunenburg	2,053	1,875	162	16	130	23	......	20	4	1	4	......	100	......	......	1	......	......	......
Pictou	276	105	165	6	30	31	10	5	7	......	10	4	160	2	......	1	......	......	......
Richmond	1,281	850	230	201	225	30	10	18	20	2	30	3	200	1	1	1	......	3	2
Shelburne	......	......	......	......	2	8	......	7	1	......	3	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Victoira	796	510	226	60	50	24	1	9	8	3	13	......	60	......	......	1	......	2	......
Yarmouth	22	20	2	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	17,219	13,773	2,605	841	1,961	381	56	162	88	18	129	26	1,283	11	2	12	......	15	3
ONTARIO																			
Alnwick	3,502	900	202	2,400	2,800	40	......	23	48	14	40	11	275	1	1	1	......	2	1
Cape Croker	15,586	10,024	5,268	294	2,907	37	74	130	170	36	126	17	586	2	1	3	1	3	6
Caradoc	14,357	1,950	9,207	3,200	10,650	260	128	405	726	197	554	57	1,550	9	3	6	......	15	3
Chapleau	45,340	45,042	289	9	12	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Christian Island	13,264	12,264	500	500	590	26	24	35	28	11	31	2	350	2	1	1	1	2	2
Fort Frances	70,598	69,000	581	1,017	1,354	55	116	36	31	10	30	6	833	......	2	2	......	3	7
Fort William	45,253	44,855	305	93	49	93	85	16	9	......	5	2	379	7	2	8	......	2	......
Georgina Island	3,578	2,000	1,453	125	400	11	15	33	30	8	20	2	150	1	1	1	......	......	2
Golden Lake	1,560	1,240	270	50	300	4	28	14	10	2	9	6	200	1	......	1	......	......	1
Gore Bay	14,995	12,309	1,749	937	1,896	16	118	307	112	30	143	21	570	4	1	4	......	2	4
Kenora	135,285	134,504	643	138	335	......	243	122	19	......	115	4	10,000	......	5	3	......	......	......
Manitowaning	179,685	146,772	27,243	5,670	11,920	63	516	1,349	514	285	834	40	4,155	11	1	9	......	6	11
Moravian	3,028	770	1,458	800	2,500	37	36	100	100	25	80	20	115	2	1	1	......	4	2
New Credit	6,000	100	2,800	3,100	6,000	60	3	35	50	40	25	12	500	1	1	1	......	......	......

TABLE No. 3.—LAND: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY—*Concluded*

Agencies	Total of Reserve	Acres under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres under Actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property								Public Property					
						Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons and Vehicles	Automobiles	Tools and small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School Houses	Saw Mills	Other Buildings	Engines and Machinery
	Acres																		
ONTARIO—*Concluded*																			
Parry Sound	86,872	84,822	1,210	840	1,300	38	88	49	78	26	58	3	165	8	1	6	3	2	4
Rama	2,253	1,103	950	200	1,250	62	9	41	11	8	19	9	200	1	1	1	.....	9	.....
Rice Lake	3,524	1,675	1,199	650	2,150	65	15	74	81	37	75	20	210	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
Sarnia	10,927	6,597	3,944	386	5,835	78	25	204	165	80	165	20	725	4	2	3	.....	5	4
Saugeen	14,100	9,050	4,599	451	1,800	62	128	431	184	37	151	20	300	5	1	3	1	5	1
Sault Ste. Marie	39,249	36,525	2,261	463	1,516	63	93	135	65	10	159	2	1,230	5	1	4	.....	.....	5
Savanne	126,166	125,538	561	67	30	.....	197	23	6	.....	16	1	7,300	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scugog	800	50	241	509	800	8	.....	9	5	3	11	3	70	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Six Nations	38,947	6,520	5,411	27,016	38,947	550	218	1,679	2,340	490	1,649	39	9,945	15	1	11	.....	29	55
Sturgeon Falls	46,813	46,291	20	502	311	61	79	89	40	6	87	.....	500	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Thessalon	61,320	59,768	740	812	812	47	72	132	24	11	42	6	1,010	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Tyendinaga	17,604	7,121	2,643	7,840	13,720	237	1	556	450	230	450	50	825	2	1	4	.....	3	6
Walpole Island	40,480	35,862	3,230	1,388	8,375	141	84	285	267	98	295	43	285	2	2	2	1	3	5
Total	1,041,086	902,652	78,977	59,457	118,559	2,114	2,395	6,312	5,563	1,694	5,189	416	42,428	93	33	87	7	98	119
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1,668	926	424	318	198	47	15	26	36	4	10	1	410	1	1	1	.....	3	2
QUEBEC																			
Becancour	122	52	.....	70	86	7	.....	6	1	2	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bersimis	63,197	61,530	1,581	86	70	.....	107	21	7	.....	25	1	365	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Cacouna	400	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	12,327	800	6,500	5,027	5,200	565	.....	1,300	210	150	1,000	65	1,000	2	1	6	.....	3	6
Jeune Lorette	27	.....	27	.....	20	98	.....	22	.....	.....	35	5	260	1	1	1	.....	.....	12
Maniwaki	42,008	40,275	217	1,516	801	8	72	115	73	48	109	7	542	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....
Maria	416	150	232	34	50	26	.....	24	6	3	8	1	80	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	18,500	16,000	1,600	900	1,500	100	.....	125	75	25	125	8	1,000	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8
Pierreville	579	.....	349	230	275	74	.....	50	15	7	14	2	225	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Bleue	3,779	1,928	529	1,322	1,400	80	19	150	70	45	185	7	400	2	.....	1	.....	2	10
Restigouche	8,856	8,426	128	302	430	102	5	192	32	5	80	5	280	1	1	1	1	5	3
Seven Islands	160	150	10	.....	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	9,434	1,190	6,486	1,758	710	245	35	265	518	210	322	3	1,530	2	.....	6	.....	15	31
Timiskaming	34,136	31,540	2,246	350	420	16	30	48	18	3	24	1	300	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2
Total	193,941	162,441	19,905	11,595	10,972	1,394	268	2,320	1,025	498	1,933	113	5,989	14	5	24	1	31	74

SASKATCHEWAN																			
Assiniboine	40,963	27,314	11,526	2,123	1,895	12	39	62	75	44	100	9	531	......	2	1	......	4	12
Battleford	206,486	39,851	160,938	5,697	54,626	......	412	426	390	342	526	6	2,760	1	6	1	1	7	7
Carlton	200,139	84,415	108,348	7,376	18,085	......	229	207	176	141	205	14	818	7	......	7	1	4	14
Crooked Lakes	102,397	38,008	60,315	4,074	19,700	7	170	323	279	213	278	1	1,915	1	......	......	......	......	......
Duck Lake	124,181	27,100	92,781	4,300	14,700	10	186	383	313	174	198	8	721	3	2	3	......	......	8
File Hills Agency	72,046	24,000	42,863	5,183	11,150	29	59	153	167	75	185	1	775	3	......	1	......	......	......
Isle a la Crosse	151,185	149,660	1,513	12	30	426	126	......	......	......	4	......	865	......	......	1	......	......	......
Moose Mountain	30,040	25,000	3,986	1,054	30,040	1	54	80	93	62	126	2	300	2	1	1	......	2	1
Moose Woods	4,007	1,745	2,062	200	200	1	27	22	19	32	44	1	57	......	......	1	......	......	......
Onion Lake	210,082	55,266	151,769	3,047	11,500	3	193	152	129	115	322	4	2,100	1	......	2	2	......	3
Pelly	57,763	20,466	34,515	2,782	16,532	17	117	181	100	91	162	1	795	3	......	4	......	3	6
Qu'Appelle	67,435	7,268	52,226	7,941	39,850	44	155	181	421	183	341	4	1,603	4	3	......	......	14	4
Touchwood	95,118	50,172	41,210	3,736	50,032	6	236	362	359	265	353	......	......	3	1	4	......	25	13
Wood Mountain Reserve	6,720	190	6,370	160	800	......	13	15	10	14	20	1	140	......	1	......	......	......	......
Total	1,368,562	550,455	770,422	47,685	269,140	556	2,016	2,547	2,531	1,751	2,764	52	14,720	28	16	26	4	59	68
YUKON TERRITORY																			
Yukon	3,735	3,711	......	24	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......

RECAPITULATION

PROVINCES																			
Alberta	1,255,512	328,839	854,703	71,970	402,651	365	1,401	2,490	2,246	1,579	3,185	98	10,766	5	7	8	......	115	330
British Columbia	740,055	458,856	253,382	27,817	263,562	4,069	3,011	4,259	3,203	1,094	2,813	615	32,980	148	49	41	18	87	169
Manitoba	474,653	339,048	119,697	15,908	32,917	163	2,483	1,812	889	673	1,491	45	7,906	51	6	49	2	77	28
New Brunswick	37,752	36,183	1,156	413	1,215¼	353	37	186	76	23	98	12	1,000	6	5	11	......	10	1
Northwest Territories	......	......	......	......	......	......	198	88	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Nova Scotia	17,219	13,773	2,605	841	1,961	381	56	162	88	18	129	26	1,283	11	2	12	......	15	3
Ontario	1,041,086	902,652	78,977	59,457	118,559	2,114	2,395	6,312	5,563	1,694	5,189	416	42,428	93	33	87	7	98	119
Prince Edward Island	1,668	926	424	318	198	47	15	26	36	4	10	1	410	1	1	1	......	3	2
Quebec	193,941	162,441	19,905	11,595	10,972	1,394	268	2,320	1,025	498	1,933	113	5,989	14	5	24	1	31	74
Saskatchewan	1,368,562	550,455	770,422	47,685	269,140	556	2,016	2,547	2,531	1,751	2,764	52	14,720	28	16	26	4	59	68
Yukon Territory	3,735	3,711	......	24	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......
Total	5,134,183	2,796,884	2,101,271	236,028	1,101,175¼	9,442	11,880	20,202	15,657	7,334	17,612	1,378	117,482	358	124	260	32	495	794

TABLE No. 4.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY: GENERAL EFFECTS

Agencies	Horses			Cattle					Poultry	General Effects					
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers and work Oxen	Milch Cows	Young Stock	Other Stock		Motor and Sail Boats	Row Boats and Canoes	Rifles and Shot Guns	Steel Traps	Nets	Tents
ALBERTA															
Blackfoot		2,750	500	29	479	791	901	10	400				30		180
Blood	9	4,085	270	31	313	628	404		2,400			46	200		450
Edmonton		461		2	90	187	80	122	1,625		15	146	1,231	79	130
Hobbema		977	136	12	197	281	153	6	863			180	1,194	120	135
Lesser Slave Lake	40	1,110	170	5	50	100	80				210	700	6,000	390	470
Peigan	2	2,416		24	291		942	748	200			50			125
Saddle Lake		542		1	14	246	260	80	790		73	178	1,967	175	124
Sarcee	5	800	200	10	35	174	170		250			15	200		40
Stony	25	1,000	200			11	172	444	150			160	800		200
Total	81	14,141	1,476	114	1,469	2,418	3,162	1,410	6,678		298	1,475	11,622	764	1,854
BRITISH COLOMBIA															
Babine	10	596	91	18	333	223		144	704	40	104	1,391	24,900	287	216
Bella Coola	5	315	28	4	30	86	62	100	375	205	305	565	6,200	98	77
Cowichan		171	29			124	29	700	9,750	212	316	521	18	95	184
Kamloops	14	2,290	334	16	96	290	288	404	4,300		108	764	2,370	2	432
Kootenay	14	1,605	235	12	29	750	206		870		53	178	970		142
Kwawkwelth									448	155	233	280	3,250	209	74
Lytton	24	477	145	28	119	97	331	285	1,810	3	97	313	5,222	64	187
New Westminster	5	214	55	14	114	258	188	611	2,894	38	113	302	1,373	142	104
Nicola	8	968		10	514	52	77	801	362		5	142	252		77
Okanagan	46	1,460	265	72	1,320	150	1,250	1,600	5,300	3	65	495	1,175	32	295
Queen Charlotte		3		3	21	38	38		250	98	115	193	410	45	35
Skeena River	3	26	7	3	6	30	10	6	1,140	275	313	690	4,850	266	161
Stikine		38								2	64	355	5,200	50	240
Stuart Lake	8	545	149	12	80	212	160		295	96	195	644	5,540	298	194
Vancouver		31		2	28	15	12	8	3,850	115	172	307	800	152	109
West Coast		5		16	23	54	59	41	1,495	233	1,268	791	2,739	238	36
Williams Lake	58	2,430	385	34		45		2,215	1,545		54	448	4,700	54	268
Total	195	11,174	1,723	244	2,713	2,424	2,710	6,915	35,388	1,475	3,580	8,379	69,969	2,032	2,831
MANITOBA															
Birtle	3	401	16	3	26	65	30	3	1,580			164	1,130	4	147
Clandeboye		193	26	4	37	123	55		150	46	634	653	6,750	1,015	490
Fisher River	1	294	48	9	159	357	171		984		123	203	3,294	781	90
Griswold		240	12	1	12	50	76		860		2	118	1,668		86
Manitowapah		511	47	15	50	566	804	65	785	21	205	461	4,560	1,820	227
Norway House		15			6	30	17			14	755	970	8,100	1,950	605
Pas		215		25	45	232	167				512	643	17,500	1,173	529
Portage la Prairie		250	17	1		53	63	33	425		4	73	1,250		46
Total	4	2,119	166	58	335	1,476	1,383	101	4,784	81	2,235	3,285	44,252	6,743	2,220

New Brunswick															
Northern Division	...	9	...	...	...	6	5	...	125	...	12	25	300	...	9
Northeastern Division	...	18	...	...	2	21	17	3	233	35	119	175	285	182	36
Southwestern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	25	69	810	...	12
Total	...	27	...	...	2	27	22	3	385	36	156	269	1,395	182	57
Northwest Territories															
Fort Resolution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	640	735	9,080	870	391
Nova Scotia															
Annapolis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	15	40	4	3
Antigonish and Guysboro	...	5	...	...	2	7	6	17	65	1	3	20	52	4	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	...	10	1	2	...	26	7	7	60	2	4	24	40	3	4
Cape Breton (Sydney)	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	70	...	...	3	50	...	...
Colchester	...	4	...	...	...	4	2	8	...	...	2	20	60	...	1
Cumberland	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	12	...	2	16	140	...	...
Digby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	180	...	...	...
Halifax	...	3	...	...	...	6	11	10	85	...	4	8	20	...	...
Hants (Indian Brook)	...	3	...	...	...	6	2	2	40	...	...	10	95	...	1
Hants (Windsor)	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	25	1	2	12	45	2	2
Inverness	...	12	...	...	...	18	5	...	40	4	16	36	360	6	...
Kings	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	20	...	1	7	30	...	2
Lunenburg	...	4	...	1	6	7	15	10	60	...	3	6	12	...	...
Pictou	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	9	45	384	...	1
Richmond	...	10	...	...	3	17	8	...	45	3	8	25	75	4	...
Shelburne	...	2	...	...	3	3	1	...	70	2	2	11	230	...	2
Victoria	...	4	...	1	...	14	9	...	30	...	7	18	90	1	...
Yarmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	...	64	1	4	14	113	72	55	652	20	78	458	1,723	24	16
Ontario															
Alnwick	...	31	2	...	...	27	14	6	350	3	34	35	2,600	...	12
Cape Croker	1	84	10	2	...	136	208	72	500	12	26	21	90	79	8
Caradoc	2	290	28	6	65	200	115	400	4,900	...	2	145	550	...	11
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	250	250	3,000	250	175
Christian Island	...	56	...	1	6	32	30	50	200	10	16	40	100	40	15
Fort Frances	5	80	10	...	...	12	8	...	120	25	153	174	3,127	407	112
Fort William	...	42	...	1	...	21	22	...	555	21	332	487	3,770	806	310
Georgina Island	...	24	5	...	...	20	15	20	200	6	10	12	100	5	4
Golden Lake	...	10	1	...	...	10	...	...	200	1	20	30	200	...	20
Gore Bay	...	95	7	1	11	61	42	178	540	13	12	60	270	38	...
Kenora	21	105	3	2	2	7	1	...	9	35	313	354	11,800	536	286
Manitowaning	1	449	48	9	...	236	240	386	2,005	95	135	333	2,650	213	79
Moravian	...	80	4	1	3	32	26	50	800	...	5	25	50	2	5
New Credit	1	99	17	3	25	90	45	90	700	...	...	40	120	...	...
Parry Sound	2	66	3	6	6	52	64	33	500	12	64	240	730	24	50
Rama	...	10	...	...	...	4	3	...	198	...	30	70	1,500	...	25
Rice Lake	...	29	...	3	23	53	70	42	1,050	6	116	165	9,300	...	35
Sarnia	...	64	3	3	12	50	50	46	1,700	4	20	75	240	...	2
Saugeen	...	70	2	1	...	57	56	46	700	...	3	78	320	4	6
Sault Ste. Marie	...	119	6	3	15	79	31	...	1,300	25	80	138	2,250	135	22

TABLE No. 4.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY: GENERAL EFFECTS—*Concluded*

Agencies	Horses			Cattle					Poultry	General Effects					
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers and work Oxen	Milch Cows	Young Stock	Other Stock		Motor and Sail Boats	Row Boats and Canoes	Rifles and Shot Guns	Steel Traps	Nets	Tents
ONTARIO—*Concluded*															
Savanne		11	1							35	354	475	24,500	530	318
Scugog		4	1						50		15	10	800		6
Six Nations	5	920	201	31	649	1,401	1,962	2,970	48,000		29	250	600		6
Sturgeon Falls	5	60	7	9	10	60	46	19	740	52	170	325	2,050	110	155
Thessalon	3	57	12	4	5	57	42	57	890	30	84	103	1,170	74	84
Tyendinaga		300	15	30	25	630	200	500	7,000	7	30	50	1,500	20	3
Walpole Island	8	470	62	6	57	170	200	135	1,450	18	60	275	4,100	10	1
Total	54	3,625	448	122	914	3,497	3,490	5,100	74,657	435	2,363	4,260	77,487	3,283	1,750
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		18	2			20	12		140	4	10	28	90	32	
QUEBEC															
Bécancour		2	1	1		9	6		104		3	5	80	2	
Bersimis		12		2		17	5		140	11	165	130	2,850	22	195
Cacouna											1	1	10		
Caughnawaga		275	50	150		1,600	200	800	7,000	25	40	200	75	3	2
Jeune Lorette		2				3			150		35	67	750		10
Maniwaki		61	2	4		93	63	65	446		75	124	1,859	29	67
Maria		3		2		11	3		35		8	18	14		2
Mingan										4	30	58	2,500	25	30
Oka		80	25	10		75	40	40	400		40	40	30		5
Pierreville		6		1		25	15	6	50		20	25	60	2	4
Pointe Bleue	1	47	2	6		72	47		914	4	200	500	9,000	200	250
Restigouche		31	2	7		62	21	35	210		23	150	250		10
Seven Islands										3	33	55	1,100	20	25
St. Regis	5	220	34	33	14	360	300	175	3,600	50	187	100	1,290	50	6
Timiskaming		16		1		15	15	10	250	3	140	275	3,000	140	150
Total	6	755	116	217	14	2,342	715	1,131	13,299	100	1,000	1,748	22,868	493	756
SASKATCHEWAN															
Assiniboine	1	315			17	68	116		118			34	708		39
Battleford	8	1,271	79	10	113	343	377	32	2,225		65	447	3,890	274	386
Carlton		588		40	152	665	729		1,926	4	39	138	3,775	80	149
Crooked Lakes		562		7	77	271	129	2	1,400			195	950	19	135
Duck Lake	4	513		15	78	334	424	17	698		10	171	1,814	34	98
File Hills	1	389	4	4	44	63	93	156	700			61	480		49
Isle a la Crosse		71		2	2	29	22				430	550	9,750	750	429
Moose Mountain	1	132		3	41	38	31	5	150		2	65	900	2	55
Moose Woods	1	86		2	28	80	104		36		1	27	324		21
Onion Lake		676		11	166	446	347		1,870		82	322	10,800	170	142

Pelly	...	256	...	6	67	234	196	...	700	...	...	162	1,000	...	110
Qu'Appelle	4	566	4	8	36	279	198	177	947	...	8	131	698	...	130
Touchwood	...	465	...	8	46	239	333	...	400	...	...	231	4,200	...	163
Wood Mountain Reserve	...	73	...	...	2	4	...	...	25	...	...	13	...	...	13
Total	20	5,963	87	116	869	3,093	3,099	389	11,195	4	637	2,547	39,289	1,329	1,919
YUKON TERRITORY															
Yukon*	...	1	...	1	...	4	2	2	32	1	1	2	...	...	1

* School.

RECAPITULATION

PROVINCES															
Alberta	81	14,141	1,476	114	1,469	2,418	3,162	1,410	6,678	...	298	1,475	11,622	764	1,854
British Columbia	195	11,174	1,723	244	2,713	2,424	2,710	6,915	35,388	1,475	3,580	8,379	69,969	2,032	2,831
Manitoba	4	2,119	166	58	335	1,476	1,383	101	4,784	81	2,235	3,285	44,252	6,743	2,220
New Brunswick	...	27	...	...	2	27	22	3	385	36	156	269	1,395	182	57
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	640	735	9,080	870	391
Nova Scotia	...	64	1	4	14	113	72	55	652	20	78	458	1,723	24	16
Ontario	54	3,625	448	122	914	3,497	3,490	5,100	74,657	435	2,363	4,260	77,487	3,283	1,750
Prince Edward Island	...	18	2	...	...	20	12	...	140	4	10	28	90	32	...
Quebec	6	755	116	217	14	2,342	715	1,131	13,299	100	1,000	1,748	22,868	493	756
Saskatchewan	20	5,963	87	116	869	3,093	3,099	389	11,195	4	637	2,547	39,289	1,329	1,919
Yukon Territory	...	1	...	1	...	4	2	2	32	1	1	2	...	...	1
Total	360	37,887	4,019	876	6,330	15,414	14,667	15,106	147,210	2,217	10,998	23,186	277,775	15,752	11,795

TABLE NO. 5.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

Agencies	Total Value of Lands in Reserves	Value of Private Fencing	Value of Private Buildings	Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band	Value of Implements and Vehicles	Value of Live Stock and Poultry	Value of General Effects	Value of Household Effects	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Progress during the Year 1929		
										Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ALBERTA												
Blackfoot	3,000,000	24,000	300,000	80,000	120,000	185,000	8,500	25,000	3,742,500	1,500	750	2,250
Blood	7,081,720	32,136	84,000	25,000	171,000	64,580	27,000	26,800	7,512,236	3,400	4,000	7,400
Edmonton	1,138,626	16,850	98,550	9,425	35,590	24,670	5,915	14,302	1,343,928	1,505	8,400	9,905
Hobbema	1,535,630	26,530	40,050	....	87,200	87,882	12,175	8,180	1,797,647	6,250	2,175	8,425
Lesser Slave Lake	2,059,377	12,295	51,550	....	21,900	47,600	54,700	49,900	2,297,322	400	800	1,200
Peigan	987,840	4,687	40,837	10,229	64,290	148,360	16,117	11,286	1,283,646	1,645	300	1,945
Saddle Lake	718,208	3,275	24,010	....	21,190	45,251	5,307	7,045	824,286	1,571	950	2,521
Sarcee	1,180,420	11,000	21,000	35,000	10,000	40,615	2,000	2,000	1,302,035	300	....	300
Stony	463,070	9,000	21,000	900	21,000	36,000	8,000	10,000	568,970	21,780	5,000	26,780
Total	18,164,891	139,773	680,997	160,554	552,170	679,958	139,714	154,513	20,672,570	38,351	22,375	60,726
BRITISH COLUMBIA												
Babine	124,300	12,910	151,100	14,350	33,250	73,700	59,300	34,000	502,910	3,140	3,700	6,840
Bella Coola	358,100	2,050	131,000	16,000	29,200	13,900	196,000	72,000	818,250	2,000	5,200	7,200
Cowichan	1,757,300	118,900	192,650	12,300	114,150	45,150	78,700	83,400	2,402,550	1,800	5,850	7,650
Kamloops	931,080	24,329	31,845	20,200	32,900	46,475	10,850	11,500	1,109,179	1,600	1,000	2,600
Kootenay	472,280	12,160	20,435	117,700	26,355	87,510	8,325	7,375	752,140	400	300	700
Kwawkwelth	158,625	2,280	188,600	6,400	96,500	448	75,800	76,000	604,653	....	3,800	3,800
Lytton	942,466	20,235	78,525	24,580	40,319	68,285	10,405	19,835	1,204,650	3,600	2,900	6,500
New Westminster	847,438	20,145	62,150	22,800	36,600	39,400	23,790	26,000	1,078,323	....	....	....
Nicola	1,346,535	27,663	53,515	26,338	52,900	121,723	13,150	11,850	1,653,674	1,491	2,938	4,429
Okanagan	1,919,260	23,250	113,500	36,000	53,000	173,000	14,250	35,000	2,367,260	5,000	2,400	7,400
Queen Charlotte	70,000	1,100	91,000	5,400	9,700	4,400	44,500	28,900	255,000	100	2,000	2,100
Skeena River	1,066,821	9,800	294,000	120,000	5,850	7,200	248,500	67,850	1,820,021	....	6,800	6,800
Stikine	2,075	80	24,170	800	6,168	2,280	16,050	26,400	78,023	....	2,800	2,800
Stuart Lake	259,571	17,165	93,550	25,200	15,460	33,220	30,550	26,715	501,431	550	1,150	1,700
Vancouver	1,695.495	5,900	114,650	68,950	16,050	8,000	22,250	27,450	1,958,745	....	....	....
West Coast	112,500	3,970	114,750	4,025	4,468	3,975	60,190	37,650	341,528	....	2,100	2,100
Williams Lake	466,120	62,600	30,600	8,900	25,200	125,400	12,050	14,200	745,070	12,240	1,000	13,240
Total	12,529,966	364,537	1,786,040	529,943	598,070	854,066	924,660	606,125	18,193,407	31,921	43,938	75,859
MANITOBA												
Birtle	502,845	2,455	32,870	2,800	22,325	38,840	5,200	4,500	611,835	428	2,270	2,698
Clandeboye	449,009	7,710	181,200	19,000	19,470	27,530	14,500	25,050	743,469	....	4,200	4,200
Fisher River	847,612	9,785	44,490	12,750	15,875	52,400	10,500	14,000	1,007,412	60	1,240	1,300
Griswold	217,040	1,135	21,775	8,710	30,200	25,580	2,790	5,650	312,880	....	4,800	4,800
Manitowapah	375,501	3,090	70,300	47,300	17,125	73,675	14,550	12,675	614,216	....	23,000	23,000
Norway House	133,008	710	48,000	8,500	1,570	5,200	62,000	14,700	273,688	....	2,000	2,000
Pas	270,450	5,180	45,600	13,600	5,260	24,900	67,900	21,200	454,090	....	2,000	2,000
Portage la Prairie	221,440	2,900	28,050	15,900	14,720	19,090	1,520	3,060	306,680	3,390	11,300	14,690
Total	3,016,905	32,965	472,285	128,560	126,545	267,215	178,960	100,835	4,324,270	3,878	50,810	54,688

NEW BRUNSWICK												
Northern Division	19,100	130	11,000	31,200	1,800	1,800	625	5,500	71,155	...	200	200
Northeastern Division	45,048	2,328	28,921	35,682	5,244	4,310	5,900	16,490	143,923	...	1,600	1,600
Southwestern Division	13,900	810	19,580	16,200	500	20	1,240	1,675	53,925	...	300	300
Total	78,048	3,268	59,501	83,082	7,544	6,130	7,765	23,665	269,003	...	2,100	2,100
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES												
Fort Resolution	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,600	24,000	48,600	...	...	...
NOVA SCOTIA												
Annapolis	400	...	1,850	...	300	75	300	400	3,325	...	300	300
Antigonish and Guysboro	6,000	950	3,800	3,000	400	600	250	515	15,515	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	10,000	250	1,500	5,000	790	1,400	900	990	20,830	300	500	800
Cape Breton (Sydney)	20,000	...	21,000	2,500	25	175	2,000	500	46,200	250	...	250
Colchester	3,000	200	6,600	1,000	600	800	400	600	13,200	...	150	150
Cumberland	1,500	25	900	200	250	100	400	150	3,525	...	25	25
Digby	1,800	60	2,957	2,500	...	...	350	3,500	11,167	...	457	457
Halifax	2,300	1,400	6,000	...	1,075	1,800	700	2,075	15,350	...	...	...
Hants (Indian Brook)	5,550	146	620	3,000	500	500	150	400	10,866	...	...	...
Hants (Windsor)	10,500	...	500	...	300	250	400	500	12,450	...	...	...
Inverness	9,725	1,200	16,500	5,500	975	3,300	900	900	39,000	150	50	200
Kings	4,400	100	2,400	...	50	100	150	400	7,600	...	1,200	1,200
Lunenburg	3,000	350	2,500	200	200	600	500	1,500	8,850	...	...	...
Pictou	2,500	40	9,800	8,400	400	200	856	1,600	23,796	...	...	...
Richmond	7,000	250	3,850	1,200	1,000	2,250	1,000	800	17,350	...	...	...
Shelburne	...	...	2,300	...	550	550	550	800	4,750	...	...	...
Victoria	6,500	360	2,680	4,675	600	550	600	580	16,545	60	30	90
Yarmouth	300	...	200	...	...	...	200	200	900	...	...	...
Total	94,475	5,331	85,957	37,175	8,015	13,250	10,606	16,410	271,219	760	2,712	3,472
ONTARIO												
Alnwick	76 500	4 500	38 000	8,000	3,500	8,500	3,000	15,000	157,000	...	2 000	2,000
Cape Croker	150 000	8 900	72 800	35 250	15 300	31 000	7,300	7 000	327 550	...	900	900
Caradoc	150 350	10,600	107 250	36 200	24,000	32,060	4 000	31,700	396 160	...	300	300
Chapleau	18 400	300	30 000	1,000	...	...	5 000	...	54 700	...	...	...
Christian Island	35 900	2,160	8 900	7,150	3 250	7,500	2 000	3,300	70 160	200	100	300
Fort Frances	202 941	1,500	34 600	8 500	18 255	8 180	8 200	11,650	293 826	2,000	1,000	3,000
Fort William	182 460	600	31 500	21 300	2,799	7,525	11,377	8,000	265 561	300	19,500	19,800
Georgina Island	32 150	350	8,500	5,500	1 100	3,000	5 500	1 800	57 900	...	...	...
Golden Lake	3 000	700	4,000	3 100	1 000	1,000	3 000	3,000	18 800	...	...	...
Gore Bay	80 000	15 020	30 200	26,550	11 950	17,755	7 250	16 200	204 925	...	200	200
Kenora	139 513	1 005	53 480	200	10 310	6 710	40 205	28 920	280 343	...	...	...
Manitowaning	247 000	22 890	71 275	36 850	48 620	43 930	20 515	42 740	533 820	400	500	900
Moravian	60 000	4 000	20 000	7 500	6 000	6 500	12,500	1 500	118 000	300	800	1,100
New Credit	210 000	7,900	40 000	15 000	8 900	17 000	700	11 000	310 500	400	700	1,100
Parry Sound	122 000	950	20 900	19 300	12 200	13,500	7,621	16 000	212 471	...	...	...
Rama	50,000	4,100	29 950	30 000	4 500	1 660	2 000	7 500	129 710	...	...	...
Rice Lake	119 500	3 700	66 000	13 000	10 000	19 000	8 000	10,200	249 400	200	500	700
Sarnia	500 000	6 600	75 000	25 000	16 275	14 200	3 000	9 500	649 575	...	4,500	4,500
Saugeen	80 000	2,000	21 000	33 000	8,200	12,500	2,300	4,600	163 600	200	700	900
Sault Ste. Marie	54,900	2,825	27,000	31,000	6,150	13,800	10,500	13,400	159,575	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 5.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR—*Concluded*

Agencies	Total Value of Lands in Reserves	Value of Private Fencing	Value of Private Buildings	Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band	Value of Implements and Vehicles	Value of Live Stock and Poultry	Value of General Effects	Value of Household Effects	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Progress during the Year 1925		
										Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ONTARIO—*Concluded*												
Savanne	126 166	90	24 205	75	7,035	570	47,030	29 225	234 396	....	....	....
Scugog	60 000	2 000	2 000	500	400	500	.300	950	66 650	....	....	....
Six Nations	1 144 410	389 470	674 000	67 000	288 000	270 100	16 200	71 900	2,921 080	2,320	....	2 320
Sturgeon Falls	242 240	2 350	61 700	19 000	6 300	17 600	24 000	45 000	418 190	....	3 000	3 000
Thessalon	129 064	. 9 705	15 750	12 800	6 130	13 000	13 100	8 600	208 149	....	1,050	1 050
Tyendinaga	645,300	134,825	111 000	44 800	42 800	80 000	2 645	55 800	1,117 170	....	3 700	3.700
Walpole Island	125 000	8 750	65 000	18 000	12 500	17 500	4,100	20 000	270 850	....	1,400	1,400
Total	4,986 794	647,790	1,744,010	525,575	575,474	664 590	271 343	474 485	9 890 061	6 320	40,850	47,170
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	20,000	1,650	10,700	10,000	1,100	2,100	3,100	2,700	51,350	....	200	200
QUEBEC												
Becancour	4,000	310	1 500	....	325	1,089	195	300	7,719	....	....	....
Bersimis	51 000	675	54 300	33,000	900	3,250	8 700	14 000	165 825	....	....	....
Cacouna	6 000	....	*4 225	....	350	....	1 220	5 790	17 585	....	....	....
Caughnawaga	800 000	8,000	500 000	100 000	78 000	60 000	30 000	120 000	1 696 000	100	25 000	25 100
Jeune Lorette	32 000	600	56 500	31 000	11 000	1 000	1 950	22 000	156 050	....	200	200
Maniwaki	36 100	4,690	27 400	2 095	11 532	13,478	7,560	13 940	116 795	....	2,300	2,300
Maria	20,000	560	6 000	5 000	1,200	750	750	3,150	37 410	....	300	300
Mingan	....	....	5 000	6 500	....	....	4,250	800	16 550	....	....	....
Oka	30 000	3 000	20 000	3 000	4 000	9 000	....	5 000	74 000	400	3,000	3,400
Pierreville	35,000	1,000	62,500	2,500	1,200	2,500	2,000	16,000	122,700	200	....	200
Pointe Bleue	50,000	6,000	49,050	14,000	16,000	11,000	15,000	15,000	176,050	....	4,500	4,500
Restigouche	173,000	12,100	56,000	2,500	12,000	10,000	18,000	16,000	299,600	....	....	....
Seven Islands	1,500	25	9,800	4,000	2,000	....	6,000	14,000	37,325	....	....	....
St. Regis	250,000	2,500	114,000	20,000	12,500	27,000	11,000	35,000	472,000	250	800	1,050
Timiskaming	35,000	1,700	9,000	1,700	2,000	3,300	7,000	3,000	62,700	....	....	....
Total	1,523,600	41,160	975,275	225,295	153,007	142,367	113,625	283,980	3,458,309	950	36,100	37,050
SASKATCHEWAN												
Assiniboine	448,107	4,073	22,758	3,792	18,224	24,205	931	9,812	531,902	1,421	3,825	5,246
Battleford	3,226,008	34,650	84,700	5,300	79,500	85,150	24,200	24,800	3,564,308	2,005	13,250	15,255
Carlton	1,642,059	9,191	43,994	2,070	19,005	80,785	4,230	4,567	1,805,901	5,160	11,000	16,160
Crooked Lakes	924,183	10,000	72,000	200	49,900	50,840	13,150	9,500	1,129,773	1,458	7,300	8,758
Duck Lake	1,769,725	15,500	88,500	9,300	62,400	91,950	6,950	19,950	2,064,275	2,425	1,750	4,175
File Hills	990,000	4,200	66,000	....	36,000	36,500	9,400	26,000	1,168,100	1,700	5,200	6,900

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*Not on reserve.

Isle a la Crosse	150,822	450	49,400	300	400	5,650	129,000	43,000	379,022	...	...	...
Moose Mountain	250,800	2,100	14,000	2,700	11,090	9,340	2,200	2,500	294,730	1,790	2,750	4,540
Moose Woods	62,495	5,000	10,000	...	7,500	22,000	1,100	1,100	109,195	100	...	100
Onion Lake	2,191,740	15,700	50,250	5,950	36,400	92,355	13,740	16,500	2,422,635	1,474	700	2,174
Pelly	671,400	4,200	32,100	4,500	21,600	35,400	6,100	14,300	789,600	1,900	4,200	6,100
Qu'Appelle	962,715	14,530	41,310	35,375	47,424	67,047	6,355	16,617	1,191,373	1,600	8,900	10,500
Touchwood	1,179,468	18,400	44,600	300	20,840	61,710	19,000	19,200	1,363,518	1,740	5,600	7,340
Wood Mountain Reserve	15,840	20	1,000	100	1,000	2,500	300	800	21,560	...	...	...
Total	14,485,362	138,014	620,612	69,887	411,283	665,432	236,656	208,646	16,835,892	22,773	64,475	87,248
YUKON TERRITORY												
Yukon	3,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,734	...	...	...

RECAPITULATION

PROVINCES												
Alberta	18,164,891	139,773	680,997	160,554	552,170	679,958	139,714	154,513	20,672,570	38,351	22,375	60,726
British Columbia	12,529,966	364,537	1,786,040	529,943	598,070	854,066	924,660	606,125	18,193,407	31,921	43,938	75,859
Manitoba	3,016,905	32,965	472,285	128,560	126,545	267,215	178,960	100,835	4,324,270	3,878	50,810	54,688
New Brunswick	78,048	3,268	59,501	83,082	7,544	6,130	7,765	23,665	269,003	...	2,100	2,100
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,600	24,000	48,600	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	94,475	5,331	85,957	37,175	8,015	13,250	10,606	16,410	271,219	760	2,712	3,472
Ontario	4,986,794	647,790	1,744,010	525,575	575,474	664,590	271,343	474,485	9,890,061	6,320	40,850	47,170
Prince Edward Island	20,000	1,650	10,700	10,000	1,100	2,100	3,100	2,700	51,350	...	200	200
Quebec	1,523,600	41,160	975,275	225,295	153,007	142,367	113,625	283,980	3,458,309	950	36,100	37,050
Saskatchewan	14,485,362	138,014	620,612	69,887	411,283	665,432	236,656	208,646	16,835,892	22,773	64,475	87,248
Yukon Territory	3,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,734	...	...	...
Total	54,903,775	1,374,488	6,435,377	1,770,071	2,433,208	3,295,108	1,911,029	1,895,359	74,018,415	104,953	263,560	368,513

Table No. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME

Agencies	Value of Farm Products, including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities paid and interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta										
Blackfoot	40,000	22,910	3,500	23,626 67	...	...	1,000	13,000	112,877 19	216,913 86
Blood	104,859	14,805	7,500	15,375 70	...	...	2,000	5,200	6,996 59	156,736 29
Edmonton	50,879	3,880	19,560	...	...	1,700	10,450	7,850	23,685 20	118,004 20
Hobbema	32,436	4,015	13,745	841 50	...	3,483	2,406	15,101	14,655 06	86,682 56
Lesser Slave Lake	25,200	1,900	23,000	...	1,348 29	11,300	44,600	3,000	17,440 80	127,789 09
Peigan	50,411	20,056	4,500	3,268 30	...	...	1,022	248	6,669 24	86,174 54
Saddle Lake	32,913	6,250	10,090	...	...	1,045	2,800	4,980	5,894 37	63,972 37
Sarcee	9,843	3,220	2,635	2,832 50	...	...	350	1,000	868 13	20,748 63
Stony	2,589	5,583	33,602	3,221 40	...	...	5,194	5,505	6,252 39	61,946 79
Totals	349,130	82,619	118,132	49,166 07	1,348 29	17,528	69,822	55,884	195,338 97	938,968 33
British Columbia										
Babine	28,375	6,000	51,390	20 00	...	14,500	46,800	28,900	460 59	176,445 59
Bella Coola	9,100	4,150	18,500	100,00	451 45	114 000	14,800	21,000	166 77	182,268 22
Cowichan	49,950	8,700	148,500	3,130 13	500 00	31,510	...	...	3,599 51	245,889 64
Kamloops	82,120	...	92,350	2,162 75	2,864 88	...	4,300	...	3,244 45	187,042 08
Kootenay	42,020	13,775	19,000	...	...	775	7,150	4,175	358 80	87,253 80
Kwawkwelth	...	...	11,300	760 00	3,253 25	55,300	3,600	3,150	1,577 46	78,940 71
Lytton	42,120	9,120	94,800	462 00	1,576 46	...	2,900	13,000	1,036 45	165,014 91
New Westminster	25,925	9,850	111,800	7,047 80	3,603 29	30,600	12,300	35,150	2,658 47	238,934 56
Nicola	76,500	...	85,000	...	...	...	2,500	1,250	1,697 99	166,947 99
Okanagan	70,000	16,500	45,000	260 00	158 13	...	4,500	7,750	753 92	144,922 05
Queen Charlotte	900	700	16,000	150 00	497 15	11,500	15,800	5,000	119 24	50,666 39
Skeena River	22,550	1,200	36,200	...	10,823 24	124,850	41,900	41,450	3,271 36	282,244 60
Stikine	550	...	16,610	...	...	600	127,814	...	...	145,574 00
Stuart Lake	22,350	6,600	14,300	...	500 18	13,640	17,950	2,530	1,839 53	79,709 71
Vancouver	5,700	400	41,500	17,892 90	3,896 67	48,500	11,150	25,250	12,232 40	166,521 97
West Coast	995	905	8,150	207 50	224 50	71,520	14,505	2,000	97 05	98,604 05
Williams Lake	43,750	21,700	55,700	508 95	...	...	14,700	300	66 38	136,725 33
Total	522,905	99,600	866,100	32,702 03	28,349 20	517,295	342,669	190,905	33,180 37	2,633,705 60
Manitoba										
Birtle	14,945	1,850	14,250	269 20	...	2,120	4,050	4,010	3,521 34	45,015 54
Clandeboye	29,450	1,995	25,700	521 00	748 10	16,400	20,000	12,000	15,659 88	122,473 98
Fisher River	34,580	4,320	18,400	150 00	46 00	17,000	38,500	13,300	9,115 68	135,411 68
Griswold	14,847	880	2,890	...	...	...	2,105	...	315 97	21,037 97
Manitowapah	35,585	10,110	9,500	...	...	24,850	12,950	6,850	11,237 40	111,082 40
Norway House	5,850	350	21,000	25 00	...	19,000	109,000	15,000	14,196 25	184,421 25
Pas	16,810	1,455	71,000	84 00	79 75	14,000	119,000	...	16,339 42	238,768 17
Portage la Prairie	18,720	600	2,300	418 87	...	150	2,050	1,750	7,490 15	33,479 02
Total	170,787	21,560	165,040	1,468 07	873 85	93,520	307,655	52,910	77,876 09	891,690 01

NEW BRUNSWICK										
Northern Division	2,150	225	12,500	...	6 25	600	700	2,350	986 23	19,517 48
Northeastern Division	7,420	146	9,800	50 00	248 00	5,150	600	2,950	1,157 76	27,521 76
Southwestern Division	980	...	13,000	...	...	150	1,200	2,575	56 91	17,961 91
Total	10,550	371	35,300	50 00	254 25	5,900	2,500	7,875	2,200 90	65,001 15
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES										
Fort Resolution	...	...	...	...	...	25,350	117,000	...	...	142,350 00
NOVA SCOTIA										
Annapolis	300	...	1,800	...	...	100	200	1,400	...	3,800 00
Antigonish and Guysboro	650	125	2,050	79 50	...	350	490	1,550	...	5,294 50
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	600	500	3,000	...	...	250	200	600	...	5,150 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	30	300	...	2,130 00
Colchester	275	...	2,000	...	...	...	250	2,500	...	5,025 00
Cumberland	225	...	2,800	...	...	...	150	300	...	3,475 00
Digby	250	...	1,800	...	...	300	500	1,000	...	3,850 00
Halifax	2,850	1,475	8,050	...	50 00	...	500	4,950	...	17,875 00
Hants (Indian Brook)	450	35	1,500	...	...	...	100	300	...	2,385 00
Hants (Windsor)	200	50	3,000	...	...	200	1,000	400	...	4,850 00
Inverness	1,650	120	4,000	...	...	550	360	2,200	...	8,880 00
Kings	200	15	2,000	...	47 70	100	200	300	...	2,862 70
Lunenburg	800	150	1,500	330 00	...	...	250	1,200	...	4,230 00
Pictou	...	...	4,500	...	...	150	700	5,100	...	10,450 00
Richmond	1,200	25	600	...	...	200	25	80	...	2,130 00
Shelburne	150	...	4,000	...	...	50	175	300	...	4,675 00
Victoria	2,500	100	8,000	...	...	700	400	5,265	...	16,965 00
Yarmouth	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	200	1,300	...	3,000 00 *1,617 18
Total	12,300	2,595	53,900	409 50	97 70	2,950	5,730	29,045	*1,617 18	108,644 38
ONTARIO										
Alnwick	5,000	250	12,000	1,961 75	...	900	4,000	1,000	10.860 22	35,971 97
Cape Croker	7,400	2,200	11,000	275 00	73 40	5,200	135	2,300	21,713 82	50,297 22
Caradoc	72,925	4,800	82,000	1,893 25	...	...	2,900	2,330	3,409 99	170,258 24
Chapleau	1,500	...	10,000	...	...	...	15,000	...	2,544 00	29,044 00
Christian Island	4,500	200	3,760	...	767 95	275	150	500	14,280 74	24,433 69
Fort Frances	8,200	200	30,000	2,442 20	1,625 80	21,500	33,000	8,350	12,815 18	118,133 18
Fort William	1,650	1,500	40,300	200 00	12,318 46	14,250	6,300	1,719	14,238 16	92,475 62
Georgina Island	1,500	500	10,000	250 00	...	250	125	1,000	3,875 58	17,500 58
Golden Lake	200	...	2,000	105 50	...	...	1,000	1,000	12 59	4,318 09
Gore Bay	10,250	900	25,500	...	448 40	200	450	...	10,334 94	48,083 34
Kenora	6,895	...	67,290	110 00	3,273 28	73,290	41,460	62,405	21,017 03	275,740 31
Manitowaning	46,990	12,650	93,400	80 00	3,764 02	7,725	3,060	20,725	24,715 28	213,109 30
Moravian	8,500	300	6,000	340 00	...	150	200	4,000	5,560 09	25,050 09
New Credit	15,000	2,100	12,000	4,665 00	...	75	...	450	4,917 15	39,207 15
Parry Sound	7,450	1,375	36,000	255 00	3,660 03	...	1,125	...	17,494 73	67,359 76
Rama	2,935	394	15,000	102 00	16 05	700	3,500	5,000	7,816 68	35,463 73
Rice Lake	15,000	6,000	24,000	215 00	...	1,000	9,500	6,800	8,592 76	71,107 76

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*Micmacs of Nova Scotia.

TABLE NO. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—*Concluded*

Agencies	Value of Farm Products, including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
ONTARIO—*Concluded*										
Sarnia	7,050	750	25,000	230 00	15 00	300	250	1,500	16,380 05	51,475 05
Saugeen	12,200	400	12,000	108 00	186 00	100	1,300	3,100	16,449 70	45,843 76
Sault Ste. Marie	16,500	2,800	20,000	200 00	12,915 82	13,200	12,500	12,500	12,860 68	103,476 50
Savanne	2,770		65,610	50 00	21,693 84	60,570	35,070	46,760	6,120 00	238,643 84
Scugog	200	100	100	505 00		60	800	1,000	1,214 81	3,979 81
Six Nations	154,000		139,500	2,195 00	66 88		1,670	42,300	45,217 06	384,948 94
Sturgeon Falls	11,500	500	40,500		14 88	2,300	11,500	23,000	60,765 09	150,079 97
Thessalon	67,400		33,000	50 00	558 65	1,000	6,100	7,350	6,726 42	122,185 07
Tyendinaga	94,000	3,000	45,000	7,008 95		3,500	400	4,000	5,316 93	162,225 88
Walpole Island	27,840	3,670	23,800	3,443 00	729 49	525	1,200	8,600	2,962 76	72,770 25
District of Patricia									16,288 00	16,288 00
Georgina Bay Islands				456 48						456 48
Total	609,355	44,589	884,760	27,141 13	62,127 95	207 070	192,695	267,689	374,500 44	2,669,927 52
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	2,150	350	950			950	500	5,300		10,200 00
QUEBEC										
Becancour	80	225			7 40	20	90		318 23	740 63
Bersimis	900	350	4,000	400 00		400	74,000	3,000	6,185 38	89,235 38
Cacouna			2,500			50	300		494 22	3,344 22
Caughnawaga	36,000	3,500	150,000	8,128 00				30,000	228 45	227,856 45
Jeune Lorette			30,000				1,500	30,500	709 02	62,709 02
Maniwaki	8,344	512	37,760	236 00	2,556 46	126	21,080	2,267	3,787 66	76,669 12
Maria	600		3,000					300		3,900 00
Mingan							10,500	350		10,850 00
Oka	7,500	2,000			314 40	100	200	1,000	375 36	11,489 76
Pierreville	2,500	1,000	3,000	280 80			1,000	5,000	230 54	13,011 34
Pointe Bleue	5,509	550	15,000	26 00		1,200	75,000	3,000	618 37	100,903 37
Restigouche	11,500	400	8,000	140 00	232 91	150	100	400	277 59	21,200 50
Seven Islands			1,500				14,000	1,500		17,000 00
St. Regis	8,000	2,300	140,000	1,281 94		4,000	3,000	23,000	3,577 31	185,159 25
Timiskaming	2,500	150	6,000			20,000	1,200		2,469 55	32,319 55
Total	83,433	10,987	400,760	10,492 74	3,111 17	26,046	201,970	100,317	19,271 68	856,388 59
SASKATCHEWAN										
Assiniboine	4,075	2,527	999				1,010	5,021	1,297 57	14,929 57
Battleford	35,957	12,622	23,865	2,615 00		4,082	12,279	2,910	15,565 02	109,895 02
Carlton	103,686	19,780	12,270	30 00		86	21,388	9,630	20,394 70	187,264 70
Crooked Lakes	28,139	4,480	5,575	591 06			3,375	2,160	26,954 65	71,274 71
Duck Lake	83,860	14,700	10,400			625	6,600	12,950	8,437 45	137,572 45

File Hills	17,400	3,150	2,400	...	...	...	1,450	5,100	2,075 10	31,575 10
Isle a la Crosse	2,800	250	21,000	...	...	7,000	129,000	...	12,404 54	172,454 54
Moose Mountain	13,252	1,306	2,700	...	...	20	3,872	750	2,450 27	24,350 27
Moose Woods	9,775	3,000	2,000	...	...	75	200	1,125	...	16,175 00
Onion Lake	47,706	15,150	10,675	...	...	10,350	13,300	8,800	6,190 43	112,171 43
Pelly	31,750	4,200	3,600	1,631 00	...	...	2,550	...	16,605 85	60,336 85
Qu'Appelle	41,214	4,900	1,200	350 00	...	200	1,030	3,195	25,880 16	77,969 16
Touchwood	13,145	6,204	4,688	87 00	...	...	9,276	6,750	17,565 17	57,715 17
Wood Mountain Reserve	1,125	...	875	...	...	...	80	...	2 29	2,082 29
Total	433,884	92,269	102,247	5,304 06	...	22,438	205,410	58,391	155,823 20	1,075,766 26

RECAPITULATION

PROVINCES										
Alberta	349,130	82,619	118,132	49,166 07	1,348 29	17,528	69,822	55,884	195,338 97	938,968 33
British Columbia	522,905	99,600	866,100	32,702 03	28,349 20	517,295	342,669	190,905	33,180 37	2,633,705 60
Manitoba	170,787	21,560	165,040	1,468 07	873 85	93,520	307,655	52,910	77,876 09	891,690 01
New Brunswick	10,550	371	35,300	50 00	254 25	5,900	2,500	7,875	2,200 90	65,001 15
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	25,350	117,000	...	...	142,350 00
Nova Scotia	12,300	2,595	53,900	409 50	97 70	2,950	5,730	29,045	1,617 18	108,644 38
Ontario	609,355	44,589	884,760	27,141 13	62,127 95	207,070	192,695	267,689	374,500 44	2,669,927 52
Prince Edward Island	2,150	350	950	...	...	950	500	5,300	...	10,200 00
Quebec	83,433	10,987	400,760	10,492 74	3,111 17	26,046	201,970	100,317	19,271 68	856,388 59
Saskatchewan	433,884	92,269	102,247	5,304 06	...	22,438	205,410	58,391	155,823 20	1,075,766 26
Total	2,194,494	354,940	2,627,189	126,733 60	96,162 41	919,047	1,445,951	768,316	859,808 83	9,392,641 84

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1930

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades								
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND																
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P.E.I. Superintendency	John J. Sark	14	20	34	21	14	11	4	3	2	....	....	....	....
NOVA SCOTIA																
Afton	Afton	Antigonish Co.	Miss C. M. Kennedy	15	8	23	12	12	3	3	....	2	....	3	....	....
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton	Miss M. MacNeill Miss A. MacNeill	18	21	39	21	18	7	5	5	2	1	1	....	....
Sydney	Sydney	“	Miss C. Gallagher	18	10	28	17	10	4	5	7	2	....	....	....	....
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester	Mrs. E. Smith	11	10	21	14	6	2	2	4	5	1	1	....	....
Bear River	Bear River	Digby	Mrs. R. L. Ford	10	9	19	13	5	1	4	2	1	4	2	....	....
*Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Hants	Mrs. A. King	5	3	8	7	....	2	....	3	2	1	....	....	....
Malagawatch	Malagawatch	Inverness	Miss M. Kennedy	4	7	11	10	4	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	“	Alexander Macdonald	23	22	45	18	19	7	8	6	1	4	....	....	....
Indian Cove	Fisher's Cove	Pictou	Miss G. McGirr	14	17	31	20	10	9	4	5	3	....	....	....	....
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond	Miss E. Gibson	13	21	34	16	19	6	5	2	1	....	1	....	....
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria	R. J. MacNeill	11	16	27	15	18	3	2	2	2	....	....	....	....
Total, Nova Scotia				142	144	286	163	121	47	40	38	21	11	8	....	....
NEW BRUNSWICK																
Big Cove	Big Cove	Eastern	A. L. Fraser Mrs. A. L. Fraser	15	18	33	24	9	10	5	7	2	....	....	....	....
Burnt Church	Burnt Church	“	Miss M. Cahoon Miss E. Cahoon	32	25	57	41	22	6	8	7	10	2	....	2	....
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	“	Miss I. Fitzgerald	12	16	28	18	9	3	2	6	4	2	....	2	....
Eel River	Eel River	“	Miss A. Tremblay	14	9	23	18	4	4	5	5	....	....	1	4	....
Red Bank	Red Bank	“	Mrs. S. M. Kehoe	6	11	17	13	8	4	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Western	Miss E. O'Brien	9	10	19	13	4	5	3	1	2	2	1	1	....
Oromocto	Oromocto	“	Miss E. Delaney	6	11	17	11	10	3	3	....	1	....	....	....	....
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	“	Miss M. T. Hughes	11	18	29	25	9	5	8	4	....	2	....	1	....
Woodstock	Woodstock	“	Sr. M. Mercia	9	11	20	14	7	2	4	6	1	....	....	....	....
Tobique	Tobique	Northern	Sr. Catherine Sr. M. Praxades Sr. M. Quentin Sr. M. Clare	27	28	55	32	13	10	6	9	....	2	7	8	....
Total, New Brunswick				141	157	298	209	95	52	44	45	25	10	9	18	....

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*Closed February 28th, 1930, owing to opening of residential school.

QUEBEC																
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. Marie du Carmel Sr. St. Jeanne	19	27	46	27	26	14	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caughnawaga R.C.	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Sr. Mary Francis Sr. Mary Albertus Sr. M. Anicitus Sr. M. Angela Sr. M. Agapit Sr. Mary Lea Sr. Mary Oswald Sr. M. Alfreda Sr. M. Louise Ida Sr. M. Lea of Jesus Sr. Mary Rose Miss A. Phillips Sr. Mary Claudine Sr. Mary Jeanne Sr Mary Jean Miss Annie Snow	164	173	337	287	93	59	45	60	45	23	10	2	....
Caughnawaga Bush	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Mrs. A. Beauvais	17	14	31	23	7	8	7	5	4	....	....	....	....
Caughnawaga St. Isidore	"	"	Miss M. Regis	7	14	21	16	6	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caughnawaga Protestant	"	"	Miss F. E. Elford	23	23	46	36	16	3	7	5	....	6	3	6	....
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Ursule Sr. Marie de la Protection	39	29	68	54	18	17	19	14	....	....	....	....	....
Maria	Maria	Maria	Miss D. Gideon	20	11	31	23	12	3	13	2	1	....	....	....	....
Congo Bridge	Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Miss F. McCauley	9	12	21	10	10	3	4	4	....	....	....	....	....
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	"	Miss E. McGregor	14	15	29	16	10	9	5	4	1	....	....	....	....
Oka Country	Oka	Oka	Miss V. Simons	13	22	35	17	20	4	3	1	4	....	3	....	....
Oka Village	"	"	Mrs. B. Tupper	12	16	28	15	12	7	5	....	....	3	1	....	....
St. Frances R.C.	Pierreville	Pierreville	Sr. Mary Josephine Sr. Mary Ozanna Sr. St. Ulderic	25	23	48	45	15	9	10	4	9	1	....	....	....
St. Frances C.E.	"	"	H. L. Masta	6	3	9	6	3	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Sr. M. du Cenacle Sr. M. de St. Octave	36	44	80	53	52	8	6	5	9	....	....	....	....
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Mary of St. Joseph Sr. M. of St. Luc Sr. M. of St. Viateur	42	53	95	64	28	13	15	16	13	10	....	....	....
Chenail	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss A. Robillard	16	7	23	13	10	9	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Chetlain	"	"	Miss G. Legarde	14	4	18	9	8	5	3	1	1	....	....	....	....
Cornwall Island	"	"	Colin Chisholm	13	12	25	20	14	9	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
St. Regis Island	"	"	Miss M. Stacey	9	5	14	11	7	1	4	1	1	....	....	....	....
St. Regis Village	"	"	Miss M. MacNulty Miss F. Morris	22	29	51	33	34	1	9	3	4	....	....	....	....
Brennan Lake	At Brennan's Lake	Temiskaming	Miss M. Conroy	10	13	23	15	10	4	5	4	....	....	....	....	....
Hunter's Point	At Hunter's Point	"	Miss A. Marcotte	12	13	25	15	6	4	5	2	4	4	....	....	....
Long Point	At Long Point	"	Mrs. J. D. McLaren	23	12	35	22	24	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Temiskaming	Temiskaming	"	Miss E. Provencher	20	24	44	26	8	10	3	2	8	8	2	3	....
*Wolf Lake	Wolf Lake	"	Miss K. McLaren	7	12	19	16	17	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Fort George	At Fort George	Treaty No. 9	J. T. Griffin	9	9	18	9	12	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Rupert's House	At Rupert's House	"	Geo. Morrow	6	13	19	14	6	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Lake Simon	At Lake Simon	Outside Treaty	Miss C. McGuire	10	4	14	11	11	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Manawon	At Manawon	"	Miss U. Bordeleau Miss P. Drolet	27	16	43	33	32	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Mistassini	At Mistassini	"	Chas. Iserhoff	27	27	54	47	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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*Seasonal school only.

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930—*Continued*

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades								
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
QUEBEC—*Concluded*																
*Obedjiwan	At Obedjiwan	Outside Treaty	Miss L. M. Sirois Mrs. G. Boutin	26	26	52	40	36	16							
*Weymontaching	At Weymontaching	"	Miss J. Vaillancourt Miss W. Foy	16	15	31	20	12	6	13						
Total, Quebec				713	720	1,433	1,046	629	272	204	139	104	55	19	11	
ONTARIO																
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Miss D. Atkinson	25	17	42	28	17	7	9	9					
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Violet Nadjiwan	16	13	29	17	7	5	3	6	8				
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	"	Mrs. Sarah Bell	13	12	25	18	15	2		4	3		1		
Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss G. Edington	6	9	15	8	5	2	3	1			3	1	
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss H. M. Howe	15	17	32	20	17	4	3	6	1		1		
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss M. A. Baird	17	10	27	16	8	4	5	2		5		3	
Muncey	"	"	Miss B. Comfort	9	4	13	11	4	2	3	2	2				
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	"	Miss E. Hammond	28	32	60	23	41	5		8	2	3	1		
Oneida No. 3	"	"	Miss V. M. Gast	22	22	44	24	27	7	2	4	1	3			
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Miss L. G. Radford	8	8	16	10	4	1	2	2		2	3	2	
Christian Island	Christian Island	Christian Island	R. Cowling	24	31	55	30	39	4	8	3	1				
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	Fort Frances	Miss D. B. McArdle	14	14	28	11	19	6	2	1					
Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	Fort William	Miss T. McCoy	18	14	32	19	7	11	4	5	4	1			
Gull Bay	Gull Bay	"	Miss V. Hamer	18	17	35	25	29	3	1	1	1				
Lake Helen	At Lake Helen	"	Miss E. Leusch	12	6	18	11	5	1	5		4	3			
Mission Bay	Fort William	"	Miss C. M. Lavallee	11	7	18	14	7	4	3	1	3				
Mobert	Mobert	"	Geo. W. Vesey	17	14	31	25	26	5							
Pic	Pic	"	Miss K. G. O'Hara	24	21	45	38	27	4	11	3					
Sand Point	Sand Point	"	Miss C. Troy	12	12	24	21	7		6	5	4	2			
Batchawana	Batchawana Bay	Garden River	Miss E. M. Robicheau	7	5	12	10	3	1	3			2	3		
Garden River C. E.	Garden River	"	Gilbert A. Sim	12	12	24	14	7	2	3	6	5		1		
Garden River R.C.	"	"	Miss C. O'Driscoll Miss S. Fex	27	32	59	39	21	7	6	8	8	5	4		
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	R. A. Gibson	10	5	15	10	1	4	1	2	3	4			
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss J. Currier	19	23	42	26	17	6	9	8	2				
Sheshegwaning C.E.	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss L. Jackson	4	4	8	4	5	1						2	
Sheshegwaning R.C.	"	"	Miss V. La Victoire	5	6	11	8	3	4	3	1					
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss V. McCarthy	17	25	42	30	19	6		10	4	2		1	
Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Kenora	D. Ducharme	12	10	22	14	6	4	3	5	4				
Birch Island	Whitefish River	Manitowaning	Miss M. Wrinn	11	19	30	24	11	6	4		7	2			
Buzwah	Buzwah	"	Miss L. Sloan	13	7	20	12	7	4	8	1					
Kaboni	Kaboni	"	Miss C. McGuire	12	14	26	17	18	5	3						
Sheguiandah C.E.	Sheguiandah	"	Mrs. A. J. Abbott	7	9	16	7	11	1	2		2				
Sheguiandah R.C.	"	"	Miss A. Hare	10	14	24	13	10	4	7	3					
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	Miss J. I. Weeks	5	7	12	7	5		5			1		1	

Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	“	Miss S. M. King	11	14	25	15	9	5	1	4	....	....	....	6	....
Wikwemikong	Wikwemikong	“	Miss S. J. Burke Miss J. Charlebois	38	26	64	47	33	....	....	16	9	....	....	6	....
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	Rev. H. Wilding	14	24	38	21	17	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Walter E. Culbert	13	9	22	15	2	7	9	2	2	....	....	....	....
Dokis	Dokis	Nipissing	Basil Horan	17	19	36	25	9	7	5	9	3	3	....	....	....
Garden Village	Nipissing	“	Miss L. Addey	23	22	45	21	33	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....
*Temogami	Bear Island	“	Miss J. McDermott	15	16	31	18	20	2	8	1	....	....	....	....	....
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Rev. J. A. Ward	21	10	31	16	9	6	6	2	3	3	....	2	....
Lower French River	Lower French River	“	Miss M. Casper	9	8	17	10	13	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
Maganetawan	Maganetawan	“	Miss C. McCool	8	4	12	10	7	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Moose Deer Point	At Moose Deer Point	“	Miss I. Pelletier	11	3	14	9	9	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ryerson	Parry Island	“	Miss E. Donald	17	8	25	13	10	4	5	6	....	....	....	....	....
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	“	Mrs. E. English	19	17	36	26	12	5	12	3	4	....	....	....	....
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss E. Willox Miss R. McKinnon	17	34	51	36	8	6	8	8	8	5	....	8	....
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	M. Lewis Miss J. Scott	24	29	53	40	23	10	14	6	....	....	....	....	....
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	H. D. Watts	22	12	34	16	11	10	7	3	3	....	....	....	....
St. Clair	St. Clair	“	W. E. Windover	17	24	41	27	21	7	7	3	3	....	....	....	....
Stoney Point	Stoney Point	“	Miss A. Landon	7	9	16	8	7	3	1	2	1	2	....	....	....
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	P. H. Gentleman	5	13	18	13	16	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Saugeen	“	“	W. M. Knechtel	13	10	23	17	8	7	3	4	1	....	....	....	....
Scotch Settlement	“	“	Miss M. Corbett	17	10	27	17	12	9	1	4	....	1	....	....	....
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss J. Jamieson	22	25	47	28	9	9	8	12	9	....	....	....	....
“ 2	“	“	Miss V. Davis Miss N. E. Jamieson	26	38	64	50	16	5	30	13	....	....	....	....	....
“ 3	“	“	Miss B. Garlow	34	28	62	37	4	22	6	10	5	4	8	3	....
“ 4	“	“	Miss E. Miller	18	11	29	23	6	4	4	11	4	....	....	....	....
“ 5	“	“	Miss M. Frohman	16	12	28	18	6	3	....	7	4	1	6	1	....
“ 6	“	“	Miss M. Hill	16	17	33	16	14	3	....	5	7	....	....	4	....
“ 7	“	“	Mrs. R. Mt. Pleasant	31	23	54	26	23	4	9	12	5	1	....	....	....
“ 8	“	“	Mr. R. Hill	16	13	29	17	10	1	9	4	5	....	....	....	....
“ 9	“	“	Miss E. General	19	22	41	25	14	7	11	3	3	3	....	....	....
“ 10	“	“	Miss V. Hill	26	26	52	31	14	5	1	5	6	6	6	9	....
“ 11	“	“	Winton Loft Miss G. Atkins	45	32	77	41	8	7	5	6	26	17	1	7	....
Spanish River Protestant	Spanish River	Thessalon	Mrs. J. Buell	7	9	16	6	9	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississauga River	Mississauga	“	Miss M. A. McDermott	12	15	27	16	4	5	6	4	8	....	....	....	....
Sagamook	Sagamook	“	Miss H. T. Connolly	7	7	14	5	7	4	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Serpent River	Kenabutch	“	Miss A. Bush	8	18	26	17	3	10	9	3	1	....	....	....	....
*Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Miss K. McLaren	25	20	45	29	41	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Albany River	At Albany River	“	Rev. P. A. Northam	26	19	45	22	13	8	12	9	2	1	....	....	....
*English River	At English River	“	J. T. Walker	12	15	27	26	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Hope	At Fort Hope	“	Rev. D. Macdonald	18	11	29	11	20	4	3	2	....	....	....	....	....
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	“	S. Waller	22	22	44	36	20	6	10	7	1	....	....	....	....
Tyendinaga Central	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss L. M. Bell	9	12	21	14	6	1	8	3	3	....	....	....	....
Tyendinaga Eastern	“	“	Miss G. Swerdfeger	24	19	43	24	18	8	6	9	2	....	....	....	....
Tyendinaga Mission	“	“	Thos. E. Emmons	16	17	33	18	12	7	7	6	1	....	....	....	....
Tyendinaga Western	“	“	Miss E. M. John	12	8	20	10	14	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Mrs. H. Macpherson Mrs. E. MacDougall	40	28	68	41	31	10	1	6	11	5	4	....	....
Walpole Island No. 2	“	“	Mrs. E. E. George	20	22	42	27	23	3	8	7	....	....	1	....	....
Total, Ontario				1,345	1,282	2,627	1,638	1,116	382	387	344	212	87	43	56	....

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*Seasonal school only.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930—*Continued*

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades								
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
MANITOBA																
Berens River (United Church)	Berens River	Clandeboye	C. D. Street	22	21	43	21	13	2	5	10	7	4	....	2	....
Berens River (R.C.)	“	“	Rev. F. Leach, O.M.I.	12	8	20	14	3	3	2	7	4	1	....	....	....
Black River	Black River	“	Geo. Slater	3	9	12	5	9	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	“	Rev. F. Longmore	14	14	28	16	12	10	5	1	....	....	....	....	....
Bloodvein	Bloodvein	Clandeboye	Joseph Inglott	9	15	24	8	15	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	“	Mrs. C. R. Harbord	14	16	30	14	11	13	5	1	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	“	R. B. Horsefield	10	9	19	10	13	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	“	E. W. Cathcart	7	15	22	10	18	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Little Grand Rapids (United Church).	Little Grand Rapids	“	L. L. Schuetze	13	14	27	17	17	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Grand Rapids (R.C.)	“	“	B. Guimond	9	6	15	11	10	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Pekangekum	Pekangekum	“	Jas. Kirkness	16	17	33	27	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Poplar River	Poplar River	“	Mrs. C. M. Caldwell	15	11	26	19	7	4	5	10	....	....	....	....	....
Fisher River	Fisher River	Fisher River	W. G. Tong Mrs W. G. Tong	41	38	79	44	29	20	13	10	5	2	....	....	....
Jackhead	Jackhead	“	Joseph Everett	13	12	25	13	15	2	1	4	2	1	....	....	....
Peguis Centre	Peguis	“	Miss E. Lee	13	17	30	13	25	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peguis North	“	“	Miss N. Collen	17	16	33	18	14	6	....	10	3	....	....	....	....
Peguis South	“	“	Miss J. Wright	27	32	59	29	24	10	14	7	4	....	....	....	....
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Griswold	Mrs. W. H. Stapleton	18	16	34	20	25	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow	Manitowapah	A. G. Taggart	12	12	24	16	14	5	3	2	....	....	....	....	....
Fairford	Fairford	“	Susan Miller Miss N. Skaftfeld	34	30	64	34	25	14	7	9	8	1	....	....	....
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	“	Mis M. J. Sanregret Miss A. Dorion	8	16	24	15	12	11	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	“	C. Garwood	22	20	42	21	24	8	8	2	....	....	....	....	....
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan	“	A. Wheadon	8	12	20	14	16	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Pine Creek	Pine Creek	“	Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I.	6	17	23	16	17	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shoal River	Shoal River	“	Chas. E. Cooke Mrs. C. E. Cooke	17	14	31	18	28	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Waterhen River	Waterhen	“	Sr. P. Fuller	8	14	22	17	7	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Norway House	Miss A. M. Brigham	9	9	18	9	10	3	1	4	....	....	....	....	....
Island Lake (United Church)	Island Lake	“	J. H. Low	8	7	15	6	14	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Island Lake (R.C.)	“	“	H. Amiard	18	12	30	14	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jack River (C.E.)	Norway House	“	Miss M. E. Nix	26	23	49	25	27	6	6	4	3	....	2	1	....
Jack River (R.C.)	“	“	St. St. Eugenie	27	20	47	23	19	8	9	9	2	....	....	....	....
Oxford House	At Oxford House	“	Fred Stevens	23	25	48	20	38	4	4	....	2	....	....	....	....
Rossville	Norway House	“	John Gordon	16	19	35	16	25	5	2	1	1	....	1	....	....
*York Vactory	At York Factory	“	Geo. Basham	13	14	27	21	19	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Miss L. Millen	11	14	25	19	9	7	....	3	....	5	1	....	....
Chemahawin	Chemahawin	“	J. L. Ball	10	5	15	12	13	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nelson House (United Church)	Nelson House	“	N. S. Gaudin	11	13	24	12	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nelson House (R.C.)	“	“	R. G. Lauze	10	12	22	9	20	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pas	Pas	“	J. P. Humberstone	22	9	31	21	10	9	6	6	....	....	....	....	....
Pine Bluff	Pine Bluff	“	Paul Sicotte	7	4	11	9	2	3	....	2	3	1	....	....	....
Red Earth	Red Earth	“	D. C. Wickenden	9	6	15	13	7	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....

Shoal Lake	Shoal Lake	“	F. J. Daniels	5	7	12	9	6	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....
Split Lake	Split Lake	“	J. L. C. Harrison	20	17	37	25	16	13	8	....	....	....	....	....	....
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	“	Rev. J. E. Cooper Mrs. J. E. Cooper	16	13	29	19	9	7	5	5	3	....	....	....	....
Total, Manitoba				649	650	1,299	742	734	244	135	117	47	15	4	3	....
SASKATCHEWAN																
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Miss F. M. Hodgson	16	19	35	22	22	5	3	....	5	....	....	....	....
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	Miss A. L. Cunningham Miss I. M. Faithfull	21	11	32	28	6	5	7	8	....	5	....	1	....
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	“	H. Reynolds	15	15	30	14	17	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thunderchild	Thunderchild	“	Miss M. Fielder	18	11	29	22	12	3	6	8	....	....	....	....	....
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	E. B. Goodman	12	14	26	15	15	5	2	3	1	....	....	....	....
Big River	Big River	“	J. R. Settee	12	14	26	14	9	5	8	2	2	....	....	....	....
Little Red River	Little Red River	“	H. W. Shaw Mrs. H. W. Shaw	6	10	16	10	13	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mistawassis	Mistawassis	“	Miss S. McQueen	6	7	13	8	10	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	“	J. L. Lowe	18	9	27	17	15	4	5	3	....	....	....	....	....
Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatt's	“	Rev. F. J. Fife	11	10	21	10	16	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Fort-a-la-Corne South	James Smith	Duck Lake	Mrs. M. Burbridge	11	18	29	17	8	10	3	8	....	....	....	....	....
James Smith	“	“	Rev. E. V. Bird	10	13	23	16	11	8	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
John Smith	John Smith	“	Rev. G. J. Waite	9	7	16	11	6	....	2	4	3	1	....	....	....
White Bear's	White Bear's	Moose Mountain	Miss M. Anderson	12	7	19	11	11	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	....
Whitecap Sioux	Moose Woods	Moose Woods	Miss H. J. Hare	4	7	11	10	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cold Lake	Cold Lake	Onion Lake	C. P. Hebert Mrs. C. P. Hebert	10	16	26	11	10	8	7	1	....	....	....	....	....
Frog Lake	Frog Lake	“	A. E. Peterson	9	8	17	7	9	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	....
Long Lake	Keeheewin's	“	J. F. Dion Mrs. J. F. Dion	7	4	11	5	6	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Ministikwan	Ministikwan	“	Jos. Chamberlain	11	6	17	12	16	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Cote's	Cote's	Pelly	Mrs. D. R. Fraser Mrs. R. F. Roy	25	11	36	28	11	9	8	8	....	....	....	....	....
Key's	Key's	“	W. J. D. Kerley	6	2	8	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood	Rev. H. G. L. Watts	8	10	18	15	6	2	6	4	....	....	....	....	....
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	“	Rev. A. J. Lawes	7	10	17	10	7	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Pelican Narrows	Pelican Narrows	Treaty 10	D. C. Wickenden	12	16	28	19	24	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Stanley	Stanley	“	H. E. Hives	20	16	36	18	33	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, Saskatchewan				296	271	567	357	302	102	86	56	12	8	....	1	....
ALBERTA																
Old Sun's	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Rev. F. M. R. Gibney Miss C. Hauver	45	38	83	30	40	13	8	15	4	3	....	....	....
Sarcee	Sarcee	Sarcee	Miss W. A. Tims	7	16	23	21	1	6	9	2	....	....	5	....	....
Morley	Morley	Stoney	Miss M. K. Graham	4	5	9	4	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total, Alberta				56	59	115	55	49	19	17	18	4	3	5	....	....
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES																
*Fort McPherson	At Fort McPherson	Fort Simpson	Rev. J. Morris	8	14	22	8	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Simpson	At Fort Simpson	“	Sr. A. Gamache	10	11	21	17	10	....	9	1	1	....	....	....	....
*St. David's Mission	At St. David's Mission	“	Rev. F. Clark	7	7	14	4	10	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Smith	At Fort Smith	Fort Smith	Sr. Bourlai	7	4	11	6	9	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, Northwest Territories				32	36	68	35	51	5	10	1	1	....	....	....	....

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*Seasonal school only.

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930—*Concluded*

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades								
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
BRITISH COLUMBIA																
Fort Babine	Fort Babine	Babine	J. F. Morrisy	11	24	35	15	9	10	11	5	...	...	...	...	...
Glen Vowell	Secevach	“	Miss E. C. Brierley	7	8	15	7	9	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hazelton	Hazelton	“	Mrs. E. Dungate	25	14	39	18	33	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Kispiox	Kispiox	“	Miss H. Earle	15	18	33	16	20	5	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	“	G. J. C. Ede	17	15	32	13	27	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kitwanga	Kitwanga	“	Mrs. M. Ashmore	19	14	33	9	17	7	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
Rocher Deboule	Hagwilget	“	S. Browning Mrs. S. Browning	16	6	22	6	6	8	2	4	2	...	...	...	...
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss E. J. Follett	17	25	42	15	25	14	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	“	Mrs. I. Snodgrass	15	12	27	14	13	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Kitamaat	Kitamaat	“	Miss H. Guild	25	23	48	22	35	5	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Klemtu	Klemtu	“	Miss L. Morrice	11	9	20	9	8	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan	Cowichan	Cowichan	Mrs. C. Rey	8	19	27	8	15	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koksilah	Koksilah	“	Miss A. M. Cliff	6	11	17	8	12	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	“	Miss E. S. Klippert	24	14	38	17	23	4	4	5	2	...	...	...	...
Songhees	Somenos	“	Miss J. Hindle	4	9	13	7	7	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...
Shulus	Nicola Maneet	Kamloops	A. E. Fyall	10	8	18	11	11	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	‘G. M. Luther	9	18	27	18	12	8	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
Kingcome Inlet	At Kingcome Inlet	“	Miss E. I. Dyer	20	27	47	16	42	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Rupert	At Fort Rupert	“	Miss V. A. Cadwallader	6	10	16	7	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mamalillikulla	Mamalillikulla	“	Miss M. E. Nixon	7	16	23	8	13	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith's Inlet	Kwashela	“	Miss W. Potter	4	6	10	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	“	Mrs. F. Howard	12	15	27	16	23	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boothroyd	Boothroyd	Lytton	Miss L. Blackford	8	9	17	13	5	5	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
Seabird Island	Seabird Island	“	Miss M. Wadel	11	9	20	15	9	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Seton Lake	Seton Lake	“	J. T. Kiernan	9	6	15	8	8	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chehalis	Chehalis	New Westminster	J. W. Burns	5	9	14	7	9	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Katzie	Katzie	“	Miss M. Boeur	7	8	15	8	4	5	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
Skwah	Skwah	“	J. J. Maroney	13	14	27	22	4	3	5	10	...	5	...	...	...
Okanagan	Okanagan	Okanagan	Anthony Walsh	5	11	16	10	4	2	1	4	3	2	...	...	...
Osoyoos	Osoyoos	“	F. G. M. Grist	10	3	13	8	5	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...
Penticton	Penticton	“	Miss C. M. MacLennan	10	4	14	7	7	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Massett	Massett	Queen Charlotte	Miss A. Roode Miss E. Mitchell	59	60	119	41	70	12	14	12	7	1	3	...	...
Skidegate	Skidegate	“	Mrs. E. Wark Miss J. Wark	23	25	48	29	29	10	4	2	...	...	...	3	...
Gitladamicks	Kitladamax	Skeena	Rev. H. Flores	21	23	44	21	27	7	3	3	4	...	...	...	...
Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	“	James Oliver	12	9	21	12	12	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincolith	Kincolith	“	Miss H. M. Young	26	24	50	21	36	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kitkatla	Kitkatla	“	Bert Sherman	20	32	52	26	29	14	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Kitselas	Kitselas	“	Chas. M. MacKinnon	14	13	27	10	15	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
Lakalsap	Lakalsap	“	W. W. Moore Mrs. Isobel Moore	21	28	49	27	41	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metlakatla	Metlakatla	“	T. A. Bryant	17	20	37	18	3	11	12	5	6	...	...	...	...

Port Essington	Port Essington	“	Mrs. E. Pogson	9	18	27	14	9	5	4	4	2	3	....	....	....
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	Skeena	Mary Gingrich Miss R. E. Young	54	47	101	50	48	17	7	11	5	10	2	1	....
Homalco	Aupe	Vancouver	Arthur N. Becher	17	10	27	10	10	2	9	1	3	1	1	....	....
Sliammon	Sliammon	“	B. Nicholson	6	9	15	8	8	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Squamish	Squamish	“	Sister Mary Amy	13	21	34	24	28	....	1	3	1	1	....	....	....
Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	D. McDevitt	15	11	26	10	21	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, British Columbia				693	744	1,437	685	824	249	169	113	44	28	6	4	....
YUKON																
*Champagne Landing	At Champagne Landing	Yukon	A. J. Stringer	16	7	23	4	14	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Little Salmon	At Little Salmon	“	Rev. G. C. Ashbee	5	6	11	4	6	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moosehide	At Moosehide	“	Mrs. R. Bentley	7	16	23	13	4	8	6	5	....	....	....	....	....
*Ross River	At Ross River	“	Rev. G. C. Ashbee	16	10	26	14	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Selkirk	At Selkirk	“	W. D. Young	3	10	13	6	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
*Teslin Lake	At Teslin Lake	“	L. M. Watts	17	11	28	16	14	4	6	2	2	....	....	....	....
*Whitehorse	At Whitehorse	“	Mrs. A. M. Metcalf	4	7	11	4	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, Yukon				68	67	135	61	85	21	20	7	2	....	....	....	....

*Seasonal school only.

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

School	Post Office Address	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Grades								
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
ONTARIO																	
Albany Mission	Fort Albany	Treaty No. 9	Rev. A. Bilodeau, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	12	26	38	37	25	9	3	....	1	....	....	....	....
Cecilia Jeffrey	Kenora	Kenora	E. W. Byers	Presbyterian	41	46	87	71	64	5	6	6	5	1	....	....	....
Chapleau	Chapleau	Chapleau	Canon A. J. Vale	Church of England	59	51	110	98	49	12	14	26	....	9	....	....	....
Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Rev. H. M. Brassard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	41	56	97	82	39	11	19	11	6	11	....	....	....
Fort William	Fort William	Fort William	Sister M. St-George	Roman Catholic	42	50	92	60	39	21	14	14	4	....	....	....	....
Kenora	Kenora	Kenora	Rev. J. E. Baillargeon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	33	50	83	74	45	11	19	....	5	3	....	....	....
Mohawk	Brantford	Six Nations	Rev. H. W. Snell	Church of England	66	90	156	129	16	17	14	34	17	14	23	20	1
Moose Fort	Moose Fort	Treaty No. 9	Rev. Jos. Blackburn	Church of England	16	16	32	29	9	6	8	8	1	....	....	....	....
Mount Elgin	Muncey		Rev. S. R. McVitty	United Church	72	90	162	141	25	23	16	11	21	23	25	8	10
McIntosh	McIntosh	Savanne	Rev. C. Perreault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	31	47	78	70	47	11	10	10	....	....	....	....	....
Shingwauk Home	Sault Ste. Marie	Garden River	Rev. C. F. Hives	Church of England	37	46	83	76	32	21	11	8	3	1	....	7	....
Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout	Kenora	Rev. J. F. J. Marshall	Church of England	56	55	111	90	52	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spanish	Spanish		Rev. C. Bèlanger, S.J.	Roman Catholic	122	121	243	232	71	58	37	53	24	....	....	....	....
Total, Ontario					628	744	1,372	1,189	513	264	171	181	87	62	48	35	11
MANITOBA																	
Birtle	Birtle	Birtle	Rev. H. B. Currie	Presbyterian	33	52	85	77	26	9	12	11	7	4	7	7	2
Brandon	Brandon		Rev. J. A. Doyle, D.D.	United Church	45	35	80	57	35	5	8	8	9	3	7	1	4
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Norway House	Rev. G. E. Trudeau, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	49	49	98	88	29	11	17	14	15	7	5	....	....
Elkhorn	Elkhorn		Rev. F. Eley	Church of England	93	75	168	147	58	20	28	30	21	8	3	....	....
Fort Alexander	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	Rev. L. Kalmes, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	41	47	88	82	22	24	3	12	9	16	2	....	....
MacKay	The Pas	Pas	Rev. A. Fraser	Church of England	46	37	83	73	27	20	6	7	9	9	3	2	....
Norway House	Norway House	Norway House	J. T. Blackford	United Church	50	55	105	102	23	22	11	17	9	14	2	7	....
Pine Creek	Camperville	Manitowapah	Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	43	42	85	82	28	2	25	14	10	5	1	....	....
Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	Rev. W. A. Hendry	United Church	47	59	106	95	26	13	12	17	15	18	5	....	....
Sandy Bay	Marius	Manitowapah	Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	39	41	80	74	18	28	14	12	7	1	....	....	....
Total, Manitoba					486	492	978	877	292	154	136	142	111	85	35	17	6

SASKATCHEWAN																	
Beauval	Beauval	Treaty No. 10	Rev. M. Adam, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	2	22	24	20	....	8	....	12	2	2	......	......	....
Cowesses	Marieval	Crooked Lake	Rev. J. Carrière, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	40	41	81	74	30	10	11	12	10	8	......	......	....
Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Duck Lake	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	79	75	154	147	51	24	22	28	7	22	......	......	....
File Hills	Balcarres	File Hills	F. Rhodes	United Church	45	49	94	86	15	22	12	7	....	38	......	......	....
Gordon's	Punnichy	Touchwood	Rev. F. Stanford	Church of England	24	16	40	36	14	4	2	5	6	5	4	......	....
Guy	Sturgeon Landing		Rev. N. Doyon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	66	48	114	108	28	35	33	13	5	....	......	......	....
Lac La Ronge	Lac La Ronge	Treaty No. 10	Rev. G. W. Fisher	Church of England	49	66	115	100	42	19	14	26	12	2	......	......	....
Muscowequan	Lestock	Touchwood	Rev. J. Poulet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	34	38	72	67	13	14	14	16	9	6	......	......	....
Onion Lake, C.E.	Lloydminster	Onion Lake	Onion Lake	Rev. H. Ellis	48	51	99	90	21	16	13	11	20	13	5	......	....
Onion Lake, R.C.	Lloydminster	Onion Lake	Rev. J. A. Thèrien, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	60	58	118	93	74	18	12	8	4	2	......	......	....
Qu'Appelle	Lebret		Rev. G. Lèonard, O.M.I	Roman Catholic	127	143	270	230	61	48	43	32	26	28	13	19	....
Round Lake	Stockholm	Crooked Lake	Rev. R. J. Ross	United Church	35	55	90	78	34	17	9	15	5	10	......	......	....
St. Philips	St. Philips	Pelly	Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	26	25	51	48	29	17	2	....	3	....	......	......	....
Thunderchild	Delmas	Battleford	Rev. D. Dubois, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	45	60	105	99	31	7	20	19	27	1	......	......	....
Total, Saskatchewan					680	747	1,427	1,276	443	259	207	204	136	137	22	19	....
ALBERTA																	
Blood	Cardston	Blood	Rev. E. Ruaux, O.M.L.	Roman Catholic	55	65	120	112	56	13	19	15	7	10	......	......	....
Blue Quills	Sacred Heart	Saddle Lake	Rev. Jos. Angin, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	38	32	70	55	24	8	7	9	17	4	1	......	....
Crowfoot	Cluny	Blackfoot	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	35	34	69	62	25	13	3	16	8	....	2	1	1
Edmonton	Edmonton		Rev. J. F. Woodsworth	United Church	82	88	170	153	63	15	22	22	23	11	7	3	4
Ermineskins	Hobbema	Hobbema	Rev. P. P. Moulin, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	67	59	126	121	53	19	23	9	10	12	......	......	....
Holy Angels	Fort Chippewyan	Fort Smith	Sister M. Z. Dufault	Roman Catholic	15	28	43	41	21	5	3	3	11	....	......	......	....
Lesser Slave Lake	Grouard	Treaty No. 8	Rev. W. J. Kent	Church of England	9	10	19	16	3	2	6	3	4	1	......	......	....
Morley	Morley	Stony	Rev. E. J. Staley	United Church	30	36	66	64	23	15	18	4	3	3	......	......	....
St. Albert	St. Albert		Sister Proulx	Roman Catholic	52	84	136	121	67	14	9	16	15	7	4	3	1
St. Bernard	Grouard	Treaty No. 8	Rev. Y. M. Flock, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	36	43	79	60	23	18	17	6	9	6	......	......	....
St. Bruno	Grouard	Treaty No. 8	Rev. J. B. H. Giroux, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	52	50	102	90	33	11	15	10	17	11	5	......	....
St. Cyprian	Brocket	Peigan	V. S. Lord	Church of England	13	18	31	29	12	6	2	4	2	5	......	......	....
St. Paul's	Cardston	Blood	Canon S. Middleton	Church of England	39	86	125	109	45	15	18	25	6	10	2	4	....
Sacred Heart	Brocket	Peigan	Rev. J. L. Levern, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	24	30	54	52	17	7	....	....	23	6	......	1	....
Sturgeon Lake	Calais	Treaty No. 8	Rev. C. Batie, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	33	49	82	73	32	12	17	11	1	4	2	3	....
Vermilion	Ft. Vermilion	Treaty No. 8	Rev. Jos. Habay, O.M.I	Roman Catholic	16	10	26	15	8	1	3	12	2	....	......	......	....
Wabasca C. E.	Wabasca	Treaty No. 8	Geo. Arnold	Church of England	12	9	21	20	7	3	3	3	3	2	......	......	....
Wabasca R.C.	Wabasca	Treaty No. 8	Rev. A. Rault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	25	30	55	51	11	15	10	6	4	4	5	......	....
Whitefish Lake	Grouard	Treaty No. 8	Rev. C. D. White	Church of England	9	12	21	17	4	2	3	4	4	4	......	......	....
Total, Alberta					642	773	1,415	1,261	527	194	198	178	169	100	28	15	6
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES																	
Aklavik	Aklavik		Sr. A. McQuillan	Roman Catholic	26	18	44	42	14	5	13	12	....	....	......	......	....
Fort Resolution	Fort Resolution	Fort Resolution	Sr. J. Dussault	Roman Catholic	26	49	75	55	53	9	3	6	1	3	......	......	....
Hay River	Hay River	Fort Resolution	Rev. W. B. Singleton	Church of England	16	20	36	28	18	4	9	4	1	....	......	......	....
Providence Mission	Fort Providence	Fort Resolution	Sister Sarrasin	Roman Catholic	19	35	54	44	31	9	9	1	2	2	......	......	....
Total, Northwest Territories					87	122	209	169	116	27	34	23	4	5	......	......	....

SCHOOL STATEMENT

STATEMENT of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930—*Concluded*

School	Post Office Address	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Grades								
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
BRITISH COLUMBIA																	
Ahousaht	Ahousaht	West Coast	Rev. W. R. Wood	United Church	23	20	43	42	11	4	7	5	9	6	1		
Alberni	Alberni	West Coast	Rev. F. E. Pitts	United Church	61	54	115	104	44	12	15	16	12	10		6	
Alert Bay	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth	F. Earl Anfield	Church of England	88	57	145	122	66	18	9	13	10	16	3	10	
Cariboo	150 Mile House	Williams Lake	Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	38	61	99	91	14	20	26	19	7	13			
Christie	Kakawis	West Coast	Rev. V. Rossier, O.S.B.	Roman Catholic	47	54	101	95	46	16	15	15	9				
Coqualeetza	Sardis	New Westminster	Rev. G. H. Raley	United Church	123	114	237	207	76	36	48	27	16	13	4	12	5
Fraser Lake	Lejac	Stuart Lake	Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	80	90	170	165	53	40	24	16	25	8		4	
Kamloops	Kamloops	Kamloops	Rev. J. Duplanil, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	133	121	254	225	171	38	27	12	6				
Kitamaat	Kitamaat	Bella Coola	Miss M. Asson	United Church	9	23	32	23	17	3	4	1	5	2			
Kootenay	Cranbrook	Kootenay	Rev. J. M. Patterson, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	37	49	86	71	21	23	10	21	7	4			
Kuper Island	Kuper Island	Cowichan	Rev. J. Guerts, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	51	50	101	93	24	33	20	14	10				
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	Skeena	Miss A. S. Myles	United Church		18	18	18	3	4	2	1		6	2		
St. George's	Lytton	Lytton	Rev. A. R. Lett	Church of England	87	87	174	154	91	23	11	13	15	9	5	4	3
St. Mary's Mission	Mission City	New Westminster	Rev. E. Maillard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	67	66	133	115	69	26	20	12	5	1			
Sechelt	Sechelt	Vancouver	Rev. J. McCaffrey, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	42	44	86	80	19	14	19	5	17	4	6	2	
Squamish	North Vancouver	Vancouver	Sister Mary Amy	Roman Catholic	25	27	52	52	24	5	6	4	5	3	5		
Total, British Columbia					911	935	1,846	1,657	749	315	263	194	158	95	26	38	8
YUKON																	
Carcross	Carcross	Yukon	Rev. J. H. Byrne	Church of England	14	17	31	25	2	4	2	17	4	2			
St. Paul's Hostel	Dawson	Yukon	C. F. Johnson	Church of England	11	13	24	22	8	2	6	3	2	3			
Total, Yukon					25	30	55	47	10	6	8	20	6	5			

STATEMENT of Combined Public and Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

School	Reserve	Agency	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Grades								
			Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
ONTARIO															
Hiawatha	Near Keene	Rice Lake	3	7	10	8	1	4	2	3					
Honey Harbour	Near Midland	Parry Sound	14	13	27	13	3	9	8	2		4		1	
Mattawa	At Mattawa	Nipissing	26	26	52	38	26	10	7	6	3				
Whitefish River	At Whitefish Falls	Manitowaning	8	9	17	11	14	1	2						
Total, Ontario			51	55	106	70	44	24	19	11	3	4		1	
MANITOBA															
Moose Lake	At Moose Lake	Pas	8	8	16	8	5	7	3	1					
Patapun	At Patapun	Clandeboye	5		5	3	4	1							
Total, Manitoba			13	8	21	11	9	8	3	1					
SASKATCHEWAN															
Round Plain	Near Prince Albert	Carlton	2	5	7	5	2	1	2		2				
BRITISH COLUMBIA															
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Creek	Stikine	3	5	8	5	5	3							

STATEMENT showing the enrolment by Provinces in the different classes of schools for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Denomination				Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Grades								
		Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Ontario	13	5	1	6	1	628	744	1,372	1,189	86·66	513	264	171	181	87	62	48	35	11
Manitoba	10	2	1	4	3	486	492	978	877	89·67	292	154	136	142	111	85	35	17	6
Saskatchewan	14	3	....	9	2	680	747	1,427	1,276	89·41	443	259	207	204	136	137	22	19	......
Alberta	19	5	....	12	2	642	773	1,415	1,261	89·11	527	194	198	178	169	100	82	15	6
Northwest Territories	4	1	....	3	....	87	122	209	169	80·86	116	27	34	23	4	5	......	......	......
British Columbia	16	2	....	9	5	911	935	1,846	1,657	89·76	749	315	263	194	158	95	26	38	8
Yukon	2	2	....	....	....	25	30	55	47	85·45	10	6	8	20	6	5	......	......	......
Total, Residential Schools	78	20	2	43	13	3,459	3,843	7,302	6,476	88·68	2,650	1,219	1,017	942	671	489	159	124	31

DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Grades								
		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island	1	14	20	34	21	61·76	14	11	4	3	2	......	......	......	......
Nova Scotia	11	142	144	286	163	56·99	121	47	40	38	21	11	8	......	......
New Brunswick	10	141	157	298	209	70·13	95	52	44	45	25	10	9	18	......
Quebec	32	713	720	1,433	1,046	72·99	629	272	204	139	104	55	19	11	......
Ontario	81	1,345	1,282	2,627	1,638	62·35	1,116	382	387	344	212	87	43	56	......
Manitoba	44	649	650	1,299	742	57·12	734	244	135	117	47	15	4	3	......
Saskatchewan	25	296	271	567	357	62·96	302	102	86	56	12	8	......	1	......
Alberta	3	56	59	115	55	47·82	49	19	17	18	4	3	5	......	......
Northwest Territories	4	32	36	68	35	51·47	51	5	10	1	1	......	......	......	......
British Columbia	46	693	744	1,437	685	47·66	824	249	169	113	44	28	6	4	......
Yukon	7	68	67	135	61	45·18	85	21	20	7	2	......	......	......	......
Total, Day Schools	264	4,149	4,150	8,299	5,012	60·39	4,020	1,404	1,116	881	474	217	94	93	......

COMBINED WHITE AND INDIAN SCHOOLS

Ontario	4	51	55	106	70	66·03	44	24	19	11	3	4	......	1	......
Manitoba	2	13	8	21	11	52·38	9	8	3	1	......	......	......	......	......
Saskatchewan	1	2	5	7	5	71·42	2	1	2	......	2	......	......	......	......
British Columbia	1	3	5	8	5	62·50	5	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total, Combined Schools	8	69	73	142	91	64·08	60	36	24	12	5	4	......	1	......

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Province	Class of Schools			Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average attendance	Percentage of attendance	Grades								
	Day	Residential	Combined		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island	1	....	....	1	14	20	34	21	61·76	14	11	4	3	2	......	......	......	......
Nova Scotia	11	....	....	11	142	144	286	163	56·99	121	47	40	38	21	11	8	......	......
New Brunswick	10	....	....	10	141	157	298	209	70·13	95	52	44	45	25	10	9	18	......
Quebec	32	....	....	32	713	720	1,433	1,046	72·99	629	272	204	139	104	55	19	11	......
Ontario	81	13	4	98	2,024	2,081	4,105	2,897	70·57	1,673	670	577	536	302	153	91	92	11
Manitoba	44	10	2	56	1,148	1,150	2,298	1,630	70·93	1,035	406	274	260	158	100	39	20	6
Saskatchewan	25	14	1	40	978	1,023	2,001	1,638	81·85	747	362	295	260	150	145	22	20	......
Alberta	3	19	....	22	698	832	1,530	1,316	86·01	576	213	215	196	173	103	33	15	6
Northwest Territories	4	4	....	8	119	158	277	204	73·64	167	32	44	24	5	5	......	......	......
British Columbia	46	16	1	63	1,607	1,684	3,291	2,347	71·31	1,578	567	432	307	202	123	32	42	8
Yukon	7	2	....	9	93	97	190	108	56·84	95	27	28	27	8	5	......	......	......
Total	264	78	8	350	7,677	8,066	15,743	11,579	73·55	6,730	2,659	2,157	1,835	1,150	710	253	218	31

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands Sold during the year ended March 31, 1930, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO

Town or Township	County or District	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale	Number of Acres Unsold	Remarks
			$ cts.		
Albermarle	Bruce			88	
Eastnor	“			358	
Lindsay	“			489	
St. Edmunds	“			206	
Bury townplot	“	9·48	.. 25 00	99·14	
Oliphant	“			40	
Southampton townplot	“			2	
Wiarton townplot	“			8·05	
Islands Saugeen Peninsula	“			160·05	Some of these lands were resumed by the Department the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
White Cloud Island	Grey			7	
Thessalon townplot	Algoma			11·80	
Thessalon townplot	“			80	
Havilland	“			80	
Apaquash	“			176·48	
Laird	“			400	
Meredith	“			320	
Vankoughnet	“			516	
Kehoe	“			14,337	
Pennefather	“			193	
Campbell	Manitoulin	1,218	275 25	1,667	
Carnarvon	“	300	115 00	203	
Sandfield	“	300	265 00	436	
Howland	“	416	50 00	329	
Sheguiandah townplot	“			10	
Sheguiandah township	“			120	
Manitowaning townplot	“	1	245 00	13·33	
Tehkummah	“	303	91 00	2,166	
Bidwell	“	217	40 00	100	
Allan	Gore Bay	600	185 00	292	
Shaftesbury townplot	“	0·50	25 00	6·50	
Billings	“	112	75 00	200	
Barrie Island	“			2	
Mills	“			29	
Dawson	“	529	200 00	2,844	
Robinson	“	60	15 00	120	
South Baymouth townplot	“	1·09	95 40	129·41	
Meldrum townplot	“			75 19	
Cayuga townplot	Haldimand			33·36	
Caledonia townplot	“			50	
Shannonville townplot	Hastings			0·98	
Thurlow	“			130 00	
Deseronto townplot	“			4 40	
Tyendinaga townplot	“			380	
Bedford	Frontenac			193	
Wild Lands	Rainy River			1,696·79	
Long Sault	“	162	486 00	444·62	
Paskinkin	“			162	
Little Forks	“	60·57	60 57	992·63	
Beaucage	Nipissing			1,168·74	
Commanda	“			18,314·58	
Pedley	“	323	646 00	2,420·38	
Islands in the Georgian Bay	Prov. of Ontario	2,967·50	30,655 00		
Islands in Otonabee waters	Peterborough	0·78	200 00		
		7,580·92	33,774 22	52,285 43	

QUEBEC

Town or Township	County or District	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale	Number of Acres Unsold	Remarks
Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John			3,917·14	
Dundee	Huntingdon			4,057·74	
Maniwaki townplot	Hull			39·61	
Temiscamingue	Temiskaming			1,728·59	
Quarante Arpents	Quebec			19	
				9,762·08	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands Sold during the year ended March 31, 1930, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.—*Concluded.*

Town or Township	County or District	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale	Number of Acres Unsold	Remarks
NEW BRUNSWICK					
			$ cts.		
Tabusintac	Northumberland			953	
Tobique	Victoria			283	
				1,236	
MANITOBA					
The Pas			17,120 00		
Saint Peters				1,578	
Long Plain				1,496	
				3,074	
SASKATCHEWAN					
Little Black Bear		3,696	34,634 75	1,547	
Highgate townplot			623 40		
Lestock	Humboldt		210 00		
Muscowequan	"			376 80	
Little Bone	"			4,667 15	
Kamsack	"			3 11	
Crooked Lakes	"	160	3,360 00	1,440 00	
Muscowpetung	Assiniboia			22 00	
Lakeview townplot	"			97 39	
Last Mountain No. 80A	"			1,207 50	
Cote	"	10	70 00		
Kylemore	Humbolt			19·39	
Fishing Lake	"	630	13,866 60		
Moosomin and Thunderchild	West Sask	313	1,890 00	397	
Mistawasis	"	460	13,800 00	500	
Key	Humboldt			448	
Keeseekoose	"			38	
		5,269	68,454 75	10,763·34	
ALBERTA					
Wabamun Reserve	North Alberta			437	
Wabamun townplot	"			456·13	
Louis Bull	"			315	
Duffield townplot	"		125 00		
Michel	"	470	2,400 00		
Peigan	South Alberta			12,841	
Sarcee	"			6,650	
Saddle Lake	"			159	
Peace River	North Alberta	16,116·18	321,868 38	1,425	
		16,586·18	324,393 38	22,283·13	
BRITISH COLUMBIA					
Kumcheen Res. No. 1	Yale	4·50	223 50		
Penticton Res. No. 1	"	78	7,950 00		
Langley Res. No. 2	New Westminster	7·10	772 90		
		89 60	8,946 40		

General Remarks

The land sold during the year amounted to 29,222.70 acres, which realized $452,663.75. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the Department was approximately 199,906.53 acres. The principal outstanding on account of Indian lands sold amounted to $1,165,980.63, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT, 1929-30

Vote	Grant	Expenditure	Grant not used	Grant exceeded
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government				
Salaries	177,462 50	175,926 64	1,535 86	....
Contingencies	21,500 00	21,373 47	126 53	....
Balance unexpended	....	....	....	1,662 39
	198,962 50	197,300 11	1,662 39	1,662 39

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS 1929-30

Civil Government	198,962 50	197,300 11	1,662 39	....
Annuities	234,000 00	219,416 00	14,584 00	....
Nova Scotia	82,960 00	82,951 13	8 87	....
New Brunswick	67,824 00	67,791 00	33 00	....
Prince Edward Island	7,255 00	7,250 70	4 30	....
Ontario and Quebec	433,485 20	432,960 72	524 48	....
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories	1,031,257 00	1,031,079 15	177 85	....
British Columbia	577,100 00	576,994 18	105 82	....
Yukon	19,000 00	18,908 30	91 70	....
General	336,500 00	336,264 05	235 95	....
Indian Education	2,330,500 00	2,330,438 21	61 79	....
Miscellaneous Vote 431	500 00	500 00	....	....
	5,349,343 70	5,331,853 55	17,490 15	....
Miscellaneous gratuities	....	650 00	....	....
Special account	21,917 57	11,749 43	10,168 14	....
Annuities—				
Treaty 9	234,000 00	512 00	14,584 00	
Robinson Treaty		6,000 00		
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories.		212,904 00		
Balance unexpended	....	....	....	14,584 00
	234,000 00	219,416 00	14,584 00	14,584 00
Prince Edward Island—				
Salaries	1,080 00	960 00	120 00	....
Relief and seed	3,675 00	3,479 00	196 00	....
Medical	1,850 00	2,411 10	....	561 10
Miscellaneous	350 00	250 00	100 00	....
Roads	300 00	150 60	149 40	....
Grant not used	....	....	....	4 30
	7,255 00	7,250 70	565 40	565 40
Nova Scotia—				
Salaries	8,260 00	5,988 79	2,271 21	....
Relief	30,000 00	36,627 46	....	6,627 46
Indian dwellings	8,000 00	6,386 80	1,613 20	....
Medical	22,000 00	25,777 41	....	3,777 41
Miscellaneous	7,700 00	3,140 74	4,559 26	....
Agriculture	1,500 00	1,895 30	....	395 30
Road and dyking	5,500 00	3,134 63	2,365 37	....
Grant not used	....	....	....	8 87
	82,960 00	82,951 13	10,809 04	10,809 04
New Brunswick—				
Salaries	3,801 00	3,645 00	159 00	....
Relief	28,000 00	37,958 20	....	9,958 20
Medical	12,700 00	15,594 09	....	2,894 09
Miscellaneous	21,870 00	8,961 30	12,908 70	....

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, 1929-30—*Continued*

Vote	Grant	Expenditure	Grant not used	Grant exceeded
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
New Brunswick—Concluded				
Agriculture	1,000 00	1,432 26		432 26
Roads	450 00	200 15	249 85	
Grant not used				33 00
	67,824 00	67,791 00	13,317 55	13,317 55
Ontario and Quebec—				
Relief and Medical	226,090 20	238,340 78		12,250 58
General expenses	126,095 00	119,696 34	6,398 66	
Roads	80,300 00	74,563 05	5,736 95	
Clearing land	1,000 00	360 55	639 45	
Grant not used				524 48
	433,485 20	432,960 72	12,775 06	12,775 06
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories—				
Implements	27,612 00	32,161 41		4,549 41
Seed	17,013 00	8,044 93	8,968 07	
Cattle	2,150 00	2,569 92		419 92
Destitute	233,450 00	207,777 97	25,672 03	
Medical	315,560 00	330,625 21		15,065 21
Triennial clothing	4,710 00	4,971 55		261 55
Surveys	13,000 00	10,963 74	2,036 26	
Sioux	22,145 00	27,719 24		5,574 24
Mills	1,194 00		1,194 00	
General expenses	404,423 00	422,336 51		17,913 51
Roads	5,000 00	3,857 22	1,142 78	
Assistance to graduates of Indian schools	15,000 00	10,051 45	4,948 55	
Balance unexpended				177 85
	1,061,257 00	1,061,079 15	43,961 69	43,961 69
British Columbia—				
Relief	70,000 00	102,792 82		32,792 82
Medical	182,480 00	198,651 61		16,171 61
Farming	9,950 00	9,708 89	241 11	
General expenses	182,170 00	172,472 43	9,697 57	
Surveys, etc	32,500 00	28,455 18	4,044 82	
Special grant	100,000 00		35,086 75	
Technical education		8,817 82		
Medical		10,521 87		
Agriculture		15,743 00		
Irrigation and roads		29,830 56		
Grant not used				105 82
	577,100 00	576,994 18	49,070 25	49,070 25
Yukon—				
Relief and medical	15,000 00	15,053 60		53 60
General expenses	4,000 00	3,854 70	145 30	
Grant not used				91 70
	19,000 00	18,908 30	145 30	145 30
General Vote—				
Surrender of land	50,000 00	540 00	49,460 00	
Relief	100,000 00	127,062 10		27,062 10
Tuberculosis	137,000 00	170,658 01		33,658 01
Printing and stationery	8,000 00	10,880 16		2,880 16
Surveys	6,000 00	1,342 09	4,657 91	
Assistance to A/C 310	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Smallpox and other diseases	25,000 00	14,017 91	10,982 09	
Registration fees	500 00	258 25	241 75	
Legal	7,000 00	8,505 53		1,505 53
Grant not used				235 95
	336,500 00	336,264 05	65,341 75	65,341 75
Indian Education	2,330,500 00	2,330,438 21	61 79	
Miscellaneous Gratuities		650 00		

INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930

Service	Debit	Credit
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1929		13,629,403 74
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees		939,302 79
Interest for the year ending March 31, 1930		692,368 62
Legislative grants to supplement the funds		9,000 00
Outstanding cheques 1927-28		154 84
Transfer from Finance Department—		
Liquor fine—Yorkton, Sask		13 00
Expenditure during the year	1,333,721 95	
Transfers by warrant	80,000 00	
Balance, March 31, 1930	13,856,521 04	
	15,270,242 99	15,270,242 99

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

No. 2269

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency, in compliance with 6-7 Edward VII, chapter 29, section 18, the report of the work of the Department of Mines, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

W. A. GORDON,
Minister of Mines.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

To the Honourable W. A. GORDON, K.C.,
Minister of Mines,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the requirements of Parliament, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Mines for the year ending March 31, 1930.

Continued expansion in mining and metallurgical activities throughout the Dominion has been the keynote of the period covered by this report. This has been featured mainly in underground and surface development at the mines, in the erection of mills, smelters, and refineries, and in additions to existing structures and equipment, all of which point to increased stability and permanency of future operations. Also, the calendar year **1929** saw a new high record attained in Canadian mineral production, in value as well as in quantity of output.

The growth of the mining industry has again been reflected in increased departmental activities. Field and laboratory investigations have been extended to secure the greatest benefit for the industry from the facilities available, and the work of increasing existing facilities to render greater and urgently needed service has been continued. It is gratifying to note that both Dominion and provincial authorities are fully alive to the increasing industrial importance of mining and its associated arts, and that a larger amount of scientific and technical research is being devoted each year to their improvement.

The operations of the various branches of the department are reviewed below in detail by the heads of each branch and division. Present conditions in the industrial field are such that the greater part of the work being done is of urgent economic value, for which pressing demands exist. Nevertheless, other research investigations are carried on as time and circumstances permit, particularly when there is some likelihood of the application of scientific developments to Canadian conditions turning to the benefit of Canadian industry.

Increased activities in geological and topographical mapping and related work undertaken by the Geological Survey engaged the attention of fifty-two field parties working in widely separated parts of the Dominion. One party commenced the geographical and geological mapping of an area on the west coast of Hudson bay, immediately south of Rankin inlet, known to contain mineral deposits. Special investigations included the completion of the geological mapping of the Turner Valley oil and gas area of Alberta; a survey of the underground water supply for Regina, and the study of mapping of the surface deposits, including soils, of certain areas in southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Field and office work in anthropology and biology was continued by the National Museum of Canada.

The application of geophysics to the study of geological problems and, more particularly, to the investigation of ore deposits, is a matter of considerable interest to those engaged in the development of Canada's mineral resources. The Geological Survey this year continued the field study commenced in 1928 of the various methods and appliances now in commercial use for those purposes. Valuable, though highly technical, data have been derived from this investigation, the object of which is to ascertain the applicability and limitations of the various processes employed.

Research was continued by the Mines Branch into the more efficient treatment and utilization of the numerous metallic and non-metallic minerals of commercial importance. Investigations of modern methods of mining and milling and of the mineral technology of the more important ores have been made with a view to making this information available to the industries concerned. In the field of metallurgy the Mines Branch continued to contribute to the development and practical conservation of the Dominion's mineral resources through the improvement of methods for recovering more of the mineral content of ores, with attendant lessening of the cost of recovery. Special investigatory work on the utilization of Canadian iron ores was initiated and will be continued.

In the new Fuel Research Laboratories satisfactory progress has been made with the installation of equipment, and preliminary tests have begun. The work now being done includes tests on the burning of pulverized fuels, the examination of oil-shales, natural gas, and crude oils, the testing of coals, and the carbonization of coal with attendant recovery of by-products. Special studies have been made in the ceramics laboratories for the purpose of improving certain processes now in use in the clay-working industry, and for the elimination of unscientific and wasteful practices. Investigations have also been made on materials used in road construction. In addition to these technical studies, increased attention is being given to economic conditions and problems affecting the mineral industries generally.

The department wishes to acknowledge the co-operation of Dominion and provincial Government departments, of the development branches of the railway companies, banks, chambers of commerce, and of other Canadian organizations interested in the development of our natural resources. The general type of investigation undertaken by the department differs distinctly from those conducted by other organizations, and the danger of overlapping is almost entirely eliminated. Where similar work is carried on—as is the case with some of the universities, provincial governments, and the National Research Council—every effort is made to co-ordinate the work of the department with that of these various bodies. Close co-operation was also maintained with the Imperial Institute (London), the British Department of Scientific Research, the United States Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey, and with certain scientific and technical societies in the United States.

The results of all major investigations conducted by the department are made available to the public in the form of summary reports, special bulletins, maps, and memoirs. Much information of scientific, technical, and current interest related to the work of the department is also disseminated through the public and technical press, and by means of addresses. A selection of these papers and addresses is listed on pages 6 to 9. The winter series of Museum lectures, a standing feature of the educational work in Ottawa, was continued throughout the season of 1929-30. The official mining newsletter series prepared in the department for distribution from the High Commissioner's Office in London is now in its seventh year. Through this fortnightly service some four hundred selected newspapers, mining, banking, and investment houses in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, are informed of current developments in Canadian mining and metallurgical operations. The titles of the articles dispatched during the year will be found following the list of papers and addresses mentioned above.

The Deputy Minister, in addition to his administrative duties, served as chairman or member of the following official bodies: Council of the North West Territories; Dominion Fuel Board; Canadian Committee of the World Power Conference; Advisory Committee on Mining Regulations; National Research Council and several of its associate committees; Turner Valley Waste Gas Committee; Bituminous Sands Administrative Committee; and Advisory Committee on Minerals of the Imperial Institute. In February, 1930, the Deputy Minister sailed for South Africa to represent the Government of Canada at the Third (Triennial) Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress.

Investigations into the utilization of the extensive deposits of bituminous sands of northern Alberta have been carried on for some years by the department and by the Research Council of Alberta. These investigations have been conducted along different lines, but the field in each case has been widening, and for this reason it was found desirable to secure the co-ordination of all research work on these potentially valuable resources. With this end in view the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, and the Honourable J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, arranged for the creation of a Bituminous Sands Administrative Committee, the membership of which is composed of the Deputy Minister of Mines, the President of the Research Council of Alberta, and the President of the National Research Council. All research on these resources is now controlled by the committee.

The Committee on the Conservation and Utilization of Waste Gas in Turner valley was created by the Dominion and Alberta Governments in the summer of 1929 to report upon the situation that had arisen in Turner Valley gas and oil field, Alberta. The inquiries instituted by the committee covered a wide field, and included studies of current practice in widely separated oil fields, industrial developments associated with gas fields, and current chemical processes in which are utilized gases similar to those being wasted in Turner valley. The committee recommended the formulation of new regulations to control all phases of the gas-producing industry, and the administration of the same by one body representing both Dominion and provincial authorities.

For the purpose of considering the means that might be taken to improve conditions in the coal mining industry in British Columbia, a conference was held in Victoria on October 1, 1929, at which the Deputy Minister of Mines and officers of the department met the Honourable W. A. McKenzie, officials of the British Columbia Department of Mines, and representatives of the coal mining industry of the province. The possibilities of the utilization of coal by destructive distillation at high and low temperatures, and the combustion of coal in pulverized form were discussed, and it was arranged that a sufficient supply of British Columbia coals should be made available in Ottawa for experimental work in the Fuel Research laboratories of the department. Investigative work was continued by the Mines Branch and the Geological Survey on the Cape Breton coal resources. The machinery set up for the administration of the Order in Council governing test movements of coals mined in eastern Canada has been made to apply to test movements of western Canadian coals. It is hoped that these various experiments will prove beneficial to the coal mining industry generally.

Finally revised figures of production for 1929 mark another step in the progress of Canada's mineral industries. For the fourth year in succession a new high record output was reached with a total production value estimated at nearly $311,000,000, an advance of nearly $36,000,000 or 13 per cent over the total output value for 1928. During the year important gains were made in many different fields, new records being established in the production of copper, gold, nickel, and zinc among the metals, and of asbestos, petroleum, and salt among the non-metallics. In the more significant fields of mining exploration and development, upon which the output of the future to a great extent depends, very satisfactory progress was also made.

The high metal prices that have prevailed during recent years provided the impetus to intensive mining developments not only in Canada but in all mining countries. Reduced industrial activities and increasingly large stocks of metals on hand have resulted in a general slackening in the rate of production. The world depression that has seized commerce and industry since the beginning of 1930 will most likely be reflected this year in diminished activity in some branches of Canadian mining and in reduced output values for mining and metallurgical products generally, with that of gold excepted. The fall in the prices of copper, lead, and zinc, commodities to which the Dominion owes a large percentage of its increased mineral production in recent years, will be a principal contributory factor to any eventual decline, although it is probable that the 1930 production of these metals will exceed in quantity that of 1929.

These indications, considered in conjunction with the increase in mining, milling, smelting, and refining facilities already referred to, point to the increasing industrial stability of the Canadian mining industry and to its ability to operate and to advance in face of adverse market conditions. From its former status as a producer of raw mineral material the Dominion is gradually developing into a manufacturer of the finished mineral product, metallic and non-metallic. The present exceptional position of world industry veils to some extent the real situation which over a period of time becomes more than ever apparent. The world's need for minerals continues to increase with almost astonishing rapidity, and with the gradual exhaustion of Old World resources it is inevitable that the demand for Canada's mineral products will become greater, more varied, and more insistent.

Dominion Fuel Board

The Dominion Fuel Board held twelve meetings during the year and many subjects appeared on the agenda.

In its studies of the fuel situation, the board, in addition to continuing a systematic program of investigation that had been previously initiated, enlarged considerably the sources from which its information is drawn. Connexions with the coal-mining industry and the coal trade were extended and co-operation in the exchange of information between the board and coal marketing associations was advanced. Through such connexions the board obtained a great deal of data on the coal situation that are not otherwise available.

During the year, the second of the seasonal movements of Alberta coal to Ontario under the test freight rate of $6.75 a ton, as authorized by Order in Council of March 16, 1928 (P.C. 439), was carried out. The board, in order to ascertain the results so far obtained in marketing the coal in Ontario, made a survey over representative areas and consuming centres of the province.

Administration of Order in Council of March 30, 1928 (P.C. 539), so far as it relates to inland rail shipments of water-borne coal from the Maritime Provinces, was an important part of the board's work. This work included inspection of applications from the coal companies for shipments under the provisions of the Order in Council, and payments made to the railways.

During the year eighty-two applications under Order in Council P.C. 539 were dealt with by the board. These applications referred to the movement of nearly 750,000 tons of coal.

In the summer of 1929 the secretary of the board visited the leading cities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to study fuel costs to consumers, extent of coal markets, and competitive conditions as between Canadian and imported coals.

Administration of the Domestic Fuel Act (1927) during the past year included the final inspection by the board of the coking plant of the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, Limited, at Halifax.

An application to participate under the benefits of the Domestic Fuel Act was received from the Quebec Power Company of Quebec. This application was accepted, preliminary inspection carried out, and an agreement entered into by the Minister with the applicant.

The Mineral Resources Division of the Department of Mines again conducted for the Fuel Board the annual survey of domestic fuel consumption in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba, and in the year under review extended the survey to cover the Maritime Provinces. The board continued its program of distributing printed cards and pamphlets showing proper methods of burning coke and other fuels displacing American anthracite.

A pamphlet on the subject of humidity in house heating was published by the board during the year. The public demand for this pamphlet quickly exhausted the first edition of 25,000 copies and a second edition of 50,000 copies was necessitated. Another pamphlet which the board had prepared during the year deals with the cost and convenience of house heating with various fuels, including fuel oil and city gas.

The board received many inquiries from representatives of Canadian and British interests who were investigating questions relating to coal markets or to the establishing of new sources of fuel supply. Inquiries from the public for information respecting fuels and the fuel situation were also dealt with. In response to requests from the newspapers and technical journals publicity articles on the fuel situation were prepared under the board's direction.

As in former years, generous co-operation was given to the board by the National Development Bureau and the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, the Mines Branch and the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, and by many of the coal interests throughout Canada.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CAMSELL,
Deputy Minister.

OTTAWA, ONT., April 7, 1930.

List of Papers and Addresses

NOTE. Lists of the papers prepared and addresses delivered during the year by members of the staffs of the Divisions of Anthropology, Biology, and Mineralogy are to be found in the Annual Report of the Director, National Museum of Canada.

General

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How Airplanes Are Used by the Modern Prospector, by Charles Camsell. School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rollo, Missouri, April 17, 1929.

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Cadmium in Canada, by A. Buisson.
Mineral Possibilities of Northern British Columbia, by F. A. Kerr.
The Present and Future of Zinc in Canada, by A. H. A. Robinson.
Field Work, Geological Survey, 1929, by W. Malcolm.
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The Chibougamau District, Quebec, by C. Tolman.
The Copper Situation in Canada, by A. Buisson.
Increasing Output from Canadian Metal Mines, by W. Malcolm.
Lead and Zinc Situation in Canada, by A. Buisson.
Mining Developments in Yukon Territory, by W. E. Cockfield.
Possible Canadian Production of Radium Ore, by H. S. Spence.
The Rouyn District of Quebec, by H. C. Cooke.
Prospecting Activities in Northern Saskatchewan, by J. R. Marshall.
Silver Producing Mines of British Columbia, by V. L. Eardley-Wilmot.
The Mineral Industry of Canada, by W. Malcolm.
Great Slave Lake Has Interesting Geological Features, by C. H. Stockwell.
Sulphur Independence for Canada, by W. B. Timm.
Recent Developments in Northwestern British Columbia, by F. A. Kerr.
Mineral Exploration West of Hudson Bay, by L. J. Weeks.
Mining Note—Diatomite, by V. L. Eardley-Wilmot.
Increased Lead-Zinc Output for British Columbia, by W. B. Timm.
Mining Developments on Northern Vancouver Island, by H. C. Gunning.
Mining Note—Mica, by H. S. Spence.
Growing Interest in Canada's Feldspar Resources, by H. S. Spence.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

W. H. Collins, Director

CHANGES IN STAFF

There were two resignations during the fiscal year, both from the Geological Division. On October 4, 1929, Victor Dolmage resigned to enter the commercial field as a consulting geologist. Since his appointment to the Survey staff on November 20, 1917, Dr. Dolmage had worked in British Columbia and had acquired a valuable knowledge of the geology and mineral resources of the Cordilleran region. He had also been in charge of the branch office of the Survey at Vancouver since May 12, 1923. J. B. Mawdsley resigned on November 15, 1929, to take charge of the Department of Geology in the University of Saskatchewan. Dr. Mawdsley had been on the Survey staff for seven years, during which he did exceptionally fine geological work in the Precambrian region of western Quebec, especially in the Rouyn mineral field. By these resignations the Survey has lost two effective and experienced geologists.

Three assistant geologists were appointed: G. W. H. Norman on June 13, 1929, H. S. Bostock on December 20, 1929, and R. B. McConnell on March 27, 1930.

The Draughting Division is composed largely of experienced map draughtsmen from Great Britain, who were trained in government and commercial map-publishing institutions there, suitably trained men being difficult to obtain in Canada. Of late years this source of supply has failed, and the Survey, with the concurrence of the Civil Service Commission, has undertaken to train recruits for itself. This plan was put in effect on September 20, 1927, by the employment of two student map draughtsmen. At the end of the present fiscal year four of these apprentices are in training, and so far the plan has exceeded expectations.

FIELD WORK

The following table of the number of field parties sent out each year since 1920 affords a rough idea of the increasing amount of work done:

Year	Number of parties	Year	Number of parties
1920	39	1925	54
1921	43	1926	53
1922	39	1927	50
1923	40	1928	53
1924	47	1929	56

The corresponding cost of the Geological Survey is shown in a table in the Annual Report for 1927-28.

The work done by the fifty-six parties sent out in 1929 is explained briefly in succeeding sections of this report. One new feature of this program is that two of the parties mentioned were engaged upon geophysical investigations. The application of physics to the study of geological problems in Canada is, in some respects, not new or novel, for the dip-needle and the magnetometer have been used here for many years, and quite successfully, in locating deposits of iron ore and other magnetic substances. Within the last twenty years, however, a great deal of attention has been given in other countries to the investigation of ore deposits and other geological features by means of their physical behaviour—electrical, gravitational, radioactive, and mechanical (transmission of vibrations). Many ingenious methods have been devised.

These new geophysical methods have been introduced into Canada within the last ten years. They have not yet been used extensively, and in perhaps a majority of trials they have been disappointing. This condition, however, is probably transient. Geophysical methods appear to be going through a difficult but normal transition from an experimental stage to that of a recognized applied science. The methods and apparatus have been devised by physicists and, necessarily as yet, used by physicists because no one else understands them. Physicists, accustomed to the simple and controllable conditions obtainable in the laboratory, have not understood well, and have perhaps underestimated, the complex geological conditions encountered in field trials. Methods have not always been adapted to the particular geological conditions, and wrong interpretations have been made. A good deal of secrecy and ignorance attends the new science in the present stage. For their financial advantage the companies engaged in geophysical investigations protect their inventions by patents and secrecy. Their clients are correspondingly unable to judge for themselves regarding the merits of geophysical work and are prone to extremes of opinion. It is to be remembered, too, that this branch of geophysics is a very young science, that most of the apparatus and methods are still imperfect, and that standards for practice and equipment have not yet been established. But these disadvantages will disappear if applied geophysics continue to prove as useful as present experience leads one to expect.

It appears quite clear that geophysical investigations should be directed and interpreted by persons with an adequate knowledge of the geological sciences. Almost every field investigation will present its own peculiar geological conditions that will determine which geophyhsical method or methods are most suitable and how they should be applied, and the geophysical data obtained will be of little value until they are translated into geological terms. It is probable that much of the geophysical apparatus will ultimately become so perfected and simplified that it can be used by the geologist or geologically trained engineer without the assistance of the physicist. In the past the physicist has provided the geologist with more than one new appliance and new technique, such as the polarizing microscope, and there seems no reason whatever to doubt that, in the same way, geophysical methods and apparatus will ultimately become another valuable adjunct for the geologist, and geophysics become as much a part of the curriculum for geologists and engineers as is petrography. Application of other principles and invention and improvement of apparatus will, of course, remain functions of the physicist.

Viewing geophysical work from this standpoint, the Geological Survey commenced the study of the new methods—electrical, gravitational, and vibrational—in 1928. Professor Lachlan Gilchrist, of the Department of Physics, University of Toronto, and Dr. J. B. Mawdsley undertook in collaboration with a number of geophysical companies to ascertain the capabilities and limitations of the various electrical principles then being employed in Canada. This investigation was undertaken for the immediate purpose of affording mining men some impartial information regarding where geophysical methods might be used and what results might be expected. A report upon it is now in press. Study was also commenced upon gravimetric (torsion balance) methods in co-operation with the Dominion Observatory, Department of the Interior. Mr. A. H. Miller, of the Observatory staff, was sent to Europe during the summer to study the apparatus and methods in use there, preparatory to actual experimentation with these methods in Canada. In this connexion it is desired to express the cordial thanks of the Geological Survey and of the Dominion Observatory to Sir John Flett, Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain; to Dr. Paul

Krusch, Director of the Geological Survey of Germany; the directors of the observatories in both these countries and many others in Europe; also to the officials of the geophysical prospecting companies above named for assistance rendered.

In 1929 the investigation of electrical and magnetic methods was continued by a Geological Survey party comprising Professor Gilchrist, Dr. Mawdsley, Dr. A. S. Eve, of the Department of Physics, McGill University, and his colleague, Dr. A. D. Keys, in collaboration with a party from the United States Bureau of Mines, under Dr. W. T. Lee. Professor Eve and Dr. Keys had been engaged in this work for the United States Bureau of Mines for two seasons and undertook work for the Survey with the advantage of this previous experience. The combined party tested a variety of electrical methods at the Mammoth cave, Kentucky; at the Falconbridge mine, Sudbury; and again at the Abana mine, Rouyn district.

Mr. Miller commenced to apply the information obtained in Europe the previous season by undertaking torsion-balance and magnetometer surveys of known examples of the chief types of geological structures to which the gravimetric method is applicable. These types of structures are faults, bodies of abnormal density, and folds. The Gloucester fault near Ottawa was surveyed. Work will be continued in 1930.

OFFICE WORK

Under this head it is desired to refer specially to the output of geological and topographical maps during the fiscal year. A list of these maps is given in the section relating to the Draughting Division. About twice as many were published as usual. Credit for this is due, within the Survey, to Mr. Alexander Dickison and Mr. C. O. Senecal, of the Draughting Division, Mr. W. H. Boyd, of the Topographical Division, Mr. G. A. Young, of the Geological Division, and Mr. G. G. Clarke, of the Photographic Division, and to the members of those divisions. It is also due in an important measure to the Surveys Branch of the Department of National Defence and to the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior for the use of base maps made by those organizations, and to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for expeditious publication work of excellent quality.

GEOLOGICAL DIVISION

Yukon

G. A. Young, Chief Geologist, reports as follows:

W. E. Cockfield, assisted by E. J. Lees, commenced the topographical and geological mapping of Laberge quadrangle (latitudes 61° to 62°, longitudes 134° to 136°), southern Yukon. Silver-lead, placer gold, and, possibly, copper-bearing deposits, occur within the map-area. The work when completed will result in the publication of a geological and topographical map, on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch.

During the field season Mr. Cockfield visited several of the active mining camps of Yukon and will report upon them in Summary Report 1929, Part A. An effort will be made to continue annually this review of mineral developments on Yukon.

British Columbia

F. A. Kerr completed the topographical and geological survey, begun in 1926, of the more accessible territory bordering Stikine and Iskut rivers and lying mainly within three quadrangles contained by latitudes 56° 30′ and 58° 00′, and longitudes 131° and 132°. The region is traversed by the east margin of the Coast Range batholith and, therefore, is of prospective importance as a mineral-bearing district. A preliminary account of the work accomplished in 1929 will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part A. The three map-sheets on a scale of 2 miles to 1 inch are being prepared for publication. Mr. Kerr also visited the section on Taku river adjacent to the International Boundary where important mineral discoveries have recently been made. A report on this section will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part A.

George Hanson continued the study of the geology and mineral resources of Alice Arm mineral area. Various types of mineral deposits bearing silver, silver lead, zinc, copper, and molybdenite are present and are the subject of renewed interest. The geological work being prosecuted is mainly confined to two map-areas bounded by latitudes 55° 30′ and 55° 45′ and longitudes 129° and 130°, of which geological and topographical maps on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch will be issued when field work is completed.

A. H. Lang, under the direction of George Hanson, geologically and topographically mapped an area of about 100 square miles in the vicinity of Owen lake. The resulting map and a report dealing with the geology and mineral resources of the area will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part A.

H. C. Gunning geologically explored an area of about 700 square miles in northern Vancouver island, extending west from Nimpkish lake to Quatsino sound. Copper-bearing and lead-zinc deposits of merit occur within the area. One large copper deposit is now approaching the production stage. A geological map, on a scale of 2 miles to 1 inch, and a report on the geology and mineral resources will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part A.

C. E. Cairnes commenced the study and mapping of the geology of the Trinity quadrangle bounded by latitudes 50° 15′ and 50° 30′ and longitudes 118° 30′ and 119° 00′. This area was chosen as being representative of the geologically, comparatively unknown country stretching westward from Upper Arrow lake towards Kamloops. Mr. Cairnes also examined in detail the gold occurrences within a belt of country crossing Coquihalla river about 10 miles northwest of Hope. Much interest has been displayed in these gold-bearing deposits and a full report concerning them will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part A.

H. S. Bostock continued geological mapping and study of three quadrangles in Hedley district lying between latitudes 49° 00′ and 49° 30′ and longitudes 119° 30′ and 120° 30′. The work when completed will be issued in the form of a report accompanied by three geological maps on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch. The results of a detailed study of the Nickel Plate mine at Hedley will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part A.

J. F. Walker continued geological mapping and investigation of the mineral resources of the Salmo quadrangle (latitudes 49° 00′ to 49° 15′, and longitudes 117° 00′ to 117° 30′). A preliminary report on a number of the gold-bearing properties within this map-area will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part A.

Alberta

B. R. MacKay investigated and mapped, geologically and in some cases also topographically, various coal-bearing areas in the vicinity of and northwest of Brûlé. This work included examinations of a considerable area around Pocahontas, of an area in the Prairie Creek section, of other areas in Hay River basin, and a reconnaissance of Smoky River coal area. The results obtained will be incorporated in a memoir treating of the coal fields of the district extending northwesterly from Brazeau to Hay rivers.

J. F. Caley, under the direction of C. S. Evans, made a geological reconnaissance of a part of Wapiti River basin. An account of the results obtained will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part A.

G. S. Hume completed the geological mapping of Turner Valley quadrangle (latitudes 50° 30′ to 50° 45′, longitudes 114° 00′ to 114° 30′), of the east half of Bragg Creek quadrangle (latitudes 50° 45′ to 51° 00′, longitudes 114° 30′ to 115° 00′), and of two townships bordering Turner Valley map-area on the north. The field work disclosed a structural feature that extends from Highwood to Elbow rivers, and is of great importance to those engaging in the search for oil and gas. An account of this structure and other important features of the general district will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part B. To meet the immediate needs of the many who are interested in Turner Valley district, arrangements are being completed that will permit the supplying, at a moderate charge, of hand-coloured geological maps, on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, of the various areas mentioned above.

Saskatchewan

F. H. McLearn continued the study and mapping of the geology of the southern part of an area embracing most of southern Saskatchewan (latitudes 49° to 52°, longitudes 102° to 109°). An account of some of the results obtained will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part B.

P. S. Warren continued the study and mapping of the geology of a large area in southern Saskatchewan south of latitude 52°. When this work and that being conducted by Mr. McLearn in the district to the south, are completed the results will be incorporated in a map (Regina sheet) on a scale of 8 miles to 1 inch, and a report dealing with southern Saskatchewan. A report by Mr. Warren, giving an account of the area investigated by him, will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part B.

W. A. Johnston and R. T. D. Wickenden commenced the investigation of the surface geology, including the soils, of southern Saskatchewan within the limits of the proposed Regina map-sheet (latitudes 49° to 52°, longitudes 102° to 109°).

H. E. Simpson and W. A. Johnston investigated the underground water supply for Regina. The work resulted in the locating of what seems likely to prove an adequate additional source of water for the city. A report by Mr. Simpson on the results obtained will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part B.

J. R. Marshall with J. Satterly commenced the geological study of, and mapping of, Pelican Narrows quadrangle (latitudes 55° to 56°, longitudes 102° to 104°). This area lies within the area of Precambrian rocks known as the Canadian Shield, to which so much attention is being given by the mining public. The work, when completed, will result in the publication of a geological map on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch.

S. H. Ross made a geographical and geological survey of a limited area in the vicinity of Rottenstone lake, northern Saskatchewan, where mineral deposits of prospective importance have been discovered.

Manitoba

W. A. Johnston completed the study and mapping of the surface deposits—including soils—of the greater part of southern Manitoba contained within the limits of the Winnipeg map-sheet (latitudes 49° to 52°, longitudes 95° to 102°). A map, called the Winnipeg sheet, on a scale of 8 miles to 1 inch, covering this district and presenting the results of field work, is in course of preparation.

S. R. Kirk continued the study and mapping of the geology of southern Manitoba and adjacent parts of Saskatchewan lying within the limits of the Winnipeg map-sheet. A report on the results of the investigation of the Cretaceous strata will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part B.

J. F. Wright studied and mapped in detail a part of the gold-bearing Beresford-Rice Lakes district. He also geologically mapped extensions of the areas previously mapped in Oiseau River district and visited various localities in southeastern Manitoba where tin-bearing deposits have been found. An account of some of the more important gold-bearing deposits and of the tin-bearing occurrences will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part B.

E. Antevs studied the glacial and other surface deposits in areas bordering the Hudson Bay railway.

North West Territories

C. H. Stockwell geologically mapped for publication on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch, part of a quadrangle (latitudes 62° to 63°, longitudes 110° to 112°) embracing an eastern part of Great Slave lake. Lead-zinc deposits occur in the region and the study of the general geology of the area promises to yield results of much value. A preliminary account of the results obtained will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part B.

L. J. Weeks commenced the geographical and geological mapping, for publication on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch, of a quadrangle (latitudes 62° to 63°, longitudes 92° to 94°) extending southward from Rankin inlet on the west coast of Hudson bay. A brief report on general conditions within the field will be included in Summary Report 1929, Part B. Mineral deposits have been found, and when the territory becomes more easily accessible it will probably be actively prospected.

Ontario

T. L. Tanton continued the geological and geographical survey of the Shebandowan quadrangle (latitudes 48° 30′ to 48° 45′, longitudes 90° 00′ to 90° 30′). Various types of mineral deposits occur within the map-area and it was expected that the study of the geology of the district would yield results of importance.

H. M. Bannerman continued the geological and geographical survey of the Rush Lake quadrange (latitudes 47° 45′ to 48° 00′, longitudes 82° 00′ to 82° 30′), in Woman River basin. He also examined various lead-zinc, copper, and copper-gold deposits in Cunningham, Chester, Keith, and Heenan townships. A report on the mineral deposits examined in these townships and within Rush Lake quadrangle will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part C.

T. T. Quirke continued the geological study and mapping of a quadrangle (latitudes 45° 15′ to 45° 30′, longitudes 79° 30′ to 80° 00′) east of Parry Sound. The geological investigations being carried out are yielding results of much scientific interest, as well as practical value.

M. E. Wilson completed the geological mapping of the Westport quadrangle (latitudes 44° 30′ to 44° 45′, longitudes 76° 00′ to 76° 30′),and commenced the geological study and mapping of the Perth quadrangle (latitudes 44° 45′ to 45° 00′, longitudes 76° 00′ to 76° 30′. The publication scale of the map-sheets is to be 1 mile to 1 inch. The systematic mapping of the geology of this part of the province permits a better valuation of the various types of metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits so characteristic of the region.

Miss A. E. Wilson revised and completed the geological mapping of the southern part of the Thurso quadrangle (latitudes 45° 30′ to 45° 45′, longitudes 75° 00′ to 75° 30′) and completed the geological mapping of the Cornwall quadrangle (latitudes 45° 00′ to 45° 15′, longitudes 74° 30′ to 75° 00′). The work in the two quadrangles has afforded new information regarding the structure and stratigraphy of the Ordovician strata.

D. C. Maddox and Miss A. E. Wilson commenced the revision of the geology of the Ottawa (city) quadrangle. This work, it is proposed, is to be carried to completion incidentally to regular field work elsewhere.

Quebec

H. C. Cooke revised the geological mapping of the Kinojevis and Clericy quadrangles (latitudes 48° 00′ to 48° 30′, longitudes 78° 30′ to 79° 00′) and part of the Opasatika quadrangle (latitudes 48° 00′ to 48° 15′, longitudes 79° 00′ to 79° 30′). The three map-sheets, on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, represent an important part of Rouyn mineral district, western Quebec.

R. Thomson geographically and geologically mapped the northeastern part of the Thurso quadrangle (latitudes 45° 30′ to 45° 45′, longitudes 75° 00′ to 75° 30′). This completes the field work necessary to permit publication of a geological map-sheet, on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, of this mineral-bearing district.

H. W. McGerrigle, under supervision of T. H. Clark, completed the geological study and mapping of the Lacolle quadrangle (latitudes 45° 00′ to 45° 15′, longitudes 73° 00′ to 73° 30′). Publication scale of the map-sheet is to be 1 mile to 1 inch. This work is one item of the detailed investigation of the geology of southeastern Quebec.

C. Tolman explored geographically and geologically a district southwest of Chibougamau lake, chiefly along Obatogamau river between latitudes 49° 30′ to 50° 00′, and longitudes 74° 00′ to 75° 30′. The district is part of an extensive region whose mineral-bearing possibilities are of public interest. An account of geological results obtained will appear in Summary Report 1929, Part C.

G. W. Crickmay, under the supervision of F. J. Alcock, commenced the study and mapping of the geology of that part of Matapedia River valley and tributary areas lying within two quadrangles bounded by longitudes 67° 00′ and 67° 30′, and latitudes 48° 00′ and 48° 30′.

C. H. Kindle, under the supervision and with the assistance of E. M. Kindle, continued the geographical and geological mapping of the more accessible territory bordering Chaleur bay from the vicinity of Port Daniel east to Percé. The field work when completed will permit the issuing of a series of standard map-sheets on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch.

New Brunswick

F. J. Alcock commenced and nearly completed the geographical and geological mapping of the territory bordering Chaleur bay from southeast of Campbellton to east of Bathurst. The districts geologically surveyed lie within the limits of three standard map-sheets which it is proposed to publish on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch. Mr. Alcock also examined a number of mineral occurrences elsewhere within the province.

Nova Scotia

E. R. Faribault continued the geological mapping of the Digby quadrangle (latitudes 44° 30′ to 44° 45′, longitudes 65° 30′ to 66° 00′) and commenced similar work in the Belliveau quadrangle. He also visited various mineral occurrences in western Nova Scotia.

W. A. Bell commenced the revision of the geological mapping, for publication on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, of the Sydney quadrangle (latitudes 46° 00′

to 46° 15′, longitudes 60° 00′ to 60° 30′) which includes a considerable part of the Sydney coal field. He also spent a short time in the Pictou coal field collecting supplementary information needed to complete the investigation of this field.

G. W. H. Norman completed the geographical and geological mapping of the Ainslie quadrangle (latitudes 46° 00′ to 46° 15′, longitudes 61° 00′ to 61° 30′) for publication on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch. He also made a detailed survey of the Mabou coal field which lies within the quadrangle.

General

A. S. Eve, L. Gilchrist, and D. A. Keys, physicists, and J. B. Mawdsley, geologist, continued an investigation of electrical geophysical methods of prospecting. This work was undertaken in 1928 by Mr. Gilchrist and Mr. Mawdsley for the purpose of comparing at some well-known ore deposit the capabilities and limitations of the various electrical principles in commercial use, much uncertainty and difference of opinion about these methods having arisen among mining men. The Abana mine, in Rouyn district, was selected, and four geophysical companies co-operated, namely the Schlumberger, Radiore, Swedish-American, and Alderson-MacKay. This comparison test was concluded in 1929 and the balance of the season was devoted to further independent investigation of the possibilities of electrical methods. Professor Eve and Mr. Keys had been engaged for two years previously by the United States Bureau of Mines on work of the same kind and brought valuable information and experience to the investigations in Canada. The field work of 1929 was also done in collaboration with a party from the United States Bureau of Mines under Dr. W. T. Lee. Attention was devoted principally to a study of the penetration underground of radio waves, a principle upon which one of the geophysical methods of searching for ore deposits is based. This was carried out at the Mammoth cave, in Kentucky, where uniquely favourable conditions for experimentation exist. The double party then moved to Sudbury, where various methods were tested on Falconbridge metal-copper ore deposit, which is also specially suited for the purpose.

A. H. Miller commenced an investigation of gravimetric and magnetic methods. He had, during the preceding summer, visited Europe to become acquainted with what is being done there with these methods, especially in England and Germany. The next step was to apply the methods to known examples of the main types of geological features to which gravimetric methods are applicable in order to obtain some measure of the effects of such features before undertaking an investigation of unknown features. Work was commenced upon the Gloucester fault, near Ottawa.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DIVISION

W. H. Boyd, Chief Topographical Engineer, reports:

British Columbia

R. Bartlett completed topographical mapping of an area comprising about 200 square miles in the vicinity of Alice Arm, constituting part of two 1-mile quadrangles bounded by latitudes 55° 15′ to 55° 45′ and longitudes 129° to 129° 30′. Map scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Contour interval 100 feet.

S. M. Steeves continued topographical mapping of the Salmo sheet, latitudes 49° 00′ to 49° 15′, longitudes 117° 00′ to 117° 30′. Map scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Contour interval 100 feet. Owing to bad smoke conditions from forest fires, it was not possible to complete the field work necessary for the whole sheet; about 122 square miles remain to be done.

J. V. Butterworth commenced the topographical mapping of the east half of the Cranbrook sheet, latitudes 49° 30′ to 49° 45′, longitudes 115° 30′ to 116° 00′. Map scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Contour interval 100 feet. The west half of this sheet was completed in 1925 by A. C. T. Sheppard. More field work is required to complete the east half.

Alberta

D. A. Nichols completed the topographical mapping of the east half of the Wildcat Hills sheet, latitudes 51° 15′ to 51° 30′, longitudes 114° 30′ to 115° 00′. Map scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Contour interval 25 feet.

W. H. Miller commenced the topographical mapping of the Brûlé sheet, latitudes 53° 15′ to 53° 30′, longitudes 117° 30′ to 118° 00′. Map scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Contour interval 100 feet. About one-half of the sheet remains to be done.

R. C. McDonald completed the triangulation control for the Brûlé sheet and commenced the topographical mapping of the Nordegg sheet, latitudes 52° 15′ to 52° 30′, longitudes 116° 00′ to 116° 30′. Map scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Contour interval 100 feet.

A. C. T. Sheppard visited the parties, with the exception of the party under D. A. Nichols, working in British Columbia and Alberta, for the purposes of inspection and advising on any matters relating to field work.

Ontario

A. G. Haultain completed the control surveys for the Chelmsford sheet, latitudes 46° 30′ to 46° 45′, longitudes 81° 00′ to 81° 30′. Map scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Details of drainage, etc., in this area will be filled in from vertical aerial photographs.

Quebec

A. C. Tuttle carried on geographical surveys in the Chibougamau sheet, latitudes 49° 45′ to 50° 00′, longitudes 74° 00′ to 74° 30′.

H. N. Spence completed some additional control surveys in the Opasatika sheet, latitudes 48° 00′ to 48° 15′, longitudes 79° 00′ to 79° 30′.

New Brunswick

J. W. Spence completed the topographical mapping of the Moncton sheet, latitudes 46° 00′ to 46° 15′, longitudes 64° 30′ to 65° 00′. Map scale, 1 inch to 1 mile. Contour interval 50 feet.

H. N. Spence completed certain control surveys in the Bathurst sheet, latitudes 47° 30′ to 47° 45′, longitudes 65° 30′ to 66° 00′; in the Belledune sheet, latitudes 47° 45′ to 48° 00′, longitudes 65° 30′ to 66° 00′; and in the Charlo sheet, latitudes 47° 45′ to 48° 00′, longitudes 66° 00′ to 66° 30′.

Nova Scotia

J. A. Macdonald completed the control surveys for the Church Point sheet, latitudes 44° 15′ to 44° 30′, longitudes 66° 00′ to 66° 30′; and for the Port Mouton sheet, latitudes 43° 45′ to 44° 00′, longitudes 64° 30′ to 65° 00′. Details of drainage, etc., on these sheets will be filled in from vertical aerial photographs.

K. G. Chipman visited the parties working in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for the purposes of inspection and advising on any matters relating to field work.

OFFICE WORK

The control and computing section, under S. C. McLean, which was organized for the purpose of computing and adjusting the triangulation and traverse control carried out by the various field parties, has accomplished a great amount of work, and materially assisted in speeding up the whole work of the division by relieving the topographical engineers of a considerable amount of routine work, thereby enabling these engineers to put more time on the actual work of mapping.

During the year this section carried out and completed the duplicate computations, checking, and adjusting of one net of secondary triangulation, three nets of tertiary triangulation, and 1,000 miles of traverse. In addition to this, considerable back work was completed, and the correlation, adjustment, and filing of a mass of information for general use was commenced.

D. A. Nichols continued his work in physiography and in assembling the nucleus of a geographical section for the National Museum.

MINERALOGICAL DIVISION

Eugene Poitevin, Chief of the Division, reports:

One of the prime functions of the Division of Mineralogy is to investigate the physical and chemical properties, mode of occurrence, genesis, associations, and economic applications of Canadian minerals. It is the duty of the mineralogists to examine and report upon the nature and commercial value of ores, minerals, and rocks submitted by prospectors, property owners, and the public generally.

FIELD WORK

At various times during the year, and especially in the summer, Mr. Poitevin has been carrying on some detailed geological and mineralogical work at the asbestos mines in the vicinity of Thetford, Que.

R. J. C. Fabry, rock analyst of the division, towards the end of August spent ten days in the field under the direction of Mr. M. E. Wilson. The object of this field work was to have him become acquainted with the field methods of the Geological Survey.

A. T. McKinnon left Ottawa on June 3 to return on August 23. During that time he visited numerous mineral localities in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, collecting minerals for museum and educational purposes.

LABORATORY WORK

More than three thousand rock and mineral specimens were received from various outside sources. These were identified and reported on as to their possible commercial value. During the fiscal year just ended more than twenty-five hundred reports were issued by Eugene Poitevin and H. V. Ellsworth. These do not include numerous verbal reports given to the visiting public.

Eugene Poitevin and R. J. C. Fabry have completed their study of the lithium minerals from the pegmatites of the Silver Leaf property in southern Manitoba.

Eugene Poitevin has, in addition, completed the study of a new mineral, robertsonite, from British Columbia, and has also completed the revised study of the ptilolite group of minerals.

H. V. Ellsworth assisted in the determination of minerals sent in for identification and report as to commercial possibilities. He, also, spent considerable time in consultations and personal interviews with prospectors and others. A good deal of work was involved in connexion with the preparation for publication of his report on rare element minerals. During the absence of Mr. Poitevin on field duty he took charge of the work of the Division of Mineralogy. In addition, during the year he made a study of a deposit of cobalt nickel minerals occurring on Calumet island, of cenosite, a very rare yttrium mineral, and of a Canadian occurrence of gadolinite. He also co-operated with the Ore Dressing Division, Mines Branch, in the concentration of a large shipment of uranium ores by the Ontario Radium Corporation and made about one hundred and thirty electroscopic determinations of the uranium content of the ores and concentration products. In addition he made many electroscopic and other special tests for rare elements in minerals sent in by prospectors.

R. J. C. Fabry has completed chemical analyses of the following minerals and rocks:

Thomsonite from Johnston asbestos mine, Thetford, Coleraine township, Megantic county, Que.
Stannite, Snowflake mine, Albert Canyon, B.C.
Robertsonite, Penticton, B.C.
Aphrodite, Jacob asbestos mine, Thetford Mines, Que.
Pink diopside, Montreal chrome pit, Coleraine township, Megantic county, Que.
Green diopside, Orford, Brompton Lake, Que.
Two samples of vesuvianite—one from American chrome pit, one from Southwark asbestos pit, Coleraine township, Megantic county, Que.
Four rocks of granite type, from T. T. Quirke.
White serpentine, Megantic Lambly mine, Ireland township, Megantic county, Que.
Chlorite, Montreal chrome pit, Coleraine township, Megantic county, Que.
Fine asbestos, King asbestos mine, Que.
Coarse asbestos, Vimy Ridge asbestos mine, Que.

He also completed other qualitative analyses connected with the routine of the division.

MUSEUM WORK

Owing to the limited staff and the pressure of more urgent work, it has been impossible to give this important branch of the division the attention it deserves. However, several museum cases were added to the National Museum; a travelling collection for the Geological Survey has been assembled; museum cases at 227 Sparks street were re-arranged, and a large number of specimens were classified in filing cabinets. A large number of very fine specimens were added to the collections by purchase and donation. An itemized list of these is given in the Annual Report of the National Museum.

EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS

The number of collections distributed to educational institutions has been maintained.

This year more than 7,500 minerals and 138 bags of specimens have been distributed, as follows:

Province	Standard	Grade 2	Grade 3	Miscellaneous	Minerals, prospectors	Rocks, prospectors	Mineral chips
British Columbia	1	0	1	0	4	0	0
Alberta	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Saskatchewan	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Manitoba	0	1	1	2	3	0	0
Ontario	9	5	46	13	45	6	1
Quebec	3	0	5	5	17	1	1
New Brunswick	0	0	3	1	4	0	1
Nova Scotia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Foreign	0	1	1	8	24	0	0
	14	7	58	30	104	7	3

Total number of collections distributed=221.

These collections were assembled by Mr. A. T. McKinnon and required almost 20 tons of rocks and minerals for their preparation.

PALÆONTOLOGICAL DIVISION

E. M. Kindle, Chief of Division, reports:

FIELD WORK

W. A. Bell commenced detailed mapping of Sydney coal field north and west of the published Sydney map No. 1767. A fuller reference to this and other field work by officers of this division is made in the section relating to the Geological Division.

E. M. Kindle was engaged in determining formation and systemic boundary lines in Gaspe peninsula. Work done was limited chiefly to the Percé to Port Daniel map-area near the eastern end of the peninsula, and to the Escuminac-Maria map-area bordering Chaleur bay. Mapping in Percé area has been carried on by C. H. Kindle under the supervision of E. M. Kindle.

F. H. McLearn continued geological mapping of the area in southern Saskatchewan between latitudes 49°-52° and longitudes 102°-109°, begun in 1927. Districts now completed within this area are: (*a*) Twelvemile Lake-Willowbunch; (*b*) Fir Mountain; (*c*) Wood Creek; (*d*) Keoghs; (*e*) Rocky Creek, of interest for its dinosaur remains.

Miss A. E. Wilson spent the first part of the summer in mapping the southern section of the Thurso sheet, in which the Palæozoic rocks occur. The field work on the geological map of Cornwall area was completed during the latter part of the summer.

C. M. Sternberg was engaged in collecting fossil plants and invertebrates in southern Saskatchewan.

OFFICE WORK

A large share of the office work of the division has been devoted to the unusually large collections of fossils sent in to be used as the basis of reports determining stratigraphic sequence in areas that are being mapped.

W. A. Bell supplied the following reports: (*a*) Report on fossil plants from Alberta, submitted by Mr. B. R. MacKay; (*b*) Report on fossil plants from British Columbia, submitted by Mr. C. E. Cairnes; (*c*) Report on fossil plants from Alberta, submitted by Mr. C. S. Evans; (*d*) Report on collections of fossil plants from Campbellton, N.B., and from Gaspe, submitted by Mr. E. M. Kindle; (*e*) Partial report on fossil plants from Saskatchewan, submitted by Mr. F. H. McLearn, placed in hands of Dr. E. W. Berry along with bulk of collection; (*f*) Report on stratigraphy of oil and gas-bearing formations in the Maritime Provinces, for Economic Geology series "Report on Oil and Gas in eastern Canada," by Mr. G. S. Hume. In addition to reports on fossil plants for other field officers he was engaged in preparation of a memoir on the Pictou coal field.

E. M. Kindle has prepared reports on a number of collections submitted for the purpose of dating the formations represented. Some work has also been done on sea bottom sediments collected by cable repair ships in the area south and southeast of Newfoundland.

The office work of F. H. McLearn included: reports on collections of Mesozoic fossils submitted by field officers of the Geological Survey; continuation of a preliminary study of the faunas of the Upper Triassic Schooler Creek formation of the western part of Peace river and the preparation of a preliminary paper on this subject; a continuation of the study of Jurassic faunas of Skidegate inlet, a second contribution on which is now nearing completion; the plotting and assembling of notes on field work in southern Saskatchewan and the writing of a report on southern Saskatchewan for the Summary Report of the Geological Survey.

Miss A. E. Wilson continued work on the type catalogue. Considerable time was spent in reporting on the collections of Ordovician and Silurian fossils submitted by field officers. Work was completed on the report of the Cornwall area, including the fossils.

C. M. Sternberg has continued preparatory work on vertebrate collections and has submitted manuscripts on certain dinosaur collections.

Miss M. A. Fritz of the Department of Geology, Toronto University, completed sorting and indexing the old collections of invertebrate fossils which have been in storage, making it possible to locate any lots that may be required for reference.

COLLECTIONS

Reference to collections received and Museum exhibits has been made in the Annual Report of the National Museum.

BORINGS DIVISION

D. C. Maddox, Acting Chief of the Borings Division, reports:

The routine work of collecting information and samples from wells drilled for oil and gas and for water, from all parts of the Dominion, was continued during 1929. The filing of records, the organized storage of samples, and the work of sample examination were continued. During 1929 all samples were gone over and listed and tables showing their location were prepared.

The number of wells from which samples have been obtained is now about 800. Due to the enormous increase in the number of samples received, which was slightly over twice the number received in 1928—in itself a record to that date—the question of storage became acute. The present congestion may necessitate some system by which a limited number of samples may have to be rejected after examination and bottling and the passing of a certain time interval thereafter.

Three student assistants were employed during the summer months to help cope with the great number of samples coming in. One student assistant spent a few weeks in the Toronto office of Colonel Harkness, Gas Commissioner for Ontario, plotting on maps of the Borings Division the positions of oil and gas wells in Ontario. The positions of several thousand of such wells were plotted and the writer wishes to express his thanks to Colonel Harkness for the facilities provided for this work and for the help and advice given.

A limited amount of research work was done in the laboratory of the Borings Division, chiefly in separating heavy minerals contained in the sediments, and the mounting of them for future reference. About two hundred slides of this material were made during 1929 by M. Mahoney and F. J. Fraser, bringing the total to about six hundred. Time has not yet permitted many detailed reports to be made on the slides, but they will form a basis for future work. During the spring and autumn Mr. Fraser continued the work conducted in previous years on the sediments of southern Saskatchewan, brought in by Mr. F. H. McLearn. This work involves the determination of the heavy mineral content and the mechanical analysis of the sediments and may prove of value to the division in the future as providing data from which key horizons may be located. A certain amount of work was also done on the mechanical analysis of oil sands, examination of water, etc.

R. T. D. Wickenden continued the work begun in 1928 on western Cretaceous foraminifera, and the Borings Division co-operated with him in the matter of supplying samples of sediments obtained from wells. D. C. Maddox spent two weeks in field work with Mr. M. E. Wilson in Perth area, to study methods of outcrop mapping. In co-operation with Miss A. E. Wilson a certain amount of time was devoted to the location and examination of excavations in Ottawa district.

Assistance from the following sources is gratefully acknowledged.

The office of the Supervisory Mining Engineer of the Department of the Interior under Mr. C. C. Ross, which supplied borings samples and much valuable information as to the exact position of wells in the Prairie Provinces; and the yield of oil, gas, and water, and other items of interest in connexion with them.

Colonel R. B. Harkness, Gas Commissioner for Ontario, for information as to oil and gas wells drilled in Ontario and for the supplying of samples from wells of unusual interest.

Provincial Department of Health and the many Federal Government organizations—especially the Department of Agriculture—and many drillers of wells, for information as to water wells and water supply.

Dr. J. A. L. Henderson of the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields Company, who continued co-operation in the supplying of information and samples from wells put down by that company.

Mr. John Ness of the Imperial Oil Company for information as to wells put down in Minudie district, N.S.

The chief points of interest from the individual provinces follow.

Nova Scotia. The only drilling for oil and gas was the putting down of a few test holes in Minudie district, Cumberland county, by the Imperial Oil Company.

Prince Edward Island. No drilling for oil and gas reported since the abandonment of the two wells put down by the Doherty interests in 1927.

New Brunswick. Drilling for oil and gas seems to have been confined to the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, Limited, in the area to the south of Moncton. Samples from some of the wells put down, including some from the wells in which salt was obtained, were received.

Province of Quebec. Considerable interest was shown in the oil and gas possibilities of the area between Montreal and Quebec. This area is underlain by Palæozoic rocks of Cambrian and Ordovician age and small flows of gas have in the past been obtained in this area both from the base of the drift, from the Trenton limestone, and from some of the shales that overlie the limestone, but no commercial production has been obtained to date and no samples or records were received by the Borings Division during 1929. Twenty-eight samples from a well put down some years ago at the Cap Rouge Experimental Station were examined and bottled.

Ontario. A number of samples from oil and gas wells were examined and bottled in order to provide type sections of the areas in which the wells were put down, or to obtain information as to certain stratigraphic conditions at depth. The number of samples so examined was 3,519, distributed as follows.

*Coste No. 7	Lot 17, con. 7	Dover, East, tp.	Kent co.	369
Delaware Development Co.	" 23, " 22	Caradoc tp.	Middlesex co.	231
*Suburban Gas Co.	" 30, " 8	Nassagaweya tp.	Halton co.	209
Puslinch well	" 7, " 4	Puslinch tp.	Wellington co.	186
Bollert No. 1	" 7, " 6	" "	" "	406
St. Mary's Cement	" 21, " 17	Blanshard tp.	Perth co.	297
Dominion Nat. Gas Co. No. 2			Norfolk co.	199
Beachville		Oxford tp.	Oxford co.	285
Manitoulin No. 1	Lot 4, con. 14	Assiginack tp.	Manitoulin co.	45
Roslyn No. 1	" 5, " 10	Tilbury, West, tp.	Essex co.	348
Johnson and Hyatt	" 23, " S.R.	Bosanquet tp.	Lambton co.	221
Henderson well	" 11, " 3	Vaughan tp.	York co.	283
*Colborne well	" 28, " 1	Cramahe tp.	Northumberland co.	123
Union Nat. Gas Co.	" 24, " 5	Dawn tp.	Lambton co.	224
*Kincardine Salt Co.			Bruce co.	93

The asterisk opposite the name of the well indicates that the condensed log is published in the Summary Report, Part C. The total number of samples from all sources examined was 4,096.

Prairie Provinces. The success of drilling operations in Turner Valley field and in Red Coulée and other fields seems to have stimulated the search for oil and gas to an unprecedented extent. The number of samples received was greatly in excess of the figure for 1928. The more intensive development of proved fields and the drilling of wells in areas not yet tested for oil or gas or tested only to limited depths resulted in a great number of wells being drilled in areas both in the foothills and the prairie regions. Turner Valley field continued to be the main centre of interest and its production was approximately doubled in 1929. Much development work was done in Wainwright and Ribstone fields, however, and the discovery of oil in Red Coulée area in southern Alberta has stimulated further drilling in that area. The total number of samples received was 28,988, representing a section nearly 55 miles thick.

British Columbia. Sage Creek area continued to be the centre of interest. The Crow's Nest Oil Company's well, which has been drilled intermittently for several years, was further deepened as was the B.C. Oil Company's No. 2 well. Recent developments in the oil and gas occurrences in the area would seem to indicate that further drilling will probably be undertaken. The oil and gas possibilities of other points in British Columbia are receiving the attention of operators, but no drilling of a conclusive nature was undertaken in 1929. Samples from the following wells were examined and bottled: the Crow's Nest Oil Company; the B.C. Oil and Gas Company's No. 2; the Okanagan Oil and Gas Company; the Armstrong Oil Company; and a well put down for water, in Telkwa district, by Mr. C. G. Scott.

The total number of samples received from all parts was 36,024, representing a section about 68¼ miles thick, these being distributed as under. Of these 16,803 were bottled for future reference.

—	Records	Samples
British Columbia	3	78
Prairie Provinces, oil and gas	228	28,783
" " water	93	205
Ontario, oil and gas	125	2,985
" water	43	268
New Brunswick	16	3,619
Quebec	10	96
Nova Scotia	1	
Prince Edward Island		
Total	519	36,034

DRAUGHTING AND REPRODUCING DIVISION

C.-Omer Senécal, Geographer, and A. Dickison, Chief of the Draughting and Reproducing Division, jointly report:

Maps Published April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930

Series A	Publication number	Title	Remarks
		BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON	
218A	2169	Atlin sheet; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles	Geology.
		BRITISH COLUMBIA	
199A	2143	Britannia Beach sheet, New Westminster district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. For memoir by H. T. James.

Maps Published April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930—*Continued*

Series A	Publication number	Title	Remarks
		BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*	
—	2180	Ore deposits of the Britannia shear zone, New Westminster district; scale, 1 inch to 200 feet....	Geology. For memoir by H. T. James.
215A	2166	Stewart sheet (west half), Cassiar district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..............................	Geology. For memoir by G. Hanson.
216A	2167	Bear River sheet (west half), Cassiar district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..........................	Geology. For memoir by G. Hanson.
217A	2168	Bear River sheet (west half), Cassiar district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..........................	Topography.
232A	2192	Portion of Slocan and Upper Arrow Lakes area, Kootenay district; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles.......	Geology. For report by C. E. Cairnes, Summary Report, part A, 1928.
235A	2196	Lardeau area, Kootenay district; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles..	Geology. For memoir by M. F. Bancroft, J. F. Walker, and H. C. Gunning.
236A	2198	Kootenay Lake area, Kootenay district; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles....................................	Geology. For report by J. F. Walker, Summary Report, part A, 1928.
237A	2200	Big Bend area, Columbia river; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles..	Geology. For report by H. C. Gunning, Summary Report, part A, 1928.
		ALBERTA	
208A	2157	Mountain Park sheet (west of fifth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..............................	Geology. For memoir by B. R. MacKay.
209A	2158	Cadomin sheet (west of fifth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile....................................	Geology. For memoir by B. R. MacKay.
225A	2183	Brûlé Mines area; scale, 1 inch to 1,000 feet........	Geology. For report by B. R. MacKay, Summary Report, part B, 1928.
226A	2184	Lovett sheet (west of fifth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile.....................................	Topography.
228A	2186	Cardinal River sheet (west of fifth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile...........................	Topography.
229A	2187	Turner Valley sheet (west of fifth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..............................	Topography.
		SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA	
233A	2194	Reindeer Lake area; scale, 1 inch to 6 miles........	Geology. For report by C. H. Stockwell, Summary Report, part B, 1928.
		MANITOBA	
234A	2195	Kississing Lake area; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles......	Geology. For report by J. F. Wright, Summary Report, part B, 1928.
—	2199	Figure 3. Sherritt-Gordon deposit, Kississing Lake area; scale, 1 inch to 800 feet......................	Geology. For report by J. F. Wright, Summary Report, part B, 1928.
		ONTARIO	
155A	1553	Lake Huron sheet; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles..........	Geology. Second edition.
197A	1939	Fort William and Port Arthur sheet, Thunder Bay district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..................	Geology (surface deposits). For memoir by T. L. Tanton.

Maps Published April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930—*Continued*

Series A	Publication number	Title	Remarks
		ONTARIO—*Continued*	
220A	2173	Panache sheet, Sudbury and Manitoulin districts; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. For memoir by T. T. Quirke and W. H. Collins.
221A	2174	Collins Inlet sheet, Manitoulin and Sudbury districts; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. For memoir by T. T. Quirke and W. H. Collins.
239A	2205	Key Harbour sheet, Parry Sound and Sudbury districts; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. For memoir by T. T. Quirke.
244A	2219	Panache sheet, Sudbury and Manitoulin districts; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geography.
245A	2220	Collins Inlet sheet, Manitoulin and Sudbury districts; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geography.
246A	2221	Key Harbour sheet, Parry Sound and Sudbury districts; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geography.
247A	2222	Delamere sheet, Sudbury and Parry Sound districts; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geography.
		QUEBEC	
210A	2129	Part of Lemieux township, Gaspe county; scale, 1 inch to ¼ mile	Geology. Reprint. For Economic Geology Series, No. 8: "Zinc and Lead Deposits of Canada", by F. J. Alcock.
224A	2179	Dubuisson sheet, Abitibi county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology.
240A	2208	Opasatika sheet, Témiscamingue county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology.
		NOVA SCOTIA	
—	2153	Mahone Bay sheet, No. 88, Lunenburg county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology.
—	2154	Bridgewater sheet, No. 89, Lunenburg county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology.
		EASTERN CANADA	
—	2213	Sheet 1. Profiles of peat bogs in eastern Canada	Geology. For memoir by V. Auer.
—	2214	Sheet 2. Profiles of peat bogs in eastern Canada	Geology. For memoir by V. Auer.
—	2215	Sheet 3. Sections of peat bogs in eastern Canada	Geology. For memoir by V. Auer.

Maps in Hands of King's Printer, March 31, 1930

Series A	Publication number	Title	Remarks
		ONTARIO	
238A	2204	Delamere sheet, Sudbury and Parry Sound districts, scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology. For memoir by T. T. Quirke.
		QUEBEC	
242A	2212	Escuminac sheet, Bonaventure county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geography.
		NOVA SCOTIA	
241A	2211	Digby sheet, Digby and Annapolis counties; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geography.

Other Map-Work in Varying Stages of Progress

—	Title	Remarks
	BRITISH COLUMBIA	
1	Quatsino-Nimpkish area, north Vancouver island; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles..........	Geology. For report by H. C. Gunning, Summary Report, part A, 1929.
2	Summit of Nickel Plate mountain (near Hedley), Similkameen district; scale, 1 inch to 500 feet..........	Geology. For report by H. S. Bostock, Summary Report, part A, 1929.
3	Topley sheet, Coast district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile....	Geology.
4	Stikine area, Cassiar district, 56° 30′–57° 00′, 131° 00′–132° 00′; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles..........	Geology.
5	Stikine area, Cassiar district, 57° 00′–57° 30′, 131° 00′–132° 00′; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles..........	Geology.
6	Stikine area, Cassiar district, 57° 30′–58° 00′, 131° 00′–132° 00′; scale, 1 inch to 2 miles..........	Geology.
7	Copper Mountain mining area, Similkameen district; scale, 1 inch to 1,000 feet..........	Geology. For memoir by V. Dolmage.
	ALBERTA	
1	Lovett sheet (west of fifth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..........	Geology. For memoir by B. R. MacKay.
2	Cardinal River sheet (west of fifth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..........	Geology. For memoir by B. R. MacKay.
3	Turner Valley sheet (west of fifth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..........	Geology.
4	Bragg Creek sheet (east half), west of fifth meridian; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..........	Topography.
5	Bragg Creek sheet (east half), west of fifth meridian; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..........	Geology.
6	Jumpingpound sheet (west of fifth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..........	Topography.
7	Thoreau Creek area (west of sixth meridian); scale, 1 inch to 1,000 feet..........	Geology. For memoir by B. R. MacKay.
8	Cadomin-Luscar coal basin; scale, 1 inch to 2,000 feet..	Geology. For memoir by B. R. MacKay.
	MANITOBA	
1	Winnipeg sheet; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles..........	Geology (surface deposits).
	ONTARIO	
1	Espanola sheet, Sudbury district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile	Geology.
2	Shebandowan sheet, Thunder Bay district; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..........	Geology.
	QUEBEC	
1	Rouyn Mineral area, Abitibi and Témiscamingue counties; scale, 1 inch to 4 miles..........	Geology. For memoir by H. C. Cooke, W. F. James, and J. B. Mawdsley.
	NEW BRUNSWICK	
1	New Brunswick sheet; scale, 1 inch to 8 miles..........	Geology.
2	Hillsborough sheet, Albert and Westmorland counties; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..........	Topography.
	NOVA SCOTIA	
1	Bridgetown sheet, Annapolis county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile..........	Topography.
2	Ainslie sheet, Inverness county; scale, 1 inch to 1 mile.	Topography.

In addition to the foregoing, ninety-four map and related figure drawings were prepared for reproduction by zinc-cut process, for illustrating of reports, memoirs, and bulletins; a series of twelve figure drawings was also prepared for reproduction by photolithography, for memoir on "The Niagara Falls Survey of 1927," by W. H. Boyd; other draughting and associated work necessary for staff and public use amounted to one hundred and sixteen items. Duties in connexion with the Geographic Board of Canada have, as usual, been attended to.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION

G. G. Clarke, Chief of the Division, reports:

The following work has been done in this division during the fiscal year:

Contact prints, 4 x 5 to 36 x 48	15,235
Bromide enlargements, 4 x 5 to 40 x 72	972
Exposures developed, 3¼ x 4¼ to 6½ x 8½	4,763
Dry plate negatives, 4 x 5 to 11 x 14	548
Wet plate negatives, 8 x 10 to 24 x 30	204
Zinc plates, 11 x 14 to 24 x 36	23
Photostat copies, 7 x 11 to 11 x 14	66
Lantern slides, 3¼ x 4	1,625
Photos and maps mounted	3,052
Total	26,488

GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

Wyatt Malcolm, Chief of the Division, reports:

The work of the division consists in answering inquiries for information regarding the geology and mineral resources of Canada. This information is imparted verbally to those making application in person, and is given to others in the form of correspondence, memoranda, and published reports and maps. A considerable part of the technical correspondence of the Geological Survey is dealt with.

Articles were prepared during the year for publication in the British press and the Canada Year Book. These articles dealt with subjects such as the importance and status of the mineral industry of Canada, and the progress made. Numerous short articles were prepared for the use of the press. In this way the readers of the newspapers and mining and scientific journals were kept informed of the nature of the publications issued from time to time by the Survey.

The publications of the Geological Survey and of the National Museum of Canada are distributed by this division. During the year, 48,766 publications, exclusive of the French editions, were distributed. Of these, 15,055 were sent to addresses on the regular mailing lists, and 33,711 were distributed in compliance with written and personal requests for named publications, or requests for general or specific information.

LIBRARY

Mrs. F. E. Forsey, Librarian, reports:

Additions to the Library during the year include:

Books purchased	650
Volumes received as gifts or exchanges	963
Pamphlets	361
Maps	443
Periodicals subscribed for	202
Periodicals and serial publications by gift and exchange	498

Six hundred and ninety-three books were bound and 256 maps mounted. The catalogue was increased by 3,452 cards, and the work of keeping the files complete by correspondence was continued.

The recorded loans amounted to 8,234 books and maps, in addition to those used by the many readers who consulted the library in person. Inter-library loans were made to Canadian and United States universities, to Government departments in Ottawa, and in the various provinces.

Notable progress has been made during the year in bringing the collection of photographs up to date and in cataloguing and preparing lantern slides for loan purposes. The total number of maps catalogued during the year was 554.

The filing of the Gray Herbarium Botanical Index, which was purchased in 1928, has gone steadily forward, and is kept up to date as new sets of the cards are received. This unique and important index is regarded as the most valuable aid to botanical research on the continent, and since its installation in the Library has been frequently consulted, not only by botanists in Ottawa, but, by correspondence, throughout Canada.

Additional space for expansion has been provided in the gallery of the Library, formerly occupied by the Royal Society library.

The Library has been fortunate in acquiring from Mr. Johansen several hundred volumes, separates, and parts of publications needed to complete important series of European learned societies, the collections being especially rich in Scandinavian material. Among these may be mentioned Drygalski's *Greenland Expedition, 1897; Danmarks Fauna, vols. 1-33, 1907-1927; Zoologische Anzeiger, vols. 1-13, 1879-1890; Revue Zoologique par la Société Cuverienne, vols. 4-11, 1841-48; Ergebnisse der Hamburger Magalhaenischen Sammelreise, vols. 1-3, 1896-1907,* and many valuable *Handlingar* of the Royal Society of Stockholm. Other important purchases are: *Journal fur Ornithologie, vols. 1-date;* Austria K. K. *Geologische Reichsanstalt Verhandlungen,* 1892-1911; *Société Neuchateloise des Science Naturalles,* bulletins 4-16, 1858-1888 and Brehm's *Tierleben* in 10 volumes. The Explorers' Club of New York presented to the Library their unique facsimile publication of the *Scoresby Logbooks, Concerning the Arctic Voyages of Captain William Scoresby;* The *Missouri Botanical Garden* brought up to date our set of their *Annals;* and the *Heidelberg Acadamie der Wissenschaften* presented a complete set of their *Sitzungsberichte* and *Abhandlungen.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE

W. E. Cockfield, Geologist in Charge, reports:

The activities of the British Columbia Office show little falling off. During the year 4,200 visitors registered at the office and 450 inquiries were answered by letter, also a large number by telephone; 1,874 reports and 2,699 maps were distributed; and a large number of specimens of rocks and minerals were examined and reported on. Seventeen public lectures on geological and mining subjects were given by the staff during the year. Examination of the drill cores for the proposed Canadian Pacific Railway, False Creek Yard, tunnel under the city was also undertaken.

The staff of the office was changed during the year; W. E. Cockfield, as Officer in Charge, replacing V. Dolmage, who resigned, and J. F. Walker replacing F. A. Kerr, who was transferred to Ottawa. The staff is now composed of W. E. Cockfield and J. F. Walker, geologists, and A. J. C. Nettell, assistant engineer.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

W. H. Collins, Acting Director

Satisfactory progress was made in the work of the National Museum of Canada during the year 1929, in the collecting of material for purposes of scientific study and exhibition, in systematic scientific research, in the public display material in the Museum halls, and in general educational activities.

Anthropological investigations were carried on among the Tsimshian Indians of Nass River region, the Kwakiutl and Nootka tribes of Vancouver island, the Indians in the vicinity of Norman on Mackenzie river and of Peace River district, and the Ojibway of Georgian bay. Excavations were made of Indian village sites on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. A study of the mammalian life of southern British Columbia was continued, and observations on the fauna of the Arctic were made by a member of the Museum staff who accompanied the Canadian Government Expedition on the Canadian Government steamship *Beothic*. Botanical surveys were made in Wood Buffalo park, in the valley of Restigouche river, and in southwestern New Brunswick. In all cases material was collected for research and for exhibition purposes.

For geological, mineralogical, and palæontological exhibits the National Museum is dependent on the Geological Survey, with which there is most sympathetic co-operation. To the members of the Geological Survey staff who have made collections for the Museum and who have contributed generously of their time and energy in the preparation of exhibits, sincere appreciation is here expressed.

For co-operation in the preparation of exhibits the Museum is indebted to the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, and to the Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture.

During the year the equipment was increased by the purchase of thirty steel table cases, and it is the wish of the Museum officials to continue adding to the supply of cases and other equipment and material even at the risk of being accused of overcrowding.

The Acting Director of the Museum here expresses his gratitude to the Canadian National Parks Branch and the North West Territories Branch, Department of the Interior, to the Department of Indian Affairs, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and other Government departments for valuable assistance and friendly co-operation. He also wishes to express to many individuals and organizations, both Canadian and foreign, his most cordial appreciation for donations and exchanges and for assistance rendered in connexion with scientific investigations.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DIVISION

D. Jenness, Chief of the Anthropological Division, reports:

FIELD WORK

D. Jenness left for Java on March 31 to attend the Fourth Pacific Science Congress as one of the two delegates representing the Dominion of Canada and carried the official invitation of the Canadian Government that the Congress should hold its next session in the year 1932 in Canada. He returned to Ottawa early in July, and left almost immediately to conduct some ethnological researches among the Ojibwa Indians of Georgian bay. During a two month's stay on the Indian reserve at Parry island he gathered much new and valuable information concerning their social life and religious beliefs before they were greatly influenced by contact with European civilization.

C. M. Barbeau completed during the summer field season his survey, commenced over ten years ago, of the Tsimshian tribes of northern British Columbia. This year he devoted his attention particularly to the social organization, language, and æsthetic arts of the Nass River group. He also collected some specimens for the National Museum, and some totem poles for the Royal Ontario Museum of Archæology.

Harlan I. Smith went to Vancouver island in May to collect ethnological and archæological material, and to take moving pictures of the various Indian tribes. His field work added 363 specimens to the Museum's collections, and 6,000 feet of motion picture film, in addition to a large number of still pictures. On Hornby island he discovered and photographed many petroglyphs that had not been previously recorded.

W. J. Wintemberg made an archæological investigation of the west coast of Newfoundland, from June to early September, and discovered there, rather unexpectedly, the remains of many Eskimo settlements predating the discovery of the island by Europeans. The specimens he collected from these sites indicate that the inhabitants were an offshoot of an early group of tribes whose real centre may have been in Hudson bay, but whose civilization possessed many peculiar features not as yet fully determined.

J. C. Boileau Grant, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Manitoba, continued his anthropometric survey of the northern tribes of Canada, working this year along the valley of Peace river among the Cree and Beaver Indians. It is expected that he will supplement this year's survey with a similar study during the coming year, of the related Indians of Great Slave lake, and work up the combined results of the two field trips into a comprehensive report that will cover all the Indian tribes of this area.

C. B. Osgood, who went down Mackenzie river to Norman in the summer of 1928 to make an ethnological study of the Hare Indians, passed a very successful winter with that tribe on Great Bear lake, and obtained a large number of notes on their mode of life, their customs and religious beliefs, which he is now working up into a consecutive report. He had an opportunity during the spring to study the Mountain Indians who live to the west of Norman, and will incorporate in his report an account of this tribe also. He procured for the Museum fifty phonograph records of Hare Indian songs, and fifty-six specimens of their clothing, tools, and household furniture.

OFFICE WORK

Since his return from the field Mr. Jenness has been working up his field notes on the Ojibwa Indians for publication as a museum bulletin, and continuing his text-book on the Indians of Canada, which is now nearing completion. Mr. Barbeau has in hand a selection of Indian songs from Nass and Skeena rivers, and Mr. Wintemberg has just completed a detailed report on the Roebuck village site, in Ontario, which he excavated some years ago. Mr. Smith was occupied during the winter in arranging the moving picture films which he has secured during the past few years; he has now completed six reels illustrating different Indian tribes in British Columbia.

The division published two scientific reports during the past fiscal year: "Some Shell-heaps in Nova Scotia," by Harlan I. Smith and W. J. Wintemberg; and "Anthropometry of the Cree and Ojibwa Indians of Northeastern Manitoba," by Dr. J. C. B. Grant. Three other reports are either in press or in the hands of the editors, viz.: "Totem-poles of the Gitksan," by C. M. Barbeau; "Anthropometry of Cree and Chipewyan Indians of Lake Athabaska," by J. C. Boileau Grant; and "Sacred Stories of the Sweet Grass Cree," by L. Bloomfield.

There was an unusual number of requests during the year for the loan of exhibition material. Early in the spring a small exhibit of fire-lighting apparatus was installed at the Y.M.C.A., Ottawa, for a boys' hobby show, and another of Canadian handicraft material in the Chateau Laurier for the Art Association of Ottawa. In September a high school at Windsor, Ontario, asked for and received the loan of a small selection of Indian specimens. In October, at the request of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, a valuable collection of specimens was forwarded to the Imperial Institute, London, England, where they will be on display for several months; and from October to January the Canadian National railways received from the division, on loan, five collections of specimens illustrating Indian games, music, weapons, embroidery, and art, for exhibition in their ticket offices throughout Canada, and in certain cities of the United States.

Three archæologists from the United States visited the Museum during the summer. Mr. N. C. Nelson, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, made a rapid survey of its archæological collections; Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, of Andover, Mass., spent several days studying its collection of stone axes and adzes; and Mr. H. B. Collins, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, came to examine large collections from Alaska.

MUSEUM WORK

The large exhibition cases installed last year in the east exhibition hall were equipped this year with diaphragms, and the entire north row filled with attractive specimens from the plains and plateau tribes of Canada. The division is assembling a series of synoptic exhibits of Indian basketry, musical instruments, etc., for installation in the large cases on the south side of the same hall, preceded by a special introductory exhibit of some of the palæolithic material from Europe collected by Dr. H. M. Ami. During the winter Dr. Ami placed in the division's care an excellent replica of two clay bisons recently discovered in a palæolithic cave in France; these are being installed in a special case near the entrance of the hall, pending their arrangement as the central feature of a habitat group depicting the artistic achievements of early man about the close of the Ice age.

A large number of table cases were acquired during the year and placed around the walls of the east exhibition hall. The division plans to arrange a series of archæological exhibits in these table cases as soon as their interiors are equipped with heavy beaverboard foundations.

Accessions to Museum

The anthropological collections of the Museum were augmented during the year, mainly through its staff, as follows:

	Specimens
Ethnological	517
Archæological	1,200
Osteological	3

BIOLOGICAL DIVISION

R. M. Anderson, Chief of the Division, reports:

FIELD WORK

R. M. Anderson attended the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists held April 10 to 13, 1929, in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mr. Anderson also planned and carried out an extensive campaign of field work in southern British Columbia during the season of 1929, in continuation of a biological reconnaissance of the region in the vicinity of the International Boundary line between the province of British Columbia and the states of Washton, Idaho, and Montana. The data and specimens collected are expected to be used as a basis for a later faunal report on the mammals of the International Boundary region of southern British Columbia from the strait of Georgia to the Alberta boundary.

This project was begun in the spring of 1927—and carried on by C. H. Young, senior collector-preparator on the Museum staff, assisted by H. M. Laing, of Comox, B.C. They made extensive collections in the low, humid Pacific coast belt and continued over the Hope-Princeton summit to the eastern slope of Cascade mountains. In 1928 Mr. Laing continued the work, beginning at Sterling creek (elevation 1,700 feet) on the east slope of Cascade mountains near Hedley, B.C., carrying the survey as far east as Westbridge in Kettle River valley (elevation 2,075 feet), going back later in the autumn for investigations on Juniper mountain, south fork of Ashnola creek (elevation 4,500 feet).

In 1929, Mr. Laing was again engaged and began work on May 4 in the arid belt of southern Okanagan valley covering the area from Osoyoos lake to Rossland.

R. M. Anderson left Ottawa on June 27 and reached Rossland on July 2, remaining with the party until the close of the season.

On August 6, the party left Rossland and proceeded to Creston. Camp was situated on flat lands west of Kootenay river, where the party remained until August 23. Extensive forest fires prevented exploration of Boundary creek and Summit lake and ultimately compelled retreat from Creston district.

On August 23, the party established camp on a little stream about one mile from Moyie river. Small mammal life was not abundant as a large part of the valley was burned-over land and the hillsides were too dry. A small collection was made here.

Through the courtesy of Mr. H. B. Murray, of the Canadian Pacific railway, camp was established, August 31, on Meadow creek (elevation 3,500 feet) about 3 miles from the British Columbia-Idaho-Montana corner. Work was carried on from this camp until October 3. Considerable collecting was done on American creek, Flatiron mountain, and on Cold creek. Mr. Hall, student assistant, spent over a week near the head of Cold creek at about 4,500 feet elevation. Short trips were made to tops of neighbouring mountains up to about 6,000 feet.

After completing the field work at Yahk, Mr. Anderson continued to Vancouver and interviewed the Game Commissioner of the province, Mr. A. Bryan Williams, from whom he obtained information on some of the big game species. Mr. Anderson also examined the Kenneth Race collection of mammals and birds of British Columbia. At Victoria he spent some time at the Provincial Museum and made notes on the British Columbia mammals in the collection. On the return trip he stopped off at Okanagan Landing, B.C., and examined the large collections of Major Allan Brooks and of J. A. Munro, also checked up mammal notes with Major Brooks, and made preliminary arrangements for a series of coloured drawings, of big game and fur-bearing mammals of Canada, for a work on the Mammals of Canada which Mr. Anderson is preparing for the department. Twenty-four plates of mammals were completed by Major Brooks later in the year. After returning to Ottawa, Mr. Anderson attended the 47th Annual Meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union, held at Philadelphia, October 21 to 25. While there he spent some time carefully examining and making notes on a rather large number of British Columbia mammals in the collections of the Academy of Natural Sciences, which include several types of mammals collected and described from southern British Columbia by the late Samuel N. Rhoads of Philadelphia, and interesting Canadian material from other collectors.

P. A. Taverner, ornithologist, accompanied the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1929 as naturalist on S.S. *Beothic* to Greenland, the eastern islands of the Canadian Arctic archipelago, Hudson strait, and into Hudson bay to Chesterfield inlet. The *Beothic* left North Sydney, N.S., July 20, with Mr. George P. Mackenzie, Officer in Charge, making its first call at Godhavn, Greenland, on July 27. The ship then proceeded to Dundas Harbour, Devon island, and from thence to cape Sparbo, on the north coast of Devon island, where a well-known herd of musk-oxen is still found, and where many excellent still and motion pictures of musk-oxen were secured. From Sparbo the ship proceeded to Craig harbour, Ellesmere island, and thence to Buchanan bay, where supplies for the Bache Peninsula post were landed at cape Rutherford. Turning south stops were made at Etah and Nerke Settlement, North Greenland; Dundas Harbour, Devon island; Ponds inlet, Clyde river, Pangnirtung, and Lake Harbour, all on Baffin island. The boat then proceeded into Hudson bay to Chesterfield inlet to land provisions and coal for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment, and building material for the medical officer to be stationed there. On the return the *Beothic* stopped at Carys Swan Nest on Coats island; Lake Harbour, Baffin island; Acadia cove, Resolution island, where a direction-finding station is being established by the Department of Marine; touched at Port Burwell on the south entrance to Hudson strait, and cruising down the Labrador coast, reached North Sydney again on September 3, after travelling 7,800 miles.

Joseph Rochon, osteological preparator, left Ottawa on July 16 and proceeded to Trout lake and lake Pourri, Labelle county, Quebec, returning August 25 with 107 specimens of small mammals. During the rest of the year his time was mostly spent in macerating, cleaning, and preparing skulls and skeletons of mammals and birds.

Clyde L. Patch, chief taxidermist and herpetologist, D. Blakely, taxidermist, and Claude E. Johnson, artist, did some field work in Ottawa district, principally collecting local material to fill out the collections and obtaining accessories for habitat group work.

PUBLICATIONS

R. M. Anderson continued work as general editor of scientific reports of Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18. No new parts were issued during the year, but preparations are being made to close up some of the unfinished volumes, and some progress has been made in preparing some of the completed volumes of the series.

At the request of Professor Julian Huxley, Departmental Editor of Section Biology and Zoology, Mr. Anderson wrote the article on "Fur-bearing Animals (Land)" which was published in 13th Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, issued in 1929. He has also completed one section of the manuscript for a museum bulletin on "Methods of Collecting and Preserving Animals for Study." The line drawings for illustration have been prepared by Claude E. Johnson, artist of the Division of Biology. Some progress has been made on the "Check-List of Canadian Mammals" and a large amount of data has been accumulated adding to its completeness. A good start has also been made in the preparation of an illustrated book on "Mammals of Canada," planned to include analytical keys for determination of species, adequate descriptions of every form of mammal known to occur in Canada, distribution maps, bibliographical data, and general accounts of life histories and habits of the most important species. Several book reviews and mammal notes were published in *The Canadian Field-Naturalist,* Ottawa, of which Mr. Anderson is Associate Editor in Mammalogy.

The introduction was by Mr. Laing, pages 64-71. "Notes on Birds Collected and Observed in Chitina River Region, Alaska" gives field notes on eighty-five species by Mr. Laing, with systematic notes by Mr. Taverner, pages 72-95. "Notes on Mammals of Upper Chitina River Region, Alaska," gives field notes on seventeen species by Mr. Laing and systematic notes by Mr. Anderson, pages 96-107.

Mr. Taverner also prepared an article on "Some Zoological Aspects of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1928," which was published in *The Canadian Field-Naturalist,* vol. XLIV, 2, February, 1930, pages 25-27. Mr. Taverner also completed the manuscript and drawings for a bulletin on "Water Birds, Game Birds, and Hawks of Canada."

During the year an edition of 3,000 copies of sixty picture postcards of birds was issued about December 18. The coloured illustrations were made from plates of "Birds of Western Canada," some from "Birds of Eastern Canada," and some from new paintings by Major Allan Brooks. Each card contains one coloured illustration, accompanied by descriptive text, and the cards are supplied in sets, in carton, for sale at $1, and also loose, for sale at two for 5 cents.

A valuable paper on "Freshwater Mollusca from Central Ontario," by Frank Collins Baker and Alvin Robert Cahn, based on recent collections made in Ontario and on other material in different collections, has been received for publication. The authors have generously offered to give the National Museum of Canada duplicate specimens of the species collected on the expedition, as well as cotypes of new forms which are described. This report is a contribution of interest both in the field of recent zoology and of invertebrate palæontology.

MUSEUM WORK

The Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, has made a beginning of exhibition of certain forest products, and has filled one large case with two exhibits: (1) The manufacture of wood pulp, illustrating the groundwork, sulphate, sulphite, and soda processes; (2) some products of wood pulp, including rayon thread and weaves, wallpaper, twine, rope, fibreware, wall-boards, and artificial wood. Part of the material for four large tree exhibits has been shipped in, but not yet installed.

The Curator of Insects in the Museum, Mr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, has aided in the installation of a case of silk products, the bulk of the material being supplied by the General Silk Corporation.

As a result of field work by members of the staff, considerable additions have been made to the study collections, and much material obtained suitable for subsequent mounting. The scientific officers of the staff have devoted such time as other duties permitted, to determining, classifying, and making systematic notes on specimens examined.

The work of identifying and systematically arranging the collections in zoology and botany which are coming in, and making the data obtained from field notes, correspondence with specialists and local naturalists, and study of specimens available for reference is an important feature, and the results are embodied from time to time in Museum reports and bulletins and in technical scientific periodicals. The officers of the Division of Biology are prepared to identify and return Canadian specimens of mammals, birds, reptiles, or amphibians, which are sent in a fair state of preservation and with sufficient data in regard to locality, date of collecting, and sex if possible. Where possible the Museum would be pleased to have duplicate specimens sent for deposit in the National collection. The Chief Botanist will only attempt to determine plants when properly pressed, showing roots, stem, leaves, and if possible flowers or fruit, and it is requested that one or two duplicates of each form be sent for dissection and for permanent preservation in the National Herbarium.

The National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, through the Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Harkin, has kindly continued to send in many specimens of large game or predatory fur-bearing mammals from the various national parks, the North West Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, through Mr. O. S. Finnie, director, and the members of various detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, through the Commissioner, Colonel Cortlandt Starnes, have continued to send in valuable materials from the Far North, which are very acceptable to the Museum. As the area of the Dominion of Canada is so large, and the Museum staff limited, the only hope of obtaining needed material from many districts is by donations and interested friends and public-spirited sportsmen and travellers.

The Hudson's Bay Company, the largest establishment engaged in the fur business in the British Empire, has for some time been interested in having studies made of the periodical fluctuations in the numbers of wild animals in the districts where the company operates trading posts. There is in many cases confusion in regard to data based on inadequate and inaccurate determinations of species of the smaller mammals which are not so well-known and which occupy different ecological niches. To check up this data it was considered necessary to have collections of small mammals made at different points and properly identified. Mr. C. V. Sale, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, authorized Chief Factor Charles H. French, Fur Trade Commissioner of the Company at Winnipeg, to co-operate with R. M. Anderson in the matter in the spring of 1929. Forty small sets of collecting equipment, including tools, small traps, preservatives, labels, and mimeographed instructions for preserving mammals for scientific purposes for the National Museum of Canada, were accordingly prepared at Ottawa and shipped by direction of the Fur Trade Commissioner's office to the District Managers' offices at Montreal, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, North Bay, Edmonton, and Vancouver, and from thence distributed to forty different posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

These forty posts were selected as being in suitable positions to give a cross-section through a great part of northern Canada and with the co-operation of the intelligent managers in charge of many of the posts and their facilities for obtaining material from Eskimos, Indians, and white trappers, it is hoped that much scientific data will be obtained to the advantage of both the Hudson's Bay Company and the National Museum. As the posts are in most cases remote and difficult of access, results are hardly expected until one winter after the shipment of equipment and instructions. However, small lots of mice were received in the autumn of 1929 from Ile-a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan, and two species of lemmings from Lake Harbour, Baffin island, and more are expected during the summer of 1930.

Accessions to Museum

Accessions to the zoological collections:

Mammals received and catalogued	846
Birds received and catalogued	293
Amphibians and reptiles received and catalogued	96

NATIONAL HERBARIUM

M. O. Malte, Chief Botanist, National Herbarium, with Mr. W. R. Watson, as student assistant, made a botanical survey of St. Andrews and vicinity, New Brunswick. More than 600 species and varieties of flowering plants and ferns were collected.

H. M. Raup, assisted by Mrs. Raup, continued investigations on the flora of Wood Buffalo park, Alberta.

J. Rousseau made a botanical exploration of the districts of St. Urbain and Matapedia, Quebec, collecting about 500 flowering plants and ferns, aggregating approximately 3,000 herbarium sheets.

M. O. Malte continued work on Arctic botany in co-operation with Professor C. H. Ostenfeld, Copenhagen, Denmark, who spent about one month at the National Museum determining collections and preparing manuscript for a "Flora of Arctic Canada".

Through the co-operation of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, samples of five trunks of different trees were secured for exhibit in the Museum.

Plants distributed:

Prof. C. H. Ostenfeld, Copenhagen, Denmark	47

Plants received outside of collections made by staff:

Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass.	28
Prof. M. L. Fernald, Cambridge, Mass.	12

MINES BRANCH

John McLeish, Director

The annual value of the mineral production in Canada continues to increase rapidly, having grown from $86,000,000 in 1907 to $189,000,000 in 1917, and $247,000,000 in 1927. In 1929 the production had risen to $307,000,000, or the production per capita in 1907 was $13.75; in 1917 it was $23.18; in 1927, $25.97, and in 1929 it reached a maximum of $31.35. The rapidly accelerating growth of this industry has been due not alone to the finding of new mineral deposits, but must be ascribed in considerable measure to the improvements that are constantly being made in the metallurgical treatment of ores, and to new uses developed for numerous products of the mine.

To this development the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, can properly claim to have made a substantial contribution through the collection and dissemination of information respecting Canadian mineral resources, and especially through the test and research work being carried on in its ore dressing and metallurgical laboratories, its fuel research laboratories, and its laboratories for ceramic and road material investigations.

The organization of the branch has been increased from year to year in an effort to meet the constantly increasing demand for its work, although the problems the branch is called upon to investigate appear to be increasing at a much greater rate than the available staff to undertake them.

The total number of employees at the end of March, 1930, was 188, of whom 46 were temporary; and included 62 administrative officers, engineers, and chemists; 13 technical clerks and draughtsmen; 24 clerks and stenographers; 19 laboratory assistants in several grades, and 70 mechanics, labourers, and messengers.

The Director devoted the major part of his time to departmental administrative duties, in addition to which he attended the regular meetings of the Dominion Fuel Board, and acted as chairman of several sub-committees of this board. He attended, as a member, several meetings of the Advisory Committee on Mining Regulations, and meetings of several Associate Committees of the National Research Council, as well as numerous meetings of the Government Advisory Committee on the Civil Service Superannuation Act.

In May he attended the second annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Provincial Advisory Board on Fuel Investigations.

Early in October he attended a conference of Dominion and Provincial officials with representatives of the coal mining industry of British Columbia, at which it was arranged that the Mines Branch should undertake a series of large-scale experiments on the burning of British Columbia coals in the powdered form. At Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, arrangements were made for the formation of a joint committee representing the Mines Branch and the Alberta Research Council to advise on the distribution for action of Alberta coal investigation problems. Visits were also paid to coal fields on Vancouver island and in the Crowsnest Pass districts of British Columbia and Alberta.

He attended the annual western meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in Edmonton in October of 1929, and the annual meeting of the Institute in Toronto in March of 1930.

The outstanding activities of the Branch during the year are briefly outlined under its several divisions as follows:

MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION

In submitting his review of the year's work, A. W. G. Wilson, Chief of the Division, stresses the fact that a very important feature of the work of the technical officers of this division is the dissemination of information through correspondence and personal conference.

Each technical officer is a specialist on certain selected minerals, their commercial products, and industrial applications. He devotes a large part of his office time to dealing with requests for information, and to acting in a consulting capacity to engineers, capitalists, prospectors, and others who call at the offices of the Mines Branch in Ottawa for advice and assistance. It is believed that this service is contributing greatly toward the development of new industries in Canada and to the improving of operating conditions, though it very seriously interferes with the completion of reports and with the early publication of the results of the more systematic investigations which appear from time to time as monographs or bulletins.

Mr. Wilson was nominated, in May of this year, as one of the representatives of the Dominion Government on a committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles Camsell, appointed to investigate conditions of natural gas production and wastage in Turner valley, Alberta. Meetings were held in western Canada in May, in June, and in September, and a final meeting in Ottawa in January. Work on this committee, including the organization of its investigations and the preparation of its final reports, occupied a large part of Mr. Wilson's time during the year. The committee's investigations included an exhaustive report on the "Economic Possibilities of the Production of Chemical Products from Waste Natural Gas in the Turner Valley, Alberta", which was prepared by Industrial Processes Development, Limited, and a report on "Clay and Shale Resources of Turner Valley and Nearby Districts", by Dr. W. G. Worcester, of the University of Saskatchewan, through the Ceramics Division of the Mines Branch.

H. S. Spence completed the field work in connexion with his study of the mica industry during the early part of the year, when he visited mica mines and mills, and mica trimming establishments in the United States. His report on mica was issued early in March, 1930. The field season was devoted largely to completing the examination of feldspar deposits and mines in Ontario and Quebec. Feldspar mines and mills in the United States were also visited to gather data for a report on this mineral and on the producing and consuming industries. Examinations were made in Ontario and Quebec; Maine, New Hampshire, and New York states. The field work is completed, with the exception of some minor details, and the revised monograph is well under way. Concurrently with his work on feldspar, Mr. Spence studied the occurrences of rare-earth and radioactive minerals in Canada, to ascertain whether these minerals occur in commercial quantities. The most important occurrence studied is that of a radium-bearing uraninite near Wilberforce, Ontario. This deposit forms the subject of a special article which will be published in "Investigations of Mineral Resources, 1929."

L. H. Cole completed the manuscripts of his revised reports on gypsum and on salt, and both volumes are in process of publication. Through the courtesy of the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, Limited, Mr. Cole had the opportunity of sampling in detail a core obtained from a salt deposit at Gautreau, N.B. This core penetrated 980 feet of rock salt; it was divided into suitable sections for sampling, and the samples were examined in the chemical laboratories for bromine, iodine, and potash. Mr. Cole devoted most of the field season to a study of deposits of anhydrite in Canada. The field work, which is now completed, included visits to localities in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. At the close of the season a trip was made to United States points to ascertain what progress had been made in the utilization of this mineral. On the conclusion of the field work a number of laboratory studies were planned, and this work is still in progress.

S. C. Ells devoted most of the field season to the development of a new quarry site for the production of bituminous sands. This site is located on the Clearwater reserve, nearly opposite the present end of steel of the Alberta Great Waterways railway. About 6,000 tons of sands were exposed by removing the overburden, docks were built, and loading towers and cable were installed. The Research Council of Alberta has erected a separation plant, designed to use Dr. K. A. Clark's process of separating bitumens from sand, beside the quarry site, and it is proposed to operate this plant during the summer of 1930. Late in the year Mr. Ells visited asphalt mixing plants at several points in Texas, preparatory to undertaking the construction of a mixing machine at Edmonton during the winter. This new machine is now nearly complete and it is planned to carry on some experimental work with the machine during the season of 1930.

M. F. Goudge continued his work on the systematic survey of the limestone resources of Canada. The general areal survey of important occurrences in Canada has been completed, except for some minor detailed examinations that may be required. Studies of the technology of limestone quarrying, lime burning, and of the industrial uses of limes and limestones are now in progress. Preliminary reports dealing with the limestone resources of each province, except British Columbia, have been published during the progress of the investigation; a report on the lime and limestone industries in British Columbia is in course of preparation.

A. H. A. Robinson was engaged primarily upon the compilation of a report on lode mining for gold ores in Canada. He also has reported on current progress in the mining of ores of base metals in central and eastern Canada. A good deal of Mr. Robinson's time has been devoted to the preparation of reviews of the Canadian Mineral Industry for the technical press.

V. L. Eardley-Wilmot was engaged in the compilation of a report on current progress in the mining of silver-bearing ores in Canada. About four months were spent in visits to mines throughout British Columbia. A considerable part of Mr. Eardley-Wilmot's time in the office has been devoted to work in connexion with investigations of abrasives and the abrasive industry, including the preparation of an annual review for Mineral Industry.

Arthur Buisson, mineral technologist in charge of the Records Section of this division, spent about two months visiting the principal mining centres in northern Ontario, western Quebec, northern Manitoba, and southern British Columbia. This season's work was in continuation of a practice initiated some years ago to procure for the records first-hand information about current developments and local conditions in the various mining districts of the country. Mr. Buisson has prepared for distribution to the press a number of short articles based on this field work.

C. H. Freeman continued his general work of checking the production of sands and gravels for various purposes. Most of his time for field work was spent on the investigation of moulding sand occurrences in Quebec, south of St. Lawrence river, and in Ontario, west of Toronto. About one hundred and twenty-six large-scale samples of sands suitable for use as moulding sands were collected. These samples are now being studied in the laboratories.

E. H. Wait was employed in studying current conditions in the mining industry in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

John Casey, statistician attached to this division, conducted the third survey of fuels for domestic heating, covering the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba. Information was collected respecting the source of supplies and the quantities consumed of the following sources of heat: coals and cokes, charcoals, briquettes, gases, both natural and artificial, fuel oil, electric energy, and such other fuels as are used for domestic purposes. The survey covered the operations of over 5,600 distributors of domestic-purpose fuels in four hundred and fifty municipalities. Although the survey, as a whole, was conducted by circular letters and correspondence, it was also necessary to follow up written inquiries by personal visits to many distributors.

ORE DRESSING AND METALLURGICAL DIVISION

W. B. Timm, Chief of the Division, reports a 50 per cent increase in the amount of investigative work on ore treatment as compared with the previous year. This large increase in the demand for assistance was due to greater activity in the mining industry and to the confidence of the industry in the usefulness of the work being performed.

Under the direction of W. B. Timm, H. C. Mabee and V. A. Minnes co-operated with the architects of the Department of Public Works on the preparation of plans and specifications for a new building which will contain chemical and physical testing laboratories and provide the very urgently required office space for the staff of the division.

The new pyrometallurgical laboratory building to house the electric smelting furnaces and other equipment required for the operation of the newly organized Iron and Steel Section has been completed and part of the apparatus installed. The preliminary research work on the utilization of low-grade iron ores can now proceed.

CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The co-operative arrangement entered into with the Base Metal Extraction Company, Limited, a British organization, was continued and further work was done on the treatment of low-grade base metal copper, lead, and zinc ores. The company hope to establish a smelter in eastern Canada for the treatment of such ores. During the year they obtained the Canadian rights on the Waelz process, a method of recovering zinc and lead from smelter residues and from low-grade ores and refractory concentrates. A small test plant was erected in our laboratories and work of a highly important nature was done on the refractory concentrates from the Treadwell-Yukon mine near Sudbury. The results of this work were particularly satisfactory in as much as an economical method for the treatment of the ore was indicated and plans are now being made in anticipation of favourable development at the mine for the erection of a smelter using this process.

The co-operative arrangement with the Cassel Cyanide Company, a branch of the Canadian Industries, Limited, is still existent. The company maintain a research fellow in our laboratories. Advantage is taken of the laboratory equipment to determine the suitability of their various products for the treatment and recovery of metals from Canadian complex ores.

During the year two new co-operative arrangements were made. One with the American Cyanamid Company, Niagara Falls, Ont., under which they placed a flotation research engineer in our laboratories to work, under Mines Branch supervision, on the use of cyanide and special flotation re-agents developed by that company for the selective flotation of Canadian complex ores.

The other new co-operative arrangement was with the Ross-Playfair interests of Montreal, who own the Canadian rights on the Musso sponge iron process for the semi-direct production of steel from iron ores. This Montreal financial group, wishing to try out this process—which may be specially adaptable to Canadian ores—have been granted permission to install in our new pyrometallurgical laboratory building, at their own expense, a semi-commercial scale unit required to demonstrate the process. The Mines Branch will make available all the facilities of its laboratories and of its metallurgical staff. This investigation of the Musso process will constitute a part of the general Mines Branch investigatory problem of the utilization of Canadian iron ores and the replacement of imported steel scrap for the manufacture of alloy and high-grade steels in Canada. The plant is at present under construction and when in operation, which it is hoped will be by the middle of the summer, will be capable of producing from 4 to 6 tons of sponge iron a day, which will be converted into steels of all grades. These steels will be thoroughly tested by the Mines Branch for quality. The plant at the completion of the demonstration will become the property of the Mines Branch and if the process is successful the investigation will be continued to include iron ores from all parts of Canada.

At the request of Dr. J. Neil Greenwood, Professor of Metallurgy in the University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia, Mr. C. B. O'Malley, then recently appointed as lecturer on ore dressing in the university, was granted permission to spend five months, from May to September, in our Ore Dressing Laboratories, where he was enabled to become acquainted with Canadian and American milling practice. Mr. O'Malley at the same time was given an opportunity of studying, and making personal contact with, our Canadian mining industry.

These co-operative arrangements are an evidence of the practical value of the service being rendered the mining industry by the laboratories.

FIELD STUDIES

The policy of allowing the officers to keep in contact with those engaged in the mining industry was continued.

W. B. Timm spent two months in the field securing information on the progress in ore dressing and metallurgical practice and in renewing personal contact. He visited the mining centres of British Columbia and in particular the new developments at Field, where the Base Metal Mining Corporation is operating. He also inspected the new developments of the Sherritt-Gordon and Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Companies in northern Manitoba.

C. S. Parsons, accompanied by C. B. O'Malley, visited the Coxheath and Stirling mines in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and a few of the gold properties. They also made a trip through the mining fields of northern Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Parsons spent one month in Malartic township, Quebec, working on milling problems.

T. W. Hardy visited the iron and steel plants in Ontario and Nova Scotia, securing information regarding certain of their problems in metallurgical practice. He also visited certain steel centres in the United States and discussed with the leading experts in the industry the latest developments in direct reduction of iron ores as applied to the problem of the utilization of the Canadian low-grade iron ores. Mr. Hardy also devoted a large part of his time to assisting the Advisory Tariff Board on matters pertaining to iron and steel products.

R. J. Traill accompanied by W. B. Timm visited the new Tainton electrolytic zinc plant at Kellogg, Idaho, to study the operation of this new process with the object in view of determining its adaptability to Canadian ores and conditions. They also visited the Trail smelter in British Columbia to investigate the new developments of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, particularly in connexion with the recovery of the by-products, such as cadmium and bismuth, from the electrolytic zinc plant. The new process for the recovery of zinc from the lead slags was also studied, and the plans for the production of fertilizer as a means of eliminating the smelter fume problem.

R. A. Rogers, working with L. H. Cole of the Mineral Resources Division, in connexion with a study of the Canadian gypsum and anhydrite industry, visited gypsum plants in West Virginia, Virginia, and Connecticut, U.S.A.

W. B. Timm was appointed to represent the Department of Mines at the Third (Triennial) Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress being held in South Africa during the months of April and May. He left for England in February to join the Congress.

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS

In the Ore Dressing Section for metallic ores, C. S. Parsons in charge, assisted by A. K. Anderson and J. S. Godard, conducted the following investigations:

Gold ore	(a)	Jackson Manion mine, Woman Lake, Ont.
	(b)	British Canadian mine, Mine Centre, Ont.
	(c)	McMillan Gold mine, Mongowin tp., Ont.
	(d)	Perrier Syndicate, Nelson, B.C.
	(e)	Gem Lake mines, Gem lake, east-central Man.
	(f)	Sylvanite Mines, Ltd., Kirkland Lake, Ont.
	(g)	Evangeline gold mine, Liscomb mill, N.S.
	(h)	Belledate-Goudreau mine, Goudreau, Ont.
	(i)	St. Anthony mine, Savant Lake, Ont.
	(j)	Malartic mine, Fournier tp., Ont.
	(k)	Goudreau-Lochalsh district, Ont.
	(l)	Granada-Rouyn mine, Rouyn district, Que.
	(m)	Beardmore mine, Jellicoe, Ont.
Copper-gold ore	(a)	Green Stabell mine, Dubuisson, Abitibi, Quebec.
	(b)	Central Manitoba mine, Wadhope, Man.
Copper-nickel	(a)	Engineers Holding Co., Michipicoten, Ont.
	(b)	Falconbridge mine, Sudbury, Ont.
Copper ore	(a)	Patterson copper mines, Boston Creek, Ont.
	(b)	Windsor mine, La Sarre, Que.
	(c)	Coxheath mine, N.S.
	(d)	McGinn claims, Baldwin, Sudbury, Ont.
	(e)	Aldermac mine, Rouyn, Que.
Copper-zinc	(a)	Sherritt-Gordon mine, Man.
Copper-lead-barytes	(a)	Giant mine, Spillamacheen, B.C.
Copper-lead-zinc ore	(a)	Errington mine, Bradley, Ont.
Lead-zinc ore	(a)	Towagamac Exploration Co., Geneva, Ont.
	(b)	Haslat Duck Lake mine, Schreiber, Ont.
Lead-silver ore	(a)	Mallard Lake mine, Kirkland Lake, Ont.
Iron ore	(a)	Kaministikwia, Ont.
	(b)	Bristol mine, Que.
	(c)	Mine Centre, Ont.
Silver ore	(a)	Castle-Trethewey mine, Bestel, Ont.
Tin	(a)	Snowflake mine, Albert Canyon, B.C.

In the Ore Dressing Section for non-metallics, R. K. Carnochan in charge, assisted by R. A. Rogers, conducted the following investigations on non-metallic minerals:

Non-metallics—(a) Asbestos, Ville Marie, Que.
(b) Silica sands, Guigues tp., Que.
(c) Mica, Gatineau district, Que.
(d) Radium, Cardiff tp., Haliburton, Ont.
(e) Gypsum from various Canadian occurrences.

In the Hydrometallurgical and Electrochemical Section, R. J. Traill in charge, assisted by W. R. McClelland and J. D. Johnston, conducted the following investigations:

(a) Canadian titaniferous magnetites as a source of iron and vanadium.
(b) Hydrometallurgical and electrochemical processes for the recovery of zinc from Canadian ores, concentrates, and residues.
(c) Co-operative investigations with the Base Metal Extraction Company in the treatment of complex lead-zinc-copper ores by the Waelz process.

The Pyrometallurgical (iron and steel) Section, T. W. Hardy in charge, undertook some experimental work in connexion with sponge iron investigation. The installation of the Musso sponge iron and semi-direct steel process plant, already referred to under co-operative arrangements, was in progress under the direction of H. A. McLeod and C. E. Parsons, representing the Ross-Playfair interests.

H. C. Mabee, chief chemist in charge of the chemical laboratories of the division, reports that the number of samples for chemical analysis from the various investigations exceeded those of any previous year by over 50 per cent. B. P. Coyne, R. A. Rogers, and H. L. Beer performed the analytical, and L. Lutes the assay, work.

Mr. Mabee actively co-operated with the Base Metal Extraction Company in the investigation of the Waelz process for the recovery of zinc and lead from complex ores.

FUELS AND FUEL TESTING DIVISION

B. F. Haanel, Chief of Division, reports that the investigational and routine work is continuing to increase rapidly. The installation of small-scale experimental equipment is approaching completion; the pulverized fuel boiler installation is completed and tests on British Columbia coals are under way. With the exception of the semi-commercial by-product coke oven, the installation of large-scale equipment, including the pulverized fuel steam boiler just mentioned, the large gas engine, and the wet and dry coal cleaning equipment, is now complete. The installation of the small-scale pressure experimental hydrogenation laboratory has been completed and the preliminary tests have been begun on samples of Canadian coals. The chemical and physical survey of the Phalen seam in Nova Scotia—field work on which was begun in the summer of 1928—is still under way. Peat manufacturing operations at the Alfred peat plant were terminated in the autumn of 1928, but during the summer of 1929 some 1,500 tons of peat humus was harvested and piled at the railway siding, and several hundred tons of peat fuel and peat humus were sold; during the autumn of 1929 the plant was closed indefinitely.

The technical staff of the division was increased by the appointment of T. E. Warren and E. A. Smith as Research Engineers, the former for full time and the latter for the university vacation period only. R. J. Young was appointed Assistant Chemist.

INVESTIGATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION AND TECHNICAL ENGINEERS

In addition to planning and directing the work of the division, Mr. Haanel attended the regular meetings of the Dominion Fuel Board, and the meeting of the Nova Scotia Advisory Board of Fuel Investigation. He held several conferences with officials of the British Empire Steel Corporation at Montreal, in connexion with the experimental work being carried on by that company in co-operation with the division, on low temperature carbonization. Mr. Haanel also attended the conference held with the British Columbia government relating to the investigation of British Columbia coals, and spent considerable time visiting collieries in Crowsnest pass and on Vancouver island. While in the west he attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held at Edmonton, Alberta. Mr. Haanel also attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, held at Philadelphia; and visited the Todd Shipyards Corporation and the Foster Wheeler Corporation, for the purpose of conferring with those concerns on powdered fuel steam-raising installations for marine purposes. A portion of his time was spent, as previously, in connexion with concluding the work being carried on at Alfred, Ontario, in the manufacture of peat.

R. E. Gilmore, Superintendent of the Fuel Research Laboratories, was occupied chiefly with the details pertaining to moving into the new laboratory building and the installation of equipment therein. In addition to his regular supervisory duties, he assisted in planning the work of the division and in the preparation of the annual report "Investigations of Fuels and Fuel Testing." He made a special report on the outcrop sample of Blacksmith Rapids lignite submitted by the Ontario Department of Mines, and during the year visited collieries in Nova Scotia, Alberta, and British Columbia. He was occupied, also, with the work of both the Canadian and American coal classification committees, and prepared a paper on the status of coal classification in Canada.

E. S. Malloch and C. E. Baltzer, in addition to their routine duties, supervised the setting up and preliminary operation of the pulverized fuel-fired boiler, prior to making a start on the investigation into the amenability of Canadian coals to pulverization and firing in that state under a steam boiler. Ten tests in all were made in this investigation, three of a routine nature and one on each of seven different coals from British Columbia. Mr. Baltzer witnessed a series of burning tests on four different fuels in the boiler plant of Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario, for the purpose of determining the most suitable fuel for use in that institution. This investigation was made at the request of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

R. A. Strong and E. J. Burrough of the Carbonization Section, inspected a series of tests on a 20-ton lot of Nova Scotia coal at the experimental plant of the Illingworth (low temperature) Carbonization Company at Pontypridd, South Wales. Mr. Strong made inspections of gas plants at Halifax and Quebec city in connexion with their applications to come under the provisions of the Domestic Fuel Act, and, assisted by Mr. Burrough, continued the small laboratory scale high and low temperature carbonization survey of Canadian coals. Mr. Strong, also, was a member of the delegation investigating the problems relating to the mining and utilization of coal in the western provinces.

A. A. Swinnerton and G. P. Connell continued laboratory work pertaining to oil-shales and bituminous sands. Mr. Swinnerton conducted further oil-shale field work in Pictou area, Nova Scotia, and visited oil-shale retorting operations at Rosevale, New Brunswick, and New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. He also visited the experimental oil-shale plant of the U.S. Bureau of Mines at Rulison, Colorado, and made a departmental report on the experiments and operations there. Mr. Connell's services were utilized in connexion with bituminous sands paving operations by the Canadian National railways at Jasper park, Alberta. Messrs. Swinnerton and Connell also assisted in the analyses survey of Canadian crude petroleum oils.

P. V. Rosewarne and H. M. Chantler did the field and laboratory work of the Oils and Natural Gas Section. Mr. Rosewarne, assisted by R. J. Offord, conducted an analyses survey for hydrocarbon and helium content of natural gases from different parts of the country, with special reference to Turner Valley field in Alberta. In this work the proffered laboratory facilities of the Institute of Technology in Calgary were used for setting up and operating a special gas analysis apparatus, and the hearty co-operation of the officials of the Institute, of the Dominion Department of the Interior (Office of Supervisory Mining Engineer) in Calgary, as well as the operators in Turner Valley field is herewith acknowledged. A co-operative arrangement was entered into by the Mines Branch with the Alberta Government "Committee on Inquiry into Fuel and Lubricating Oils," of which Major H. G. L. Strange is chairman, under which an analysis survey of motor fuels used in Alberta was initiated under the supervision of Mr. Rosewarne. Check work was also undertaken for this committee on lubricating oil analysis and Mr. Rosewarne's services as a consultant placed at their disposal. Mr. Chantler accompanied Mr. Rosewarne on a visit to oil refineries and producing fields in western Ontario and studied the analyses of crude oils as part of a crude oil survey. Mr. Rosewarne also visited crude oil producing and refining operations in Oklahoma, including the Experiment Station of the U.S. Bureau of Mines at Bartlesville, and the Bureau's experimental helium plant at Amarillo, Texas.

J. H. H. Nicolls and C. B. Mohr were mostly occupied in the analytical work of the Solid Fuels Analyses Section; the former examined the indexing and compiling of the results pertaining to the Canadian coals and other solid fuels, and the latter took immediate charge of the proximate analyses and calorific value work according to standard laboratory procedure. Mr. Nicolls, with the assistance of E. Swartzman, investigated certain methods of analysis requiring revision, conducted further coking index experiments, and continued his coal classification studies with special reference to Canadian coals.

T. E. Warren and E. A. Smith conducted special laboratory investigations on hydrogenation and low temperature carbonization, respectively. Mr. Warren was specially occupied with the setting up and preliminary operation of a high pressure bomb and accessory equipment, and Mr. Smith conducted a series of test runs on Canadian coals and peat according to different standard low temperature carbonization methods, with the development of a non-expensive standard laboratory method in view.

Chemical Laboratory Work

The routine chemical laboratory work was conducted in two sections, namely, the Solid Fuels Analyses Section and the Oils and Natural Gas Section.

The services of R. J. Young as Assistant Chemist were concerned mainly with gas analysis work pertaining to tests in the pulverized fuel fired experimental boiler, and to carbonization and retorting tests on coals and oil-shales.

During the year a total of 1,165 samples of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels were examined. Of these 769, that is, approximately 68 per cent, pertained to investigations conducted within the division, whereas the remaining 32 per cent originated outside the divison. Of the total samples submitted from outside, 43 were from other divisions of the Mines Branch, 102 from the Geological Survey, 88 from the Department of Pensions and National Health, 69 from provincial government departments, and 94 from public institutions, commercial firms, and private individuals. The following is a classification of the various kinds of fuels analysed:

Solid fuels; total samples examined		754
Coals (various kinds)	681	
Cokes and chars	41	
Peat and miscellaneous	32	
Liquid fuels; total samples examined		200
Gasoline	96	
Lubricating oils	27	
Crude oils	64	
Other petroleums, oils, and miscellaneous	13	
Gases from coals, oil-shales, etc.		91
Oil-shales		36
Bituminous sands		42
Natural gas		42
Total		1,165

CERAMICS AND ROAD MATERIALS DIVISION

Howells Fréchette, Chief of the Division, reports continued increase in calls of clay products manufacturers for technical assistance in the utilization of Canadian clays and in the various steps of processing.

During the year increased kiln capacity was required. This was furnished by the building of a second down-draught gas kiln capable of developing a temperature of about 1,500 degrees C.

The usual annual report on "Investigations in Ceramics and Road Materials" was not issued for the year 1928. The material that would have appeared in this will be incorporated into a report covering the two years 1928 and 1929. The report in manuscript on the road materials investigation of Prince Edward Island for 1928 was transmitted as soon as it was completed to the Minister of Public Works of Prince Edward Island, and other information was made available to interested persons, so that very little inconvenience has been occasioned by delaying the printing of the report on the work of the year.

CERAMICS

As was mentioned in last year's report, the investigation on the treatment of tender-drying clays of the Prairie Provinces to overcome drying defects was extended to include clays from other parts of the Dominion. Following the very successful results obtained in correcting drying defects in the manufacture of brick at a plant in Alberta, a request for assistance in relieving serious troubles experienced in the drying of structural hollow tile was received from the Montreal Terra Cotta Company. Although the general cause of the trouble at this plant was found to be similar to that at the Alberta plant, the character of the two clays differed in several respects and local factors had to be considered, therefore this case was attacked as a separate problem. Chemical treatment of the clay was again found to be effective and well within the limits of economic cost. Following laboratory investigation by J. G. Phillips, plant trials, using sodium chloride as a coagulant, were run, and gave satisfactory results. A definite treatment was formulated and was at once adopted as regular plant procedure. This resulted in shortening the drying time, greatly reducing drying breakage, increasing the production capacity of the plant, and improving the quality of the ware.

During the summer further work was done by Mr. Phillips on the preheating of clays to improve their drying properties. Several trial runs were made with a small rotary kiln at a brick plant in Alberta to learn the effect of bulk treatment.

Continued work by L. P. Collin is in progress on the compounding of ceramic bodies for electrical heating devices. In the early part of this investigation caustic magnesia was used in the mixtures and was found to reduce the plasticity and the green-bond strength of the ball clay to a marked degree and to cause the firing shrinkage of the bodies to be unduly high. The substitution of dead-burned magnesite for the caustic magnesia is now being tried out. Improvement has been noted in the working properties of the mixtures. Burning trials are to be made in the near future to determine whether the shrinkage will be decreased, and the effects of the substitution on the physical properties of the finished product.

A large part of Mr. Collin's time has been devoted to the investigation for the production of grey brick. Experiments were made in the laboratory to find a suitable grey slip which could be sprayed on the faces of the brick. Satisfactory results were obtained, but tests made at the Citadel Brick Company's plant at Boischatel, Que., gave results quite different from those obtained in the laboratory. After trials with many mixture adjustments good grey colours were obtained, but the degree of vitrification was not thoroughly satisfactory and further adjustment of fluxes will be necessary.

Mr. Collin conducted an investigation on the bonding strength of ball clays in the green state. It had been found that the tentative standard test for transverse strength as adopted by the American Ceramic Society was unsuitable for the western Canada ball clays. Transverse tests were made on nineteen Canadian, four English, and seven United States ball clays in accordance with the tentative standard method and also with a different method to demonstrate the unsuitability of the tentative method and to show the more correct results obtainable by this second method.

At the beginning of a general investigation of the fireclay resources and refractories industry of Canada, J. F. McMahon spent two and one-half months in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, gathering samples and data. Incidental to this work in the Maritime Provinces he sampled a number of clay deposits and studied local conditions with a view to reporting upon the opportunities offered for the establishment of a floor and roofing-tile industry close to tidewater. The testing of these samples has revealed some very satisfactory raw material.

At the request of the Turner Valley Waste Gas Committee, an investigation was undertaken of the clay resources of Turner valley and adjacent territory to determine the character of the clays that might constitute sources of supply of raw material for possible clay-working industries that could utilize the available natural gas for fuel. Professor W. G. Worcester, of the University of Saskatchewan, was engaged to carry out this investigation and has submitted a report to the committee. Eighty-two samples were collected and were later subjected to standard tests.

During the year one hundred and nine samples of clays and shales were tested. Tests were made on three samples of bentonitic material, five samples of mineral pigment, two samples of volcanic ash, one sample of pyrophyllite, and one sample of sericite. Determinations of strength were made on three samples of brick and tile.

The research on the manufacture of high-grade refractory brick from Canadian magnesite continued throughout the year. This investigation is being made in co-operation with the National Research Council of Canada.

ROAD MATERIALS

R. H. Picher made a survey of the road gravel resources and collected samples for testing in the area lying between Waltham and Quebec to the north of Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, and also in a portion of the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

In addition to the testing of one hundred and forty-seven samples gathered in the field, seven samples were tested for the Highway Department of Nova Scotia and eight from other sources.

Several samples of gumbo soils were obtained from Alberta and were subjected to a series of experiments by Mr. Phillips to learn whether chemical treatment with coagulants would so alter their characteristics as to materially improve them as road building materials. In many sections in the Prairie Provinces where stone and gravel cannot be obtained locally, the roads made on the gumbo soils are almost impassable in wet weather due to the stickiness of this material and the rutting due to its inability to carry loads when wet.

Treatment with lime in the laboratory was found to improve it greatly but whether the improvement is sufficient to warrant the cost can be determined only by the treatment of trial stretches on travelled roads. A decision has not yet been reached whether this will be undertaken.

CHEMISTRY DIVISION

F. G. Wait, Chief of Division, reports:

From April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, fifteen hundred and sixty-five specimens have been reported on.

The work of the different members of the chemical staff has been as follows:

H. A. Leverin investigated a new process for manufacturing peat fuel. He collected data regarding the development of the sponge iron process in Europe, through correspondence with investigators and translation of publications. He made a number of analyses of minerals—including a number of brines and rock salts.

E. A. Thompson made complete analyses of thirty samples of feldspar. Several others were analysed for potash content only. He also made complete analyses of two samples of water and of several samples of limestones, of dolomites, of clay, and of diatomite, as well as of several samples of miscellaneous materials. He also made microscopic examinations of several minerals and made a large number of mineral identifications.

A. Sadler had charge of the furnace assays. He tested seven samples for radioactivity, and examined six samples of earth as to their suitability for use as fullers' earth. He made complete analysis of twenty-seven sands, fourteen clays, and partial analysis of a large number of specimens.

J. Moran's principal work has been the analysis of the air sampled in the coal mines of western Canada. One hundred and eighty-six such samples have been analysed and reported. He designed and constructed a special apparatus for the analysis of natural gas samples and also one for the determination of small quantities of carbon monoxide. He has also carried out experiments to determine the efficiency of new re-agents for the estimation of carbon monoxide. An investigation was made into the nature of the electric charge on various insecticides and field experiments bearing on the same carried out in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture. He also made partial analyses of several limestones.

C. L. O'Brian analysed a large number of limestones and dolomites collected by officers of the Mineral Resources Division and of the Geological Survey.

DOMINION OF CANADA ASSAY OFFICE, VANCOUVER, B.C.

G. N. Ford, Manager of the Dominion of Canada Assay Office, reports:

The report of the Assay Office for the calendar year ending December 31, 1929, shows the net value of gold bullion deposited during the year amounted to $1,032,128.51, as compared with $1,673,926.65 during the previous year.

The value of gold bullion deposited from British Columbia sources was $853,409.12, being a decrease of $65,308.94.

Gold bullion from Yukon territory amounted to $120,825.77, a decrease of $572,939.63 from the previous year. This decrease is due to gold from Yukon territory, which formerly was marketed at this office, being shipped during the season just ended to the United States in order to benefit by the premium on United States funds, which prevailed practically throughout the year.

Deposits at this office from all other sources totalled in value $57,893.62, a decrease over the previous year of $3,549.57.

The purchase and disposal of the gold bullion deposits during the year 1929 required a total of 1,348 meltings and 1,348 assays, quadruplicate assays being made in each instance. This includes the melting into large bars of the smaller deposits after purchase and of the assaying of same before shipment.

The aggregate weight of all deposits before melting was 69,985·84 troy ounces, and after melting 61,279·85 troy ounces, included in which were ninety deposits containing a large proportion of lead requiring to be cupelled in a large muffle furnace. The total weight of these deposits before melting was 28,523·59 troy ounces and after melting and cupelling 21,645·40 troy ounces, showing a loss by melting and cupellation of 24·114 per cent. The average loss in melting all other bullion deposited, viz., 41,462·25 troy ounces before melting and 39,634·45 troy ounces after melting, was 4·408 per cent.

The loss in weight by assaying (base and parted silver) was 30·28 troy ounces, making the weight of bullion after melting and assaying 61,240·57 troy ounces, the average fineness of same being 814¾ gold and 113 silver.

The net value of the gold and silver contained in deposits was $1,032,128.51, and was received from the following sources:

Bars, nuggets, dust, and amalgam	Number of deposits	Before melting and assaying (troy ounces)	After melting and assaying (troy ounces)	Net value
British Columbia	429	54,844·08	46,932·21	$ 853,409 12
Yukon territory	154	7,970·97	7,877·84	120,825 77
Alaska	1	31·71	31·36	572 70
Washington				
Alberta	2	7·09	6·11	112 46
California	1	162·59	162·57	2,723 52
Dental and jewellery scrap	705	6,969·40	6,239·48	54,484 94
	1,292	69,985·84	61,249·57	$1,032,128 51

DRAUGHTING DIVISION

H. E. Baine, Chief Draughtsman, reports:

Maps Published During the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1930

Map No. 703. Principal Amber Mica Mines and Occurrences in the Province of Quebec; scale, 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Map No. 704. Principal Amber Mica Mines and Occurrences in the Province of Ontario; scale, 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Map No. 715. Gypsum Occurrences in Canada.

Map No. 717. Saline Springs and Salt Areas in Canada.

Map No. 718. Michigan-Ontario Salt Basin.

Map No. 709. Asbestos Region, Quebec (not published).

Two hundred and three page maps, drawings, charts, and flow-sheets were prepared during the year.

Five hundred and twenty-two negatives, black and white and blue prints were made from the blue-print machine.

Twelve hundred and thirty-nine negatives, and black and white prints were made from the photostat machine.

Two hundred and twenty-five halftone blocks and zinc cuts were sent out, received, and filed during the year.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, the distribution of Mines Branch reports, bulletins, memorandum series, press bulletins, maps, list of mine operators, etc., amounted to 40,392 copies.

LIBRARY

Mrs. O. P. R. Ogilvie, Librarian, reports:

Accessions to the Library, 1929

Books (by purchase)	314
Books (by gift)	116
Books (by transfer from other Government libraries)	109
Books (complete unbound volumes)	293
Books added to the circulating division of Library	819
Canadian Government documents (by exchange and gift)	1,840
British and Foreign Government documents (by exchange and gift)	1,105
Scientific societies bulletins, proceedings, and transactions (by exchange and gift)	1,344
Trades catalogues (by gift)	271

Thirty-seven bound volumes and three hundred and ninety-eight unbound volumes and pamphlets were received as a gift from the Library of the late J. G. S. Hudson.

Nine hundred and sixteen books were bound for the Library during the year.

Additional shelving was installed and further re-adjustments were made to accommodate the annual increase, which has this year exceeded the increase of any previous year.

EXPLOSIVES DIVISION

Lt.-Col. G. Ogilvie, Chief Inspector of Explosives

Staff

The division suffered the loss, by death, of Mr. Joseph G. S. Hudson, who had served as Inspector of Explosives since its inception in 1919. Keenly interested in its operation, the value of his work was enhanced by a personality which, in the task of introducing new regulations, did much to enlist the goodwill and co-operation of those affected thereby.

He was succeeded by Mr. M. C. Fletcher, formerly chemist in the division.

Factories

The Mexco Company's factory at Parry Sound was finally closed at the end of 1929, and the small firework factory of Dominico Ruffo at Cornwall, Ontario, did not resume operations.

The production of explosives for the year 1929 showed an increase of about 12½ per cent.

No serious accident occurred in licensed factories during the year ending March 31, 1930. An employee of the Macdonald Metal Products Company caused the explosion of a small quantity of dried composition on a stamp plate, as used in transferring drops of composition on to a sheet in the manufacture of caps for toy pistols, which he was improperly cleaning with a nail. The burns he received entailed seven days' absence from work.

The spontaneous ignition of carbonaceous material in a soda dry house in the factory at James Island, B.C., resulted in damage to the building, but only in very minor burns to an employee.

A small fire, quickly extinguished, in a building used for the manufacture of railway fusees at Brownsburg, the spontaneous combustion of an oily rag in an empty can in a 'dope' house (for non-explosive ingredients), and the ignition of woodwork in a nitric acid house, caused by the passage of nitro cake down a chute, did not cause damage of any consequence.

Magazines

There were 288 magazines under licence on March 31, 1930, and 231 licences for temporary magazines had been issued during the year—in all, an increase of 47 over the number for the previous year. Thefts of explosives, aggregating 289 pounds of high explosives and 1,000 detonators, were reported from five magazines that had been forcibly entered. There is also to record an unsuccessful attempt on a magazine, and the recovery of eleven pounds of dynamite stolen from another.

Explosives Condemned

High explosives, 1,906 pounds, black blasting powder, 150 pounds, distributed over twenty-one magazines or unlicensed premises, were condemned on inspection and destroyed.

In addition, there were several instances of the finding of small quantities of explosives cached in the bush, or left and forgotten elsewhere, which were destroyed. In some cases, these were found by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in others, reported to the police by the finders, and it is a hopeful sign that, in a few instances, the finders were children who wisely did not themselves tamper with the explosives.

Prosecutions

Of the two undecided cases referred to in the last report, one, relating to the unlawful keeping of explosives in unlicensed premises, resulted in a conviction, a fine being imposed; and the other, relating to the keeping of explosives found in a disused quarry, was dismissed on appeal, responsibility not being established as against the defendant. Proceedings were taken in seven other cases, and convictions obtained.

In one case the offence lay in having a larger quantity of explosives in a magazine than was prescribed by the licence. The other six cases referred to violations of the regulations by work parties or private users of explosives. They were all instances of negligent keeping of explosives, under conditions such as to invite accidents or to facilitate pilfering.

Importations

Six hundred and three permits and forty-three special permits, for the importation of explosives, were issued during the year. No difficulty is experienced in regard to the importations of explosives other than fireworks. The great variety of fireworks on the market necessitates careful checking of those varieties it is proposed to import, to ensure that they have been authorized, but, after this precaution, it is seldom that any from the United States or Europe have to be refused admission at port of entry. In the case of Chinese fireworks, the rejections, which in the past have been very considerable, show a marked reduction, amounting during the year to about 2 per cent.

Authorization of Explosives

Samples of twenty-three explosives were examined and authorized. Eighty-five varieties of fireworks were also submitted, of which sixty were authorized.

Accidents

A summary of accidents with explosives, which occurred during the year 1929, is given in the annual report for the division. Accidents in the use of explosives, and from other miscellaneous causes, such as playing with explosives, accounted for the death of sixty-five persons and injury to two hundred and one others—a slight increase over the figures for the previous year, respectively sixty-four and one hundred and ninety-two. The consumption of explosives had increased in a greater degree. The accidents arising from playing with detonators and other explosives accounted for two deaths and fifty-one persons injured, as compared with seven deaths and eighty injured in the preceding year—an improvement which gives ground for the hope that the warnings given to children in schools, and the constant activity of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in checking careless practice in the keeping of explosives, are materially helping towards the prevention of this class of accident.

General

The inspections of stores and other places where small quantities of explosives are kept, have not shown other than minor irregularities, readily rectified in the case of regular dealers. Instances of more serious irregularities and general carelessness are met with in regard to explosives kept by private users, or for use in small contract work. Some of these resulted in prosecutions, as already indicated. Inspectors of the division made 679 inspections of unlicensed premises, and about 2,400 were made by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police whose watchfulness, in all parts of the Dominion, brings a steady insistence on the observance of good and lawful practice in the keeping of explosives.

EDITORIAL DIVISION

F. Nicolas, Editor-in-Chief

During the fiscal year thirty-nine separate English publications were issued by the department, consisting of annual reports, memoirs, bulletins, and pamphlets; there were issued also eighteen lists of mine operators and mines. Eight reports were published in French.

At the end of the fiscal year there were in the hands of the King's Printer eleven English reports of the Geological Survey, six English reports and two French translations of the National Museum, twelve English reports and two French translations of the Mines Branch, and one English report of the Explosives Division. Several reports, also, were being edited preparatory to dispatch for printing, and several French translations are now nearly ready for the printer.

The following list includes the publications issued by the various branches of the department during the fiscal year, under the supervision of the Editor-in-Chief, and the French publications distributed[1] during that period:

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Report No.

English Publications

2217 *Report of the Department of Mines for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1929:* 58 pages; 1 figure; 3,000 copies; published February 1, 1930.

French Translations

2203 *Rapport du Ministère des Mines pour l'année financière se terminant au 31 mars, 1928:* 67 pages; 1 plate; 1 figure; 1,250 copies; published November 12, 1929.

2231 *Rapport du Ministère des Mines pour l'année financière se terminant au 31 mars, 1929:* 62 pages; 1 figure; 1,250 copies; published March 31, 1930.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

English Publications

Information for Officers of the Geological Survey and National Museum: 34 pages; 3 figures; 500 copies; published April 4, 1929.

2176 Memoir 155. *Horton-Windsor District, N.S.*—by W. A. Bell: 268 pages; 36 plates; 14 figures; 1 map; 2,500 copies; published November 9, 1929.

2181 Memoir 156. *Gold Fields of Nova Scotia*—by Wyatt Malcolm: 253 pages; 40 plates; 10 figures; 4 maps; 1,500 copies; published September 27, 1929.

2191 Memoir 157. *Preliminary Report on Woman and Ridout Map-areas, Sudbury District, Ont.*—by R. C. Emmons and Ellis Thomson: 30 pages; 2 maps; 2,500 copies; published August 16, 1929.

2193 Memoir 158. *Britannia Beach Map-area, B.C.*—by H. T. James: 139 pages; 4 plates; 12 figures; 2 maps; 2,500 copies; published October 8, 1929.

2197 Memoir 159. *Bear River and Stewart Map-areas, Cassiar District, B.C.*—by George Hanson: 84 pages; 5 plates; 14 figures; 2 maps; 2,500 copies; published October 29, 1929.

2202 *Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the Calendar Year 1928, Part A:* 210 pages; 4 plates; 11 figures; 4 maps; 3,000 copies; published October 10, 1929.

2206 *Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the Calendar Year 1928, Part B:* 131 pages; 5 plates; 2 figures; 1 map; 3,000 copies; published October 7, 1929.

French Translations

2188 Série de la Géologie appliquée n° 1. *Géologie et Minéraux industriels du Canada*—by G. A. Young: 276 pages; 38 plates; 1,450 copies; published February 11, 1930.

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[1] The distribution of English publications was made as usual by the branches that prepared them.

2201 *Rapport sommaire de la Commission géologique, Ministère des Mines, pour l'année civile 1927, Partie C* (extraits): 54 pages; 2 maps; 1,250 copies; published November 30, 1929.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

English Publications

Bulletin 47. Anthropological Series 9. *Some Shell Heaps in Nova Scotia*—by H. I. Smith and W. J. Wintemberg: 192 pages; 32 plates; 1 figure; 1,000 copies; published October 24, 1929.

Bulletin 53. Biological Series 15. *A Faunal Investigation of Southern Baffin Island*—by J. D. Soper: 143 pages; 7 plates; 1 figure; 1,000 copies; published April 24, 1929.

Bulletin 54. Geological Series 49. *Contributions to Canadian Palæontology*—by F. H. McLearn and C. M. Sternberg: 80 pages; 22 plates; 1,000 copies; published September 5, 1929.

Bulletin 55. Biological Series 16. *A Generic Revision of North American Agrotid Moths*—by J. H. McDunnough: 78 pages; 53 figures; 1,000 copies; published April 23, 1929.

Bulletin 56. *Annual Report for 1927:* 107 pages; 2 plates; 3,500 copies; published October 11, 1929.

Separate: *Notes on the Beothuk Indians of Newfoundland*—by D. Jenness: 3 pages; 2 plates; 100 copies; published November 4, 1929.

Separate: *Preliminary Report on Field Work in 1927*—by W. J. Wintemberg: 2 pages; 100 copies; published October 22, 1929.

Separate: *Kitchen-Middens of the Pacific Coast of Canada*—by H. I. Smith: 5 pages; 100 copies; published November 4, 1929.

Separate: *Materia Medica of the Bella Coola and Neighbouring Tribes of British Columbia*—by H. I. Smith: 22 pages; 100 copies; published November 4, 1929.

Separate: *Birds and Mammals of the Mount Logan Expedition, 1925*—by H. M. Laing, R. M. Anderson, and P. A. Taverner: 39 pages; 100 copies; published November 8, 1929.

Bulletin 57. *A Transverse Polyconic Projection for General Maps of Canada*—by C. O. Senecal: 17 pages; 3 figures; 2,000 copies; published August 17, 1929.

Bulletin 58. Geological Series 50. *Mesozoic Palæontology of Blairmore Region, Alberta*—by S. S. Buckman, E. W. Berry, and F. H. McLearn: 144 pages; 19 plates; 1 figure; 1,000 copies; published October 28, 1929.

Bulletin 59. Anthropological Series 13. *Anthropometry of the Cree and Saulteaux Indians in Northeastern Manitoba*—by J. C. Boileau Grant: 73 pages; 5 plates; 4 figures; 1,000 copies; published October 25, 1929.

Bulletin 62. *Annual Report for 1928:* 37 pages; 1 figure; 2,500 copies; published December 26, 1929.

Separate: *A study of the Canadian Races of Rock Ptarmigan (Lagopus rupestris)*—by P. A. Taverner: 10 pages; 300 copies; published December 28, 1929.

French Translations

Bulletin 50. *Rapport annuel 1926* (extraits): 76 pages; 10 plates; 1 figure; 1,250 copies; published March 21, 1930.

MINES BRANCH

English Publications

Report No.

695 *Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, 1927:* 186 pages; 6 plates; 1 figure; 4,000 copies; published June 26, 1929.

696 *Investigations of Fuels and Fuel Testing, 1927:* 107 pages; 10 plates; 9 figures; 4,000 copies, published November 26, 1929.

Separate: Part I—*Solid Fuels:* 70 pages; 10 plates; 3 figures; 500 copies; published September 18, 1929.

Separate: Part II—*Liquid Fuels:* 37 pages; 6 figures; 500 copies; published September 18, 1929.

697 *Investigations in Ceramics and Road Materials, 1927:* 80 pages; 3,500 copies; published October 2, 1929.

Separate: *The Testing of Non-Bituminous Road Materials*—by R. H. Picher: 13 pages; 1,000 copies; published November 7, 1929.

698 *Industrial Fuel and Power Statistics of Ontario, 1925*—by E. S. Malloch and C. E. Baltzer: 23 pages; 12 figures; 4,000 copies; published April 19, 1929.

701 *Mica*—by H. S. Spence: 142 pages; 21 plates; 10 figures; 2 maps; 1 chart; 4,000 copies; published March 3, 1930.

705 *Comparative Tests on Various Fuels when Burned in a Domestic Hot-Water Boiler*—by E. S. Malloch and C. E. Baltzer: 92 pages; 5 plates; 6 figures; 6 charts; 4,000 copies; published September 23, 1929.

Core Drilling Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta—by S. C. Ells. (Advance section of *Investigations of Mineral Resources and the Mining Industry, 1928*): 46 pages; 4 plates; 1 figure; 500 copies; published August 12, 1929.

Lists of Mines and Mine Operators in Canada:

Coal: 2,000 copies; published April 25, 1929.
Manufacturers of Clay Products: 1,000 copies; published April 25, 1929.
Stone Quarry Operators: 1,000 copies; published April 25, 1929.
Silver: 1,000 copies; published June 29, 1929.
Graphite: 1,000 copies; published July 9, 1929.
Sand and Gravel Deposits: 1,500 copies; published July 17, 1929.
Copper, Copper-Zinc, and Nickel-Copper: 1,000 copies; published August 8, 1929.
Sand-Lime Brick Plants: 1,000 copies; published August 9, 1929.
Mica: 1,000 copies; published August 14, 1929.
Gypsum: 1,000 copies; published August 15, 1929.
Feldspar: 1,000 copies; published August 15, 1929.
Magnesium Sulphate (Epsomite), etc.: 1,000 copies; published August 19, 1929.
Abrasives: 1,000 copies; published August 23, 1929.
Silver-Lead-Zinc: 1,000 copies; published August 29, 1929.
Milling Plants: 1,000 copies; published September 7, 1929.
Metallurgical Works: 1,000 copies; published September 9, 1929.
Natural Gas and Petroleum Wells: 1,500 copies; published October 11, 1929.
Gold: 1,000 copies; published November 15, 1929.

DOMINION FUEL BOARD

Report No.

English Publications

8 *Why You Should Insulate Your Home* (Third edition)—by G. D. Mallory: 15 pages; 7 drawings; 25,000 copies; published May 27, 1929.

12 *Humidity in House Heating*—by E. S. Martindale: 38 pages; 13 drawings; 26,200 copies; published October 17, 1929.
Reprint: 50,000 copies; published March 14, 1930.

14 *Comparison of the Cost and Convenience of House Heating with Various Fuels*—by E. S. Malloch: 8 pages; 1 figure; 5,000 copies; published September 30, 1929.

French Translations

11 *Deuxième rapport des travaux de la Commission fédérale du Combustible, 1923-1928:* 60 pages; 5 plates; 1 figure; 1 map; 5,000 copies; published June 18, 1929.

13 *L'humidité dans les maisons chauffées*—by E. S. Martindale: 40 pages; 13 figures; 5,000 copies; published March 12, 1930.

EXPLOSIVES DIVISION

English Publications

25 *Annual Report of the Explosives Division for the Calendar Year 1928:* 19 pages; 2,000 copies; published May 8, 1929.

French Translations

26 *Rapport annuel de la Division des Explosifs pour l'année civile 1928:* 20 pages; 1,000 copies; published September 26, 1929.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRENCH PUBLICATIONS

The French publications of the Department of Mines, including those of the Geological Survey, the Mines Branch, and the Explosives Division, are distributed by the Editorial Division. During the fiscal year 1929-30, 8,619 copies were distributed in Canada and foreign countries, as follows: 4,274 copies to addresses on the mailing lists, through the Printing Bureau Distribution Office, and 4,345 copies in compliance with written or personal requests, from the office of the Editorial Division. This distribution does not include, however, the publications sent out directly by the Dominion Fuel Board and the Explosives Division to their correspondents.

ACCOUNTING DIVISION

ACCOUNTANT'S STATEMENT

P. R. Marshall

The funds available for the work and expenditure of the Department of Mines for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, were:

—	Grant	Expenditure	
		Amount	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
DEPARTMENT—			
Amount voted by Parliament	118,329 00		
Civil Government salaries		71,541 61	
Grant to Imperial Institute		12,848 00	
Civil Government contingencies		11,918 84	
Expenses of the Explosives Division		9,607 08	
Grant to Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy		3,000 00	
Miscellaneous gratuities		570 00	
			109,485 53
Balance unexpended and lapsed			8,843 47
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—			
Amounts voted by Parliament	705,325 00		
Civil Government salaries		307,563 34	
Explorations, surveys, and investigations		199,600 29	
Wages		77,587 59	
Publication of reports and maps		42,482 76	
Museum equipment		14,587 26	
Sundry printing and stationery		12,483 49	
Instruments and repairs		6,349 90	
Library		5,796 90	
Mineralogical Division		4,699 63	
Specimens for Museum		3,000 00	
Miscellaneous		2,293 47	
Advertising		1,336 12	
Postages, telegrams, and telephones		1,140 28	
Photographic supplies		981 46	
			679,902 49
Balance unexpended and lapsed			25,422 51
MINES BRANCH—			
Amounts voted by Parliament	826,610 00		
Civil Government salaries		200,476 34	
Wages		153,198 21	
Expenses of ore dressing and metallurgical laboratories		61,821 16	
Subvention on Canadian coals		55,693 90	
Investigation of mineral resources and deposits		50,371 22	
Expenses of fuel testing plant and laboratory		30,304 36	
Printing and stationery		28,728 18	
Expenses of Dominion Fuel Board		8,230 51	
Operation of peat plant, Alfred, Ont.		4,258 18	
Miscellaneous		2,899 83	
Chemical laboratory		2,117 39	
Compensation to J. H. Fortune		400 00	
Transportation charges on ore shipments		214 54	
Advances to be accounted for in 1930–31		2,899 57	
			601,613 39
Balance unexpended and lapsed			224,996 61
DOMINION OF CANADA ASSAY OFFICE—			
Amount voted by Parliament	27,140 00		
Earnings	46 50		
Salaries of staff		20,130 00	
Assayers supplies		995 06	
Miscellaneous		763 98	
Premium on bonds		462 50	
Electric burglar alarm service		360 00	
			22,711 54
Balance unexpended and lapsed			4,474 96
	1,677,450 50		1,677,450 50

Summary

—	Grant	Expenditure	Grant not used
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government salaries	633,445 00	579,581 29	53,863 71
Department	39,849 00	37,373 92	2,475 08
Geological Survey	373,000 00	372,339 15	660 85
Mines Branch	603,400 00	401,137 05	202,262 95
Dominion of Canada Assay Office $ 27,140 00 46 50	27,186 50	22,711 54	4,474 96
Miscellaneous gratuities	570 00	570 00	
	1,677,450 50	1,413,712 95	263,737 55

Casual Revenue

Sales of equipment, explosives permits, publications, etc.	$ 5,273 20
Sales of peat	4,214 09
Profit on gold bullion	1,295 63
Miscellaneous	608 69
	$11,391 61

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

1929-1930

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency a report of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

The work of the department was carried out in a most satisfactory and efficient manner and there will be found included a summary of the operations of the different branches of the department, all of which is laid before your Excellency under the respective headings.

The following Orders in Council establish new regulations or amend existing regulations under the various acts and policies administered by the department.

By Order in Council P.C. 559 of April 3, 1929, Section 17 of the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act dealing with condensed and evaporated milk were rescinded.

By Order in Council P.C. 731 of May 1, 1929, the regulations under the Fruit Act were amended whereby the importer or his representative may use a number instead of his name for identification purposes.

By Order in Council P.C. 771 of May 8, 1929, the regulations under the Fruit Act governing the dimensions and specifications of fruit packages were amended.

By Order in Council P.C. 772 of May 8, 1929, the regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act were amended to make certain changes governing the admission of nursery stock into Canada and the movement of corn in Canada.

By Order in Council 870 of May 23, 1929, the regulations under the Dairy Industry Act governing brands placed on cheese or packages containing cheese or butter were amended.

By Order in Council P.C. 852 of May 23, 1929, regulations governing the labelling of canned goods offered for export out of Canada were established under the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

By Order in Council P.C. 920 of May 29, 1929, the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act governing the inspection of preserved fruits and vegetables were amended.

By Order in Council P.C. 1045 of June 18, 1929, regulations governing the dimensions of celery crates were established under the Root Vegetable Act.

By Order in Council P.C. 1159 of July 2, 1929, the Egg regulations under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act in regard to the marketing of eggs were amended.

By Order in Council P.C. 1146 of July 2, 1929, the regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act were amended to make certain changes governing the admission of nursery stock into Canada from foreign countries.

By Order in Council P.C. 1158 of July 2, 1929, certain amendments were made to the regulations under the Fruit Act governing the grades established for tomatoes, etc.

By Order in Council P.C. 1896 of September 25, 1929, the Restricted Area Regulations under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act in regard to cattle shipped without testing to an abattoir in a restricted area were amended to provide for the feeding and finishing of said cattle.

By Order in Council P.C. 2010 of October 9, 1929, the regulations under the Dairy Industry Act were amended by the addition of regulations governing the definition of cheese.

By Order in Council P.C. 2019 of October 9, 1929, the regulations under the Cold Storage Act governing the control of cold storage warehouses were amended.

By Order in Council P.C. 36 of January 10, 1930, regulations governing the slaughter and inspection of horses and horse-meat were established.

By Order in Council P.C. 35 of January 10, 1930, the regulations governing the establishment of restricted areas under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act were amended.

By Order in Council P.C. 368 of February 17, 1930, the regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act were amended to make certain changes in the regulations governing the importation of plants and wheat into Canada and the movement of corn, etc., in certain provinces.

By Order in Council P.C. 555 of March 12, 1930, the regulations under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act governing the importation of foreign hides, skins and by-products were amended.

By Order in Council P.C. 556 of March 12, 1930, the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act were amended in order to provide for the exemption of reindeer meat from the operation of that Act.

By Order in Council P.C. 557 of March 12, 1930, the general regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act as referring to the inspection for certified seed were amended.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND STATIONS

In Western Canada crop conditions were about up to the average by the end of May, but the unusual and prolonged drought which set in in June caused the crops to deteriorate steadily. Grain matured rapidly and harvesting and threshing were completed in record time. Inspections showed a larger proportion of higher grades than for several years, but yields, which varied considerably, were on the whole not only greatly inferior to those of 1928 but also much below the average.

Weather conditions in Ontario also had the effect of reducing grain yields. The hay crop was well up to the average, but potatoes gave a very low yield and corn was only a fair crop. Quebec received rather more rainfall than Ontario and results were superior to those of 1928. In the Atlantic provinces the season's operations generally were satisfactory, the apple crop in Nova Scotia being the largest in several years.

The British Columbia apple crop was much smaller than that of last year, but strawberries and cherries yielded heavily. Fair yields of grains of good quality were harvested.

Pastures throughout Canada showed the effect of drought.

AREAS AND ESTIMATES OF YIELD AND VALUE OF FIELD CROPS, 1929

Crop	Area	Yield per acre	Total yield	Weight per measured bushel	Average price	Total value
	acres	bush.	bush.	lb.	$ per bushel	$
Fall wheat	834,284	24·6	20,504,000	60·36	1·24	25,450,000
Spring wheat	24,420,718	11·4	279,016,000	60·80	1·15	321,052,000
All wheat	25,255,002	11·9	299,520,000	60·77	1·16	346,502,000
Oats	12,479,477	22·7	282,838,300	35·03	0·60	169,433,000
Barley	5,925,542	17·3	102,313,300	47·31	0·62	63,071,000
Rye	991,944	13·3	13,160,500	55·95	0·84	11,095,000
Peas	125,194	15·8	1,979,800	59·55	2·06	4,079,400
Beans	86,290	17·3	1,491,300	59·78	3·30	4,920,000
Buckwheat	515,976	20·3	10,470,100	47·60	0·94	9,867,000
Mixed grains	1,118,649	32·0	35,753,700	42·53	0·76	27,227,000
Flax seed	382,359	5·4	2,060,400	55·56	2·38	4,898,000
Corn for husking	152,055	34·1	5,183,000	55·64	1·06	5,469,000
		cwt.	cwt.		per cwt.	
Potatoes	543,727	73·4	39,930,000	....	1·59	63,372,000
Turnips, mangels, etc	205,455	176·3	36,228,000	....	0·53	19,063,000
		tons	tons		per ton	
Hay and clover	10,560,101	1·50	15,833,000	....	11·65	184,528,000
Fodder corn	422,848	7·86	3,322,300	....	4·59	15,265,000
Sugar beets	43,464	8·37	364,000	....	6·85	2,492,000
Alfalfa	798,951	2·30	1,835,000	....	12·63	23,183,000

NUMBER OF FARM LIVE STOCK IN THE DOMINION, 1925-29

Live Stock	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses	3,544,041	3,398,114	3,421,857	3,376,394	3,376,487
Milch cows	3,830,175	3,839,191	3,894,311	3,792,522	3,778,277
Other cattle	5,477,123	4,731,688	5,277,927	5,000,750	5,152,711
Sheep	2,755,556	3,142,476	3,262,706	3,415,788	3,728,309
Swine	4,426,148	4,359,582	4,694,789	4,497,367	4,381,725

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED

In addition to the regular issues of "Seasonable Hints," and the sending out of several hundred press articles, the following bulletins, pamphlets and circulars were issued during the year:—

BULLETINS, NEW SERIES

No. 116. Microbiological Studies of Honey.
No. 118. Seven Years' Experience with the Combined Reaper-Thresher, 1922-1928, on the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.
No. 119. The Late Blight and Rot of Potatoes.
No. 121. Corn Growing in Manitoba.
No. 122. Close Grazing.
No. 123. Testing the Producers' Milk for Quality.
No. 125. Use of Irrigation Water on Farm Crops.
No. 126. Grading Up the Dairy Cow by the Use of Pure-bred Sires.
No. 127. Bacteriological Investigations of Milking Machines.
No. 130. Soil Moisture Experiments in Southwestern Saskatchewan.
No. 132. Poultry House Construction (Revised).
No. 134. Garnet Wheat Investigations.
No. 18. Modern Orchard Practices (Revised).

PAMPHLETS, NEW SERIES

No. 114. Improvement of Burn-out Lands in Southern Saskatchewan.
No. 112. Sweet Clover.
No. 107. Package Bees and How to Install Them.

CIRCULARS, NEW SERIES

No. 72. Root Rots of Cereals.
No. 74. Horsetail, A Horse Poisoning Weed.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Division of Animal Husbandry

The imported stallion "Sandy Mac," who has headed the Clydesdale stud at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for the several years past, was transferred to the Lennoxville Experimental Station in the spring of 1929 and since then a good son of this horse as well as the services of privately owned imported horses have been used at Ottawa. Some very good young mares have been sired by "Sandy Mac," and the eight foals raised in 1929 are very strong and rugged with no evidence of joint ill. Much needed additional accommodation for horses, including facilities for isolation and hospital quarters, was provided during the past year.

Some exceedingly interesting and useful information has been acquired through the practical study of the growing and finishing of commercial cattle. Forty-four head of steers purchased on the Winnipeg market in the early spring were used for this purpose at Ottawa. As fall prices were low they were fed for a winter market. When sold in December there was an increase in profits of $137.50, as compared with what they would have realized in the fall.

A carload of western heifers of fair quality was also purchased on the Winnipeg market to test their utility as stocker or feeder cattle. They returned little profit and were generally unsatisfactory due to the fact that many of the animals were pregnant.

One hundred and two head of Herefords comprising calves, yearlings, and two-year-olds were brought to Ottawa from the Dominion Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alta., with the following objectives in view:—

1. To determine the economy of high class range cattle when fed in Eastern Canada.
2. To determine the most profitable age as relating to purchase and sale.
3. To determine the most profitable methods of finishing calves and yearlings; i.e., calves finished at approximately one year and eighteen months, etc.; finishing during the winter with maximum grain versus utilizing minimum grain, maximum roughage and finishing on grass.
4. To establish contact with and expand the work of the Dominion Range Experiment Station at Manyberries.

Experimental work with dairy cattle at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is confined to two breeds, namely, Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian. The line breeding policy consistently followed in recent years has yielded most valuable results and the past year's breeding work was exceptionally satisfactory. It is a source of satisfaction to be able to report very favourable progress towards the control of genital diseases in dairy cattle through the application of the blood test, which work is being carried on in co-operation with the Animal Diseases Research Station of the Health of Animals Branch. The control of tuberculosis in the Central Farm herd still remains a problem, one reactor being discovered in the test made in November, 1929, in the isolated herd of reactors to the blood test.

Notwithstanding the drought, pasture conditions were good and an abundance of well cured hay was harvested. Unfortunately owing to a rearrangement of crop rotations the 1929 crop is largely timothy and this has had a decided influence on the returns from the dairy cattle during the winter.

A number of Holstein females were transferred to the Experimental Station at L'Assomption, P.Q., to establish a foundation herd and eight branch Farms were supplied with high class bulls bred at Ottawa. Several outstanding sires were purchased this year.

In the experimental work with swine during the past year the principal activity has been towards securing the fullest possible information as to the practical application of the Policy of Advanced Registry. Nutritional experiments to determine the optimum level of sodium chloride and potassium iodide were also carried on. Measures for the control of swine parasites were also continued. Attention is also being given to the problem of anaemia in young pigs.

A fairly large flock of Leicester, Shropshire cross bred and grade sheep is being developed with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of sheep farming under conditions in Eastern Canada. Considerable attention has also been given to control measures for the eradication of parasites. A series of pasturing experiments is also being carried on in co-operation with the Divisions of Chemistry and Field Husbandry to ascertain the value of rotated and fertilized pastures as grazed by sheep.

Division of Agricultural Bacteriology

During the past year, in addition to the investigational work carried on by the Division, a good deal of assistance was given to farmers and others through the analysis of samples submitted for bacteriological examination. These samples, numbering 361, consisted of water from farm wells, milk, honey, miscellaneous feeds and feeding stuffs, legume inoculants, etc. Assistance was also given to other Divisions of the Farm.

Considerable information as to the efficacy of legume inoculation under field conditions is being accumulated through the distribution of cultures to farmers, who, in turn, report to the Division.

An investigation regarding the factors concerned with honey spoilage through fermentation has been in progress since 1927. This work is being carried on in co-operation with the Bee Division, the Division of Chemistry and the National Research Council. It is proceeding along the following lines:—

(*a*) Study of the factors influencing the fermentation of honey by sugar-tolerant yeasts. This includes a physiological study of the yeasts concerned and also a consideration of factors which exert a stimulating or inhibiting effect upon the yeasts causing spoilage. Likewise a biochemical study of honey with a view to determining the presence of yeast growth-promoting factors is under way.

(*b*) Microbiological and biochemical studies of normal honey. Information is being obtained as to the extent to which normal honey is infected by organisms capable of setting up fermentation. Physical and chemical analyses are likewise made of the samples which have been obtained from all sections of Canada. In this experiment the Bee and Chemical Divisions are co-operating.

(*c*) Further studies on the sources of infection of honey by sugar-tolerant yeasts. During 1929 attention has been given to the soil.

The results of the work done in 1927 and 1928 have been published in bulletin No. 116, new series.

Contamination from dairy utensils is undoubtedly one of the most serious sources of germ infection of milk. Adequate sterilization of dairy utensils may be obtained by the use of steam or abundant hot water but the proper use of these agents is limited and, where they are not available, the problem is a serious one. The use of chemicals for this purpose, particularly chlorine compounds, although not yet widely adopted by the producers, is gaining favour and appears to offer a practical alternative to steam or hot water sterilization. However, many factors concerned with the use of chlorine for farm purposes require investigation and the Division of Agricultural Bacteriology is giving its attention to the following points.

(*a*) The relative efficiency of different compounds in destroying bacteria common to milk.

(*b*) The corrosive action of various preparations upon the metals most commonly used in dairy utensils.

(*c*) The value of various preparations as sterilizing rinses for milk cans.

(*d*) The value of chlorine sterilization in the hands of the average farmer.

(*e*) The possibility of chlorine compounds being added to milk as a preservative.

Bacteriological studies of *Bacillus alvei,* an organism associated with European Foulbrood of bees, were continued. Its pleomorphic variation is being investigated with regard to the unsettled problem of the cause of the disease in question.

BEE DIVISION

While the past year's honey crop was rather patchy, in most localities the yield was well above the average. The winter of 1928-29 was fairly easy on bee life in Eastern Canada , but in Western Canada winter losses were rather heavy. Unfavourable weather in the spring, followed by long periods of dry weather in the summer when the major honey plants were in bloom, caused the beekeepers some anxiety. However, while the Saskatchewan crop fell short of that of the previous year, the crop in Manitoba exceeded that of 1928, while Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia eclipsed all previous records. Definite reports from the Eastern provinces are not available but good crops have been reported there also. The fall of 1929-30 was exceptionally favourable for the preparation of bees for the winter.

In a comparative test of Carniolan vs. Italian bees, the latter for the sixth successive year have produced a larger amount of honey and have given less trouble in the matter of swarm control.

Experiments have been under way for the past four years, to determine the advisability or otherwise of purchasing package bees in the spring of the year to strengthen weak, overwintered colonies. Only in the first year of the experiment did the strengthened colonies yield enough extra honey to pay for the cost of the package bees. However, in considering these results it must be borne in mind that the past four spring seasons have been decidedly unfavourable to the project.

An interesting experiment has been under way for the past five years to determine the approximate field force of a normal colony of bees. During this period, thirteen calculations have been made, the figures varying from 22,187 to 39,687 but only on two occasions did the figures fall below 31,000. It should be pointed out that these figures were not obtained by actual counts of the bees themselves but by weighing the hives at certain times, and assuming that there are approximately 5,000 bees in a pound.

In co-operation with the Divisions of Chemistry and Bacteriology, a study is being made of honey fermentation and an experiment is underway to determine the effects of temperature and humidity on the keeping qualities of honey. Preliminary work is also underway towards the control of granulation in extracted honey.

This Division is also engaged in the preparation of a scale of standards and regulations to govern the sale of honey on the domestic market. A tentative survey of the opinions of wholesalers, retailers and producers strengthens the view that such standards and regulations are advisable.

DIVISION OF BOTANY

In the field of economic botany the work during the past year was mostly of the usual routine nature. The annual exchange list of seeds collected in the year 1928, comprising the names of 1,369 species and varieties, was distributed to 125 botanical gardens and other institutions, and there was also the usual exchange of seeds and plants.

Another section of the "Bibliography of Canadian Plant Geography" covering the period 1901-10 was published during the year.

One hundred and thirteen surveys of pasture vegetation were made during the past year in connection with pasture renovation experiments in progress on several of the Eastern Experimental Stations.

In view of the growing interest in sodium chlorate and calcium chlorate as herbicides, tests were conducted with these materials. From the results of these tests, it is evident that annuals, and many shallow rooted perennials can be killed with applications that sterilize the soil but little.

The weed surveys were extended Westward through the Fort William and Rainy River districts of Ontario and a beginning was made on a similar survey in the three Prairie Provinces.

Of the 32,030 acres of potatoes entered for certification in 1929, 24,307 acres, or 75·9 per cent passed. This reduction of approximately 20 per cent in the acreages as compared with 1928 was but natural, following a year of overproduction and low prices. However, notwithstanding this the market value of the 1929 exceeded that of 1928 by over 50 per cent. Eighty-six per cent of the acreage of Irish Cobbler entered passed, but only 62 per cent of the Green Mountain entries reached the required field standards. Canadian certified seed remains in strong demand both from home and foreign growers, the fall exports from the 1929 crop having reached approximately 1,250,000 bushels, with indications that when the spring shipments are over the total quantity shipped from the 1929 crop will be not far short of 1,750,000 bushels with a value of well over $2,000,000.

Nine hundred and fourteen foreign shipments of ornamental plants were intercepted and examined for disease.

The study of heterothallism in *Fomes pinicola* (Sw.) was continued and work was begun on a cytological study of the mycelium of several species of wood fungi.

Many reasearches of great importance are in progress at the various branch Plant Pathological Laboratories located in every province of the Dominion. The Laboratories at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Fredericton, N.B., are chiefly concerned with diseases of potatoes. Experiments have shown that there is a distinct tendency in potato plants affected with mild mosaic towards greater susceptibility to late blight, at least, in the Green Mountain variety. Special attention is being given to the correlation of meteorological factors, mode of infection, and spread in storage.

The major operations at the Kentville, N.S., laboratory are directed towards apple scab, although considerable attention has also been given to field investigations on the fungus *Sclerotinia sclerotorium* (Lib.) Massee, which causes a serious wilt of sunflower and hemp locally, and a severe rotting of carrots in storage. Investigations have been conducted on a serious disease of willow, and control measures have been devised.

At the laboratory at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière some very useful observations have been made on virus diseases of potatoes and on bean mosaic. Raspberry inspection and certification work was also continued.

Black knot of plums, peach canker, and peach leaf curl are among the diseases under investigation at the laboratory at St. Catharines, Ont., with special attention being given to improved control measures. The investigations on raspberry spur blight have been brought to a successful conclusion. Much interesting information has also been obtained from the studies on apple scab.

Experimental data collected at the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, during the last three years have shown that cutting a heavily rusted crop of wheat before it reaches the hard dough stage causes a reduction in both yield and grade. Experiments have also shown that a light infection of stem rust does cause appreciable damage to the crop. Both of these findings are contrary to the common belief. A survey has shown that bunt in durum wheat and loose smut in hard red spring wheat is becoming increasingly more prevalent in Western Canada. Both smuts can be controlled by the standard methods of seed treatment, but apparently many farmers have not properly treated their seed. An attempt to emphasize the importance of thorough seed treatment is being made.

Studies of the various root rot and foot rot diseases of cereals form the principal work of the laboratory at Saskatoon. Taxonomic studies of a large number of isolations of *Fusarium* were carried on, and the disease known as " Take-All " was studied in both field and laboratory. Survey trips were taken during the summer in order to keep in close touch with actual conditions with regard to the prevalence of plant diseases throughout Saskatchewan.

Research at the Edmonton Laboratory is directed toward obtaining necessary information concerning the fungi causing root rot diseases of cereals in order to provide a foundation on which to secure natural immunity against these diseases by plant breeding. A study has also been made of winter-killing of sweet clover, common clover, and alfalfa, with promising results.

Fruit and vegetable diseases prevalent in the interior of British Columbia are under investigation at the Summerland laboratory. Practical control measures have been applied for the alleviation of the physiological diseases, die-back, drought sport, and corky-core. Considerable knowledge has also been acquired during the past year on the distribution and severity of perennial canker, and the factors influencing the spread of infection. A spray service was inaugurated this year to advise the growers when to apply the first lime sulphur spray, in order to check the spread of apple scab infection.

In the course of bulb disease investigations conducted at the Saanichton laboratory a study was made of the influence of a number of inorganic mercurial dips as compared with mercuric chloride and formaldehyde, but no significant differences in efficiency were found. The experiments suggested that dips play but a small part in the control of tulip fire and gladiolus scab, and that soil conditions, fertilizer treatment and the removal and destruction early in the season of infected plants were the important control measures. Much valuable information has been obtained also from a study of " spindle tuber ", a virus disease of potatoes quite common in British Columbia. Some interesting and rather unexpected results were obtained in the course of an investigation of the soils where the *Rhizoctonia* disease of potatoes was the most prevalent.

CEREAL DIVISION

Since experience has shown that some of the many new varieties of cereals being produced in different parts of the world may be expected to prove of value in Canada, the thorough investigation of such varieties continues to be one of the major activities of the Cereal Division. The evaluation of each variety is made on the basis of field performance in Canada.

While not neglecting the old varieties, this Division depends chiefly upon artificial crossing of carefully chosen varieties used as parents, as a means of obtaining improved types. This artificial crossing work is chiefly confined to the Central Experimental Farm and the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, although more recently a certain amount of this work has been conducted at Brandon and one or two of the other branch Farms.

The chief objective in the spring wheat breeding work is the production of varieties capable of maturing early, of giving high yields of good quality on the one hand and, on the other, of producing high quality and high yielding varieties capable of resisting the ravages of disease, chiefly of wheat stem rust. It will require two or three years more before any of the exceedingly promising varieties under test can be referred to with any reasonable degree of assurance.

Considerable progress has been made in the oat breeding work, while the work with barley has been enlarged, a number of varieties from other countries having been tested, some of which gave promise of being very useful for crossing on some of our own established sorts.

Efforts are also being made to produce varieties of hemp capable of developing seed in this country with a view to eliminating or, at any rate, reducing the importation of hemp seed into Canada.

Much work has been done in isolating strains of flax capable of resisting the disease known as " Wilt ", and in developing varieties capable of producing the maximum quantity of seed per acre.

At the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, the Cereal Division and the Botanical Division both have staffs of highly trained officers who are engaged in the task of producing a good milling variety of wheat, capable of resisting the most severe epidemics of wheat stem rust. It is confidently expected that the objective will be reached in the very near future.

A shipment of several thousands of bushels of Garnet wheat was despatched to Great Britain and Continental European Countries last spring, in order to obtain information as to the relative merits of this variety for the overseas trade. Trials were made by some of the large milling concerns there, under the direct supervision of the Dominion Cerealist. A detailed report on the results obtained is now in the hands of the department.

The Division has continued to assist, as far as possible, in providing a basis of supply of Elite Stock Seed and, during the past three years, has also assisted the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in checking up by means of growing tests; the purity of Elite Stock Seed and Registered Seed propagated by members.

A number of special problems are under investigation, including a study of:—

(*a*) The effect of environment upon the milling and baking qualities of different wheat varieties.

(*b*) The effect of different soil conditions and other factors upon the boiling qualities of peas.

(*c*) The inheritance of various factors and characters which may play a part in the production of superior varieties of cereal grains.

(*d*) The combining of different classes or varieties of coarse grains with a view to discovering combinations which may yield the maximum amount of digestible protein per acre at the lowest cost.

(*e*) The effect of various soil and climatic conditions, on the quality of barley for the manufacture of malt.

(*f*) The classification and description of cereal varieties of different classes.

(*g*) The adaptability of different wheat varieties to different regions, as a basis upon which to construct a wheat variety map.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY

The increasing volume of work with a resultant widening of the scope of the Division of Chemistry is indicative of a growing appreciation of the value of the application of chemistry to farming operations.

Among the more important researches in progress is an investigation of a system of close grazing. Two of the most important variations noted in the results for the third season are (1) still higher percentages of protein from the herbage of the frequently cut plots, especially from that cut fortnightly, and (2) lower yields of dry matter from all the plots. The yields in the early part of the season were heavier even than those obtained in 1928 but drought in August and September retarded growth and reduced the yields. The Divisions of Animal Husbandry and Field Husbandry have inaugurated practical work in the grazing of cattle and sheep by this method, both at Ottawa, Ont., and Fredericton, N.B.

Tests have shown that both roots and leaves of turnips that have been topped several weeks before being pulled, contain decidedly less dry matter than those topped at a later date. The earlier topped roots also have a somewhat lower sugar content.

An examination of further soil samples from farms on the Massawippi River, P.Q., showing injury from mine waste gave further evidence that the injury was caused by excessive soil acidity, the result of the oxidation of iron pyrites present in the mill tailings deposited in the land during flood periods. Heavy applications of ground limestone were suggested towards the reclamation of the affected areas.

Farmers in increasing numbers are submitting soil samples for analysis with a view to obtaining advice in regard to the increasing of soil fertility through the use of fertilizers, lime, etc.

Fertilizer experiments have been inaugurated on the peat areas in the vicinity of Caledonia Springs, in co-operation with the Divisions of Illustration Stations and Field Husbandry. Results from experiments in Eastern Canada indicate that nitrophoska, a new complete fertilizer and nitro chalk, a nitrogenous fertilizer recently put on the market, may be very profitably employed for the majority of farm crops. Fertilizer experiments in Alberta and Saskatchewan have given more or less conflicting results but on the whole indicate that many of the soils of these provinces may be benefited by drilling in a light application of a phosphatic fertilizer for the farm crops.

Experiments are also in progress to determine the influence of the mineral content on the boiling properties of peas.

Other investigations undertaken include the preservation of eggs by carbon dioxide; determination of the best conditions for storing honey so as to prevent fermentation; a study of factors influencing leg bone formation in chicks; a study of iodine in animal nutrition; and, in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch, an investigation of red water disease in cattle in the Fraser valley of British Columbia.

The work with insecticides and fungicides is featured by close co-operation with the Entomological Branch. Laboratory experiments at Annapolis Royal, N.S., towards a more effective spray mixture were encouraging but owing to the lateness of the season field experiments had to be deferred until the following season.

As in previous years a considerable number of samples were received for examination under the regulations of the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

A special investigation into the composition of various jams was undertaken with a view to the revision of the standards for jams and preserved fruits.

Extension and Publicity

Agricultural educational exhibits, for which the demand during the past year was greater than ever, were sent out from the Central Experimental Farm to over forty of the principal agricultural, poultry and other fairs in the Dominion. Special exhibits were prepared for the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; Royal Winter Fair, Toronto; Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa; Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N.S.; and the larger exhibitions in the West, such as Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina. Educational and livestock exhibits were sent out from the branch Farms to forty-six exhibitions, and the staffs of the Farms assisted in judging at sixty-seven exhibitions and fairs.

The lantern slide sets prepared by this Division are widely used. Many educational institutions send in regularly, year after year, for different sets for use in teaching their classes in agriculture. A new set has been prepared, together with an explanatory manuscript, on the work of the Field Husbandry Division, and the set on " Profitable Poultry Keeping " has been brought up to date.

" Seasonable Hints " are now published quarterly to correspond with the seasons of the year—spring, summer, fall and winter. The fact that it is necessary to print nearly half a million copies of each issue bears testimony to the widespread popularity of this publication.

Press articles, specially written for farmers and sent out by this Division to the press during the past year, were given very wide circulation. They serve as an excellent means of getting seasonal and special information to a larger number of farmers in a very short time.

Seventy-four publications were edited and prepared for printing during the first ten months of the fiscal year. These included Divisional and Branch Farm reports, bulletins, circulars and pamphlets.

Sets of cereals, grains, grasses and fibre material, as well as an exceptionally large number of collections of photographs illustrating the work of the various Divisions of the Experimental Farms were prepared and sent out to educational institutions and organizations. Lecture charts, legends and publicity signs, etc., were also prepared and distributed.

In the multigraph room several hundred thousand copies of forms, circulars, reports and press articles were printed, and ninety thousand envelopes addressed.

ECONOMIC FIBRE PRODUCTION

At the Experimental Station at Kentville, N.S., where a small fibre mill has been installed, large plots of flax and hemp are grown, retted and scutched, with the object of demonstrating every process in the preparation of flax and hemp for marketing, and to determine what profit may be obtained by producing these fibre crops in the Maritimes. As a result of this work, groups of farmers at Lunenburg, N.S., and Goshen, N.S., have decided to undertake the production of flax, the Fibre Division supervising the growing of the crops until the farmers are able to carry on this work themselves. Small plots of flax and hemp are also grown each year at the Experimental Stations at Fredericton, N.B., and Nappan, N.S.

Flax work at the Experimental Station at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q., includes variety tests, and tests of rates, dates and methods of seeding as well as the application of commercial fertilizers. Last year some 400 farmers had their flax scutched in the mill at this Station, which was installed chiefly with the idea of encouraging the homespun linen industry.

Flax and hemp are also grown each year at the Lennoxville and La Ferme Experimental Stations. The former district appears to be well adapted to the growing of hemp.

The Division is also supervising the work at three commercial flax mills located at Ste. Fidèle, Beauceville and De Beaujeu, P.Q. At this latter point, a co-operative society of farmers has erected un up-to-date mill, and have grown approximately 800 acres of flax this year.

Considerable experimental work, covering practically every phase of the production and handling of fibre crops, is in progress at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Here there is a well equipped mill where the flax and hemp grown at Ottawa and on some of the branch Farms is retted and scutched. Flax and hemp are also grown each year at the Experimental Station at Kapuskasing, Ontario, to gain information on the yields and quality of fibre obtainable in this northern part of Ontario.

Until recently it was necessary to import all our hemp seed from Kentucky, but tests conducted at the Experimental Station at Harrow, Ont., indicate that this district is quite capable of producing hemp seed equal to that obtained from Kentucky. Efforts are now being directed towards the production of more suitable varieties by selection and breeding and to reducing the costs of production.

The Division is also co-operating with the Ontario Agricultural College which has recently undertaken a series of experiments with fibre crops.

J.W.S. flax seed grown for export to Northern Ireland is cleaned and graded at the plant established at Bright, Ont., in 1927. Every sack containing J.W.S. seed, conforming to the standard prescribed for No. 1 grade, is sealed and marked in red letters—" Grown and graded under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture," thus affording a valuable safeguard to the Irish buyers as regards purity, quality and weight of seed.

Experiments in the production of flax and hemp for fibre are being carried on at a number of the Prairie Experimental Farms and at Agassiz, but the great problem on the prairies is to obtain sufficient moisture in the fall of the year to ret the straw. The Division is attempting to solve this problem by snow or winter retting.

A very promising flax and hemp scutching machine has been developed by the Fabricord Incorporated of New York. A three day demonstration showed that this machine not only cleans green flax straw exceptionally well, but handles the different grades of straw without any mechanical change. While the trials have not been extensive enough to warrant any definite pronouncement as to its real value, it certainly appears to possess considerable merit.

DIVISION OF FIELD HUSBANDRY

This Division is conducting an extensive series of experiments in an effort to learn the best rotations of crops and the best methods of cultivation for various soil and climatic conditions. Different methods of seeding and harvesting are also being studied to discover what methods give the best results. Other experiments are designed to learn the best methods of employing farm manure and commercial fertilizers. Considerable work has also been done in regard to the problems of drainage, soil moisture, pasture renovation, silage crops, and weed eradication. Trials are also made with new types of farm machinery.

Cost of production studies have been in progress for many years, not merely with the object of learning the definite cost per acre to handle the various farm crops but also to indicate which crops are the most profitable and which crops utilize labour throughout the season most satisfactorily. By keeping an accurate record of the yields of crops from the various fields, the cost of producing these crops and the revenue received, it is possible to learn more definitely what rotations should be followed to give the best results.

Records show that on six Experimental Farms from 1922 to 1926 it cost an average of $8.10 per ton to produce a hay crop averaging 2·64 tons per acre with but one cut of hay per season. On the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, where alfalfa is included with the regular hay mixture and where two cuts of hay per year are secured, the cost has averaged $6.63 per ton.

Corn silage has given an average yield of 13·5 tons per acre on seven Experimental Farms at a cost of $3.46 per ton, as compared with an average yield of 17·14 tons at an average cost of $3.14 per ton at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. A reduction in this cost may be made by the use of the Ronning ensilage harvester, a machine which takes the place of the corn binder and ensilage cutter. Depending upon the acreage and yield of the crop, this machine will effect a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent in the ensilage costs as compared with the usual corn binder and silage cutter method.

In view of the fact that most of the items incurred in the cost of producing crops are the same whether the crop is large or small it is apparent that one of the best methods of reducing the cost of producing crops is to increase yields, and this can best be accomplished by the adoption of the better farming practices. Another means towards this end is the use of larger and better machinery and labour-saving equipment where the farm is large enough to warrant the purchase of such machinery. By keeping cost of production records a farmer is enabled to determine which crops are the most profitable.

Valuable data have been acquired over a period of many years on the cost of producing grain in the Prairie Provinces, on summer-fallow land and on land that has grown one or more crops of grain. These costs have been calculated with four-horse outfits and with the binder and ordinary thresher method of harvesting.

As indicating the enormous development in the use of power machinery in the Prairie Provinces it may be of interest to state that in 1929 there were reported to be over 85,000 tractors in use. The use of these, the introduction of wide tillage and seeding implements, the use of larger horse outfits and of combines have all materially reduced the hours of manual labour required to produce grain. Incidentally the combine was first introduced and experimented with on the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, Sask., in 1922. There are now 7,726 of these machines in use in the three Prairie Provinces. With these newer methods of crop production the man labour required may be reduced to one-third of the requirements under the older methods.

The use of the combine alone, as compared to the binder-thresher method, has not only effected a saving of nine cents per bushel on a twenty-bushel crop, but has also enabled one man to handle a very much larger acreage than was formerly possible.

A bulletin on the "Cost of Producing Crops in Eastern Canada" has already been published by the Division of Field Husbandry, and a similar bulletin is now in course of preparation, dealing with the cost of producing crops in the Prairie Provinces.

Division of Forage Plants

The additional area of land placed at the disposal of this Division in 1928 has made it possible to plant out large plots of breeding material. A large increased block devoted to a strain of red clover developed at the Central Experimental Farm produced a fair crop of seed, in spite of the dry midsummer conditions.

A large number of intercrosses, purified varieties and inbred strains of corn were planted in comparative test plots with the parent types and with commercial varieties. In some cases the intercrossed material gave not only a profitable increase in yield but also matured in a shorter time.

Several inbred strains of sunflowers continue to give promise of outyielding the best commercial lots.

With a view to testing the pasture value of the most promising grasses and legumes available to Canadian farmers, a comprehensive series of plots was planted out in 1929. The various types of pasture plants were seeded alone and in combination. Seed was also obtained of the best pasture types being developed by the outstanding forage crop breeding institutions in Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries. These importations will be planted out in 1930 to test their suitability to Canadian conditions.

Turf grass investigations were continued and new material acquired which is reported to have particular value for the production of a satisfactory turf.

At the Experimental Station at Harrow, Ont., the best individual strains of corn are being further selected and recombined.

In an experiment designed to study the effect of delayed planting on the ravages of the corn borer, the results of the last three years show that larger yields of marketable ears of corn were secured by planting later-maturing varieties at the normal time than by the delayed planting of earlier-maturing sorts. In fact, during 1929 a considerable proportion of the corn which had been delayed in planting failed to mature previous to receiving frost injury in the fall.

Tests have shown that broom corn can be successfully grown in the southwestern peninsula of Ontario but, owing to the high price of land, it is questionable if the crop can be produced profitably.

Substantial progress has been made in the range improvement investigations at Manyberries, Alta. This work includes (1) a study of the native vegetation; (2) a study of the effects of the different grazing practices on the vegetative cover; (3) the improvement of range pastures by reseeding, surface cultivation, the application of fertilizers and other artificial means; (4) the growing of cultivated forage crops. Further collections and chemical analyses have been made to determine the relative value of the different species of forage crops on the range. Provision has also been made for a water supply to irrigate the land for the purpose of growing types of forage crops unsuitable to the dry land conditions. Windbreaks have also been established.

Surveys were also made of range lands in outlying areas, including Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alta.; the Antelope Park, near Etzikom, Alta.; the Forest Reserve, near Coleman, Alta.; and part of a large range area north of Ashcroft, B.C. In conjunction with these definite surveys, experiments are in progress with the co-operation of ranchers in representative areas to determine the possibility of profitable production of forage crops.

Division of Horticulture

Facilities for work in the Division of Horticulture have been greatly improved by the erection of a new office and laboratory building, with a commodious cellar for the storage of fruits.

Nutritional studies were continued during the past year with trees in pots, by which means more exact methods can be followed than in the orchard. Experiments which have been conducted in commercial orchards, at Abbotsford and Chateauguay, P.Q., have shown the value of the sod mulch method. Trees subjected to this treatment have made a striking improvement annually, both in appearance and yields, compared with those not mulched.

Fertilizer experiments in these same orchards have shown that while nitrogenous fertilizers will produce beneficial results in many cases, it is necessary to use a complete fertilizer if good results are to be obtained year after year. The variety "Wealthy," which as a rule is a biennial bearer, has, since the use of complete fertilizer, become an annual bearer in the orchard under experiment.

The results of experiments have shown that, in order to obtain maximum crops of fruit, it is necessary to use varieties which will successfully pollinate one another. While work in pollination has been done in Ottawa for some years, a study of this problem was begun in 1929, at Abbotsford, P.Q., when some 8,000 apple flowers were pollinated. The value of some of the new varieties of apples originated in the Division of Horticulture, such as Melba and Lobo, for pollinating McIntosh, which is usually sterile to its own pollen, was brought out in this first year's work.

In the breeding work, the Division is aiming to produce highly coloured apples of the best quality for all seasons of the year, for which there is now a demand. A few of the most outstanding varieties are Melba, Joyce, Lobo, Hume and Sandow. Breeding work is also in progress with pears, plums, cherries, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries and blueberries.

Variety tests of vegetables have been carried on for the past forty-one years and novelties are compared from year to year with established best varieties. Few novelties from other countries compare favourable with the new ones bred in the Division of Horticulture. The Alacrity and Herald tomatoes, Banting and Pickaninny corn, and Ruby rhubarb have all given a good account of themselves over a very wide territory.

An early good-sized egg plant, which promises to be of great value to Canadians, has been produced by crossing a Japanese egg plant called "Nagasaki" with the Black Beauty. Selections were made in 1929 with a view to getting various types fixed.

The selection of foundation and elite stock seed of certain vegetables, according to the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, was continued in 1929, as also was the testing of varieties of vegetables for purity and trueness to name, this latter work being carried out in co-operation with the Seed Branch.

A comprehensive project, designed to learn the value of paper for mulching crops, was conducted on the Central Experimental Farm and at ten of the branch Farms. The results of this experiment show that most vegetable crops are improved by the use of the paper, especially the heat-loving plants, such as melons, cucumbers and tomatoes, but the cost of the paper is high and its economical use is very doubtful in most cases. Further experiments will be conducted in 1930.

There is ample evidence of a considerable and ever-increasing interest in ornamental gardening. A new race of lilacs called Syringa Prestoniæ, the result of a cross between Syringa villosa and Syringa reflexa, have aroused particular interest. They are later in blooming than the varieties of common lilac, with splendid shades of colouring, though not sweet scented like the common lilacs. The work with lilies has attracted so much attention that Miss Isabella Preston, Specialist in Ornamental Horticulture, has, at the request of one of the large publishing houses, written a book entitled "Garden Lilies."

Many fine new varieties of hybrid roses, irises, columbine and ornamental crabapples have been produced.

During the year bulletin No. 113, New Series, "Herbaceous Perennials" was published, and has proved very popular. In the greenhouse, comparisons were made of the yield of cut flowers and quality of bloom of the standard varieties and novelties of sweet peas, antirrhinums and carnations. Varieties of schizanthus, cyclamen and geranium were also tested. Promising varieties of chrysanthemums, originated in the Horticultural Division and named during the past year, are Barbara Mackay, Mrs. R. A. Kingman, and Ella Sutherland.

A fine strain of greenhouse cucumber, a cross between Hescrow and Deltus, has been developed and seeds have been sent to growers, who have reported very favourably upon it. A very fine type of tomato has also been developed and work is in progress towards the development of a head lettuce of good size, which will not be affected with tip burn. Breeding work with apples, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, blueberries, raspberries and blackberries was continued.

DIVISION OF ILLUSTRATION STATIONS

The thirty-three new Illustration Stations established during the past year bring the total number in operation to 193. This increase in number was accompanied by an expansion in the program of demonstration work carried out in the different provinces. Through the medium of these Illustration Stations, many farmers have been induced to adopt the principal of crop rotations, and the use of pure clean seed, thorough seed bed preparation, the use of suitable varieties, systematic improvement of the dairy herd, including the use of proven sires and the keeping of individual milk records.

The value of crop rotations and proper cultural practices as factors in the economic control of weeds in grain farming areas has been well demonstrated on the Illustration Stations in Manitoba.

Demonstration work with chemical fertilizers has been carried on in every province. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta special attention has been given to a study of the value of phosphatic fertilizer in grain farming practices. In the eastern provinces and British Columbia, the effects and value of fertilizers for permanent pastures, as well as all classes of cultivated crops, was studied and demonstrated. On the Illustration Station at Duncan, Vancouver Island, B.C., superphosphate was applied to old pasture land at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. The plots were replicated five times with five untreated plots as check. This application not only increased the yield to more than three times that obtained on the untreated check plots but also improved the general quality of the hay, due to the large proportion of clover in the mixture.

At Radville, Sask., a comprehensive series of experiments is in progress towards the improvement of " burn-out " lands. A preliminary report on this work has been prepared and will shortly be issued in pamphlet form.

The sale of surplus seed by the Illustration Station operators during the past year, amounted to 42,387 bushels of seed grain, 10,739 bushels of seed potatoes and 18,790 pounds of grass and clover seed, showing an increase over former years. This multiplication and distribution to neighbouring farmers of suitable varieties of seed is but one of the many important services being rendered by these Stations in their respective communities.

Another important line of work undertaken on these Stations is that of live stock and poultry improvement. While high producing, accredited, pure-bred herds of cattle are maintained on a large percentage of the older established Stations where dairy farming is being practised, on some of the newer ones this improvement work is only in the preliminary stages. However, in many cases the results of the first two years, as indicated by the individual milk records, are such as to convince the operator of the advisability of eliminating the low producers and of adopting a vigorous policy of improvement through the use of proven sires and greater attention to feeding. Neighbouring farmers are able to procure well-bred animals for breeding purposes from many of the Illustration Stations. Such sales during the past year included 282 head of cattle, 274 hogs and 165 sheep. Equally good work has been done with poultry, and 1,526 settings of eggs, 673 cockerels, and 818 pullets were sold by the various operators during the year.

The supervisors organized and held 115 field and public meetings, acted as judges at twenty-seven exhibitions and assisted with the program at ten short courses.

POULTRY DIVISION

The year 1929 was one of steady progress in the poultry industry in Canada. A finer type of poultry accommodation and equipment is being used on the more specialized farms and the demand for day-old chicks and six- to ten-week pullets is well in advance of the supply. Egg prices were low during the early part of the year but recovered in the spring and from June on held slightly higher than during the previous year. There was an excellent market for storage eggs during the fall. Prices for dressed fowl, while high during the first part of the year were depressed considerably during the holiday season.

As President of the World's Poultry Science Association, The Dominion Poultry Husbandman was called upon during the past year to visit a number of countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Asia Minor, in the interests of the World's Poultry Congress which is to be held in England in July, 1930. Considerable preparation has already been made towards Canada's participation in this event. This country's contribution will include a national exhibit dealing with poultry work in Canada, also a live bird exhibit of 1,000 birds, a display from each of the provinces, exhibits from various commercial firms as well as from the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways and the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Excellent progress has been made in the experimental work being conducted in the Poultry Division. This covers all phases of poultry work such as incubation, brooding, rearing, culling, feeding, egg production, breeding and housing. The results of these experiments when completed are conveyed to the farmers and poultrymen through Divisional Reports, press articles, exhibits and lectures. As superior methods of control are inaugurated the problem of disease becomes a factor of less importance in experimental work and as a consequence more reliable results are obtained. Wherever possible large numbers of birds are used in order to reduce the factor of experimental error to a minimum. Moreover, many of the experimental projects are being conducted, not only at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, but also on the various branch Farms throughout the Dominion, thus enhancing the value of the results obtained. On the Central Experimental Farm, not only egg production, but also the size of egg shows marked improvement due largely to years of careful selection and to some extent to the fact that new land has been made available for the rearing of the stock. The increasing emphasis that is being placed on the size of egg of the dam of the male rather than on mere numbers of eggs, must in a few years react favourably to the improvement of Canadian eggs.

Thirteen egg laying contests were conducted by this Division in 1929, including the Canadian Contest at Ottawa and one or more Contests in each of the provinces. The average production of the 5,256 birds in trapnests in these contests in 1929 was 176·5 eggs per bird. This is an increase of 54 eggs per bird since the contests were established in Canada 10 years ago.

There was a large increase in the number of females registered in 1929 over the previous year due to the increased size of egg, there being fewer birds disqualified for laying eggs under 24 ounces per dozen.

That poultry breeders are realizing more and more the value of pedigree in poultry breeding work is evidenced by the ever increasing demand for registered birds, especially cockerels. During the year 16,500 chicks were banded from registered hens, which is slightly over ten chicks per hen.

The bulk of the work from this Division in the province of Quebec is in connection with registration and contests. French correspondence is very heavy and lectures and demonstrations have been given throughout the province.

Poultry exhibits, killing and plucking demonstrations and lectures were given at all the important fairs throughout Eastern Canada.

As more highly trained men are becoming available the poultry work on the branch Farms is steadily increasing in scope and excellence.

Poultry disease work is carried on in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch. A large number of autopsies were made during the past year indicating the high incidence of intestinal parasitism, with pullorum disease ranking next in order, followed by diseases incident to egg production. A large number of the branch Farms are being brought into the pullorum elimination program. A comparison was obtained between Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks in the matter of mortality and also a definite correlation between mortality and egg production.

Tobacco Division

As a result of extreme drought during July and August, the yields per acre of Bright, Burley and Dark tobaccos, in western Ontario, were reduced by twenty-five, ten and nine per cent, respectively, as compared with the yields obtained in 1929. The " per acre " yields obtained in British Columbia were down to only forty per cent, as compared with 1928, but the cigar types which were grown in Quebec under more favourable seasonal conditions gave yields per acre at least ten per cent in excess of those obtained in 1928.

During the past year, the experimental work with tobacco has been considerably revised and expanded, not only on the Central Experimental Farm but also on the various branch Farms and Stations where tobacco work is carried on. Special attention has been given to fertilizer trials, which have been built around a basal formula, and the check plots so arranged that direct comparisons can be made to overcome field variations.

The development of a system of evaluating quality in tobacco represents probably the most advanced step in the tobacco investigations. A " grade index " has been devised and quality records so arranged that information on specific qualities, such as colour, body, etc., of such types as Bright, Burley, Dark, and cigar binders, is directly obtainable.

Variety tests were continued and pure seed of acceptable varieties was grown at the various Farms and Stations, for distribution to growers. During February and early March, a number of meetings were held at various points throughout the tobacco section of western Ontario. At these meetings, grading demonstrations were given and cultural problems, fertilizers and varieties were discussed. A closer system of co-operation has been established between the federal and provincial Departments of Agriculture, whereby reliable information is given to the grower.

The scoring system, as applied to Ontario tobaccos, was revised with the object of emphasizing, to the growers, deficiencies in Canadian tobacco and also those characteristics which are most desirable, in keeping with the latest trends of manufacture. In Canada and abroad.

The Division has continued to assist in educating the public in regard to domestic tobacco production, and some progress has been made through the medium of exhibits, notably at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, and in co-operation with other agencies at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. An exhibit was also furnished to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, for use in Kentucky.

With the object of bringing Canada's position as a tobacco producing country prominently to the attention of the British public, the Tobacco Division prepared a most comprehensive display, augmented by commercial samples from various producers and packers. In co-operation with the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, this display was exhibited at the British Industries Fair, the Ideal Homes Exhibition, in London, England, and subsequently, at many of the smaller exhibitions throughout the British Isles.

Following the British Industries Fair, in February, 1929, a comprehensive survey was made of the possibilities for marketing Canadian leaf in the United Kingdom. The opinions of various members of the trade as to the relative merits of the Canadian product, generally speaking, were favourable, the chief criticisms being that much of the Canadian leaf has been poorly graded, is too high in moisture content and very dirty. Favourable reports have been received as to the quality of new belt flue cured, the main criticism being lack of maturity. High quality, both in the leaf and pack, are essential. In general, it may be said that the Old Country market continues to be the most promising export outlet for Canadian leaf, but secondary markets for low grade leaf are being developed, notably in Belgium and, to some extent, Germany and the Netherlands.

BRANCH FARMS AND STATIONS

Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Germination and growth were rapid and the crops matured quickly. Hay and cereals were above the average in quality, and the growth of roots and late potatoes was aided by heavy autumn rains. There was no frost between May 20 and October 28, a period of 161 days.

Five cows and one heifer in the Ayrshire herd qualified in the Record of Performance test. Results obtained in steer feeding tests indicate that there is very little difference in the feeding value of swedes and cull potatoes and that both will produce satisfactory gains when fed in reasonable quantities. Twenty-four steers fed for 107 days, returned a profit of $438.72 over the original cost of the steers and their feed. Breeding stock from the herd of Yorkshire swine was sold locally and to breeders in the Magdalen Islands.

The cost of producing oats has been lowest on a five-year rotation where the oats followed a hoed crop. Potatoes, wheat, clover and timothy hay were produced at the least cost on a four-year rotation.

Variety tests of corn, roots and sunflowers were continued, the results being calculated on a dry matter basis.

In the cereal variety tests, Huron and Early Red Fife wheats, Banner, Victory, and Alaska oats and Charlottetown No. 80 barley have been found the most satisfatcory for conditions on Prince Edward Island. Breeding work with cereals is also in progress.

Experiments with soils and fertilizers have aroused considerable interest as evidenced by the ever-increasing number of inquiries from farmers.

Apples, plums and cherries gave excellent yields, but strawberries and raspberries were badly injured by the weevil.

Egg production in the poultry plant was very good indeed, a Barred Rock hen, No. M-172, topping this list with 314 eggs. Eighty-one birds qualified in the eleventh Egg Laying Contest and were registered.

The average production of honey per over-wintered colony was 92 pounds. Experimental work was continued and 26 queens were reared.

There has been a noticeable improvement in the livestock and poultry and in the quality of the crops produced on the Illustration Stations.

Exhibits were shown at the Provincial Exhibition and at Georgetown and the Station staff judged at a number of exhibitions and school fairs, as well as giving a mid-winter series of lectures throughout the province.

Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, P.E.I.

A study of factors controlling reproduction in female foxes has shown very definitely that, in order to obtain favourable breeding results, it is absolutely necessary that females make a pronounced gain in weight during the fall months, the lower limit apparently being about 30 per cent and the optimum gain between 50 and 60 per cent. The amount of food at this time of the year should be between five and ten per cent above the maintenance ration, but even though this larger quantity of food is fed to the foxes a satisfactory gain in weight will not result unless the rations contain a wide assortment of vitamins. In order to obtain favourable breeding results, breeders should take special precautions with the diet during the summer and fall months and not rely upon the rations fed during the breeding season.

A great deal of evidence has been obtained concerning the inheritance of the silver colouring in foxes. From the results as a whole, it would appear that pale and extra pale foxes should be inbred as closely as feasible, while dark foxes should be bred distantly related.

Experiments in the feeding of high meat rations for successive generations have shown that, if continued for several years, this practice destroys the breeding qualities of the animals. In the second generation, the results have been most disastrous with practically an entire failure in production.

Some interesting experiments have been carried out to determine the rate of digestion of certain foods, the results indicating that when two meals per day are fed it is advisable to feed the meat meal in the morning and to feed whatever cereals may be given to the foxes at the evening meal.

Ten pens with board floors, each measuring 8 by 16 feet, were constructed during the year, for use in connection with the study of the control of parasitic infestation. Over eighty pups were raised on these board floors, the pups being placed in these pens at three weeks of age along with their mothers, and the mothers removed when the pups were seven weeks old. There was no evidence of the typical lung worm infestation amongst these pups so long as they remained on the board floors, although it was known that some of the mothers from which they were produced were infested with lung worms while they were on the board floors with them. With adult foxes with mild infestations of lung worms there was an immediate improvement in the condition after placing them on the board floors. In chronic cases the favourable results were not so pronounced.

In the control of the infestation of bladder worm also, the placing of the foxes on board floors during the summer and fall months has given the best results.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, KENTVILLE, N.S.

Seeding was started early in May, but rains towards the end of the month delayed the work and on wet lands crops were seeded late. Precipitation between June 1 and September 14 was much below the average for the previous fourteen years.

The herd of dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle at this Station has continued to make steady progress and a number of promising heifers, sired by the bull "Comet 3rd," are being raised. Three Yorkshire sows are entered under the policy of Advanced Registry for swine.

Prospects for a large crop of good clean apples appeared to be very good at the beginning of the season. The bloom had been heavy and the set good. Apparently, however, during the first days of June some of the foliage not fully protected by a fungicide became infected, and with the heavy rains after September 14 the apples became infected from the foliage. The result was a pinhead development of apple scab in storage which, in many cases, caused considerable loss. There was also much undersized fruit, particularly of the varieties Duchess, Wealthy, McIntosh, and Baldwin. There was considerable box-packing of such varieties as Cox Orange, Gravenstein, Ribston, McIntosh, Wagener, Russet, and Spy. Since this method of handling these apples appears likely to prove profitable, the box pack will be used more extensively at the Station another year.

An orchard fertilizer consisting of 200 pounds each of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate, and 100 pounds of muriate of potash, mixed together and applied at the rate of 450 to 600 pounds per acre, according to the growth of the trees, has been found satisfactory.

Clapps' Favourite and Bartlett pears have proven to be the most suitable varieties for the Annapolis valley. The cherry and gooseberry crops were good, plums average, raspberries fair, and other bush fruits light. Strawberries were much below the average, both in yield and quality.

A considerable number of varieties of annual and perennial flowers and ornamental shrubs are under test and data have been secured as to the value of many of these.

Cultural and variety tests of vegetables also were continued, and tomatoes did particularly well. On plots where paper mulch was used, increased yields of cucumbers, egg plants, peppers, and tomatoes were obtained.

Forage crops did well early in the season, but, with the dry summer, the yields of corn and mangels were about 25 per cent and turnips about 20 per cent below average.

In the rod-row tests of cereals the results this year confirmed those of previous years, indicating the superiority of Victory oats, Charlottetown No. 80 barley, and Huron wheat, for this district.

Reliable data on the cost of producing the principal field crops have been accumulated over a period of eight years.

Some very valuable experimental work is being done with different nitrogen-phosphorus and potash-carrying fertilizers in order to determine their relative values, and the optimum rates of application.

The past year was a very satisfactory one in the poultry plant, the average pullet year production of the breeding stock being 205 eggs, as compared with 195 in 1928. A high-grade fish meal fed at the rate of 10 to 15 per cent of the laying mash gave better results than beef meal. Thirty birds in the Nova Scotia Southern Egg Laying Contest qualified for registration.

Bees kept at this Station are used principally in connection with the orchard pollination investigational work.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, NAPPAN, N.S.

The grass fields came through the winter without any severe injury and the clover and hay crop harvested was about average for this district. The worst feature of the past season was the lack of sufficient moisture during June, July, and August, from which all crops suffered more or less.

Guernseys and Jerseys are the two dairy breeds of cattle represented at this Farm. The foundation herd of Jerseys was purchased two years ago and includes five promising daughters of "Palatine's Observer." Feeding experiments are conducted with both herds, and they also form a medium through which farmers may obtain good foundation breeding stock. There is also an excellent flock of pure-bred Shropshire sheep and a herd of pure-bred Yorkshire swine. In connection with the latter, data are being compiled each year on the cost of production.

Splendid progress has been made in the cereal work at this Farm, the different varieties and strains being tested under the rod-row system.

The field husbandry work includes not only rotation and cultural experiments, but also studies in the cost of producing various farm crops.

Forage crops, being of such vital interest to the farmers of Eastern Canada, received special attention, many different varieties and strains being under test. More than 700 pounds of club root resistant swede seed produced on this Farm in 1929 will be offered for sale to farmers. Marshland improvement work has been in progress during the past four or five years and will be continued.

Particular attention has been given to the selection and production of disease-free stock of Irish Cobbler potatoes by the unit stock selection method, in order to assist growers to obtain a good start with disease-free stock.

Satisfactory progress has been made during the past year in the pedigree breeding work with Barred Rock poultry, with particular attention to the improvement of egg size. Interest in the Egg Laying Contest has been quite keen, particularly on the part of New Brunswick breeders.

The past year was a poor one from a beekeeping standpoint but, even so, the results obtained indicate that a small well-managed apiary on each farm would provide the farmers with a source of revenue which is otherwise lost.

Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B.

The spring was wet and cold and seeding was not general until the last week in May. Hay and pasture lands benefited greatly from the rainfall in May. Dry weather in July, August and September prevented the spread of potato blight, but decreased the yields of grain and roots. It also dried up the pastures.

Breeding and feeding experiments were carried on with herds of pure-bred Ayrshire and Holstein cattle. Results from an experiment to determine the merits of close-grazing, alternating pastures, and heavy application of nitrogenous fertilizer, indicate that it is possible to maintain the milk flow during the summer months without any supplementary feeding. Iodine fed to pregnant ewes appears to have little, if any, value in this district, judging from the results of tests over a period of three years. Breeding as well as feeding experiments were carried out with a herd of pure-bred Yorkshire swine.

Some very interesting and valuable fertilizer experiments are in progress including one designed to determine the relative merits of different formulae, applied at three different rates per acre, for the potato crop in a three year rotation. Another is to determine the effect on the quality of fruit from nitrate of soda applied at different rates in an apple orchard. The experiments on rationally grazed and fertilized pastures have been modified and extended.

In addition to the usual variety tests of forage crops some corn breeding work is carried on. A number of inbred strains of Twitchell's Pride, which were intercrossed in 1928, are very promising. Inbred strains of Twitchell's Pride have also been crossed with Wisconsin No. 7 with excellent results. Of the alfalfas tested, the variety Medicago Falcata was the hardiest, but Grimm's gave the highest yield and appears to be the best variety for this district.

The following cereal varieties are apparently best adapted to this district: Oats—Victory, Banner, Gold Rain; Wheat—Huron and White Russian; Barley—Charlottetown No. 80 and O.A.C. 21; Beans—Soldier; Peas—Canadian Beauty, Prussian Blue and Chancellor.

Four, five and six year crop rotations are being studied to determine their relative merits, and experiments are in progress to determine the best rates and dates of seeding oats and rates of seeding wheat.

Potato work is confined largely to the production of disease free stock. Breeding work is being carried on with apples in an endeavour to produce a high class winter variety suitable for New Brunswick conditions. Pollination studies with the apple have also been undertaken at the suggestion of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers Association. A comparison was made of clean cultivation versus paper mulching for the production of vegetables. While many of the 18 different kinds of vegetables used in this experiment responded favourably to the use of paper, in most cases the increased yield was not sufficient to offset the cost of the material and the labour involved in the time of planting.

A number of feeding experiments are under way in the poultry plant. In the breeding work efforts are directed not only towards increased egg production but also to increased egg size. In the ninth New Brunswick Egg Laying Contest, seventy-four birds qualified for registration.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, STE. ANNE DE LA POCATIÈRE, QUE.

The first seeding on well drained land was done on May 10. Weather conditions during June and July favoured the hay crop, and also benefited cereals on well drained land, but on land that was poorly drained the heavy precipitation in July tended to reduce yields. Potatoes and roots yielded above the average, but corn and fruits were poor crops.

A breeding stud of Percheron horses is maintained at this Station, and is headed by the imported stallion " Chacal " whose services are available to breeders at a nominal fee.

There is also an excellent herd of Ayrshire cattle with which breeding and feeding experiments are conducted. During the past year twelve cows in this herd completed official records with an average production of 9,752 pounds of milk testing 4·2 per cent butter-fat. Many herds in the district are now headed by bulls from this herd, the farmers evidently appreciating the value of a real good sire.

Breeding and feeding experiments are also carried on with Leicester sheep and Yorkshire swine. Several of the sows are entered under the scheme of Advanced Registry for Swine.

Three, four and five year crop rotations are under test and a comparison is being made to determine the relative merits of artificially drained versus surface drained land. Many cultural experiments are also in progress, as well as a series of pasture experiments.

The usual variety tests of cereals and forage crops were continued and quantities of Elite Stock seed of the most desirable varieties of cereals for the district were produced.

There was comparatively little winter injury in the orchard, but seasonal conditions were such that it was not possible to effectively control the scab infection and, as a consequence, the quality of the apple crop was impaired. Spraying, fertilizer, thinning and cultural tests were continued. Variety and cultural tests were also carried out with vegetables, strawberries and raspberries.

Tests of fertilizers used singly and in combination, for roots, grain, clover and timothy are also in progress.

The experimental work with flax has attracted considerable attention and there is no doubt whatever that the establishment of a flax mill at this Station has been very largely instrumental in reviving the home-spun linen industry in the district.

Careful breeding, selection and feeding have resulted in a marked improvement in production in the poultry plant. The average production of the fifteen best pullets was 258·5 eggs in 1929 as compared with 123·6 in 1923. In the Egg Laying Contest sixty-nine birds qualified for registration.

Some very interesting and valuable experimental work is in progress in the apiary. Honey production averaged 87 pounds per colony, one colony producing 219 pounds.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, CAP ROUGE, QUE.

The growing season of 1929 was slightly cooler with a little more precipitation and less sunshine than the average for the past seventeen years. There was a frost free period of 121 days. With the exception of barley, garden peas and grapes, most crops were good.

Experimental work in the breeding, feeding, housing and management of pure-bred French Canadian horses is carried on at the St. Joachim Horse Farm under the direction of the Superintendent of the Cap Rouge Experimental Station towards the development of a race of good dual-purpose animals of an average weight of 1,200 pounds.

At the Cap Rouge Experimental Station there is a very fine herd of pure-bred French-Canadian cattle which has been accredited since 1922. During the past ten years steady improvement has been made through careful line breeding. Three of the four 1929 champions in the 305 day class are in this herd.

A herd of Yorkshire swine is also maintained and work is in progress under the Advanced Registry policy.

A comparison of swede turnips, corn, sunflowers and peas and oats for ensilage, to determine the cost of a ton of dry matter of each of these crops has shown that roots are far too costly for this district. For a crop of silage corn it has been found that autumn ploughing is advantageous.

The Melba, Lobo and McIntosh apples do well in this district and an application of five pounds of nitrate of soda around each tree has given profitable returns. Of the varieties of strawberries tested the Dunlap has given best results. The heaviest yielding vegetables have not always proved the most profitable. Quality and appearance should receive consideration. As the result of many years of experimental work it is now possible to recommend varieties and strains of ornamental plants, shrubs and trees which are suitable for this district.

Oats continue to be the leading cereal in central Quebec, but there is room for expansion in the production of field peas for which there is a good local demand for domestic consumption. Barley also might be grown more extensively particularly for pork production. Wheat does not appear to be a paying crop.

Calculated on a dry matter basis it has been found that roots are an expensive feed, owing to the large amount of manual labour involved. An interesting comparison is being made of corn, sunflowers, peas and oats for silage. Strains of red clover from southern Europe are not hardy enough for central Quebec.

In the poultry plant efforts are being directed chiefly towards the development of a strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks of the highest standard. Experimental work in progress covers breeding, feeding, housing, and management problems.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, LENNOXVILLE, P.Q.

The season was very favourable for the hay crop and pastures also were good. Grain and roots were average crops but corn was immature when harvested.

Dual-purpose Shorthorns and Jerseys are the two breeds of cattle kept at this Station. These herds are headed respectively by the outstanding yearling bull " Nevalcam Emperor " 191349, and the imported bull " Brampton Poppy's Observer " (imp.)—45654.

Steer feeding tests conducted during the winter included a comparison of finishing steers in the barn versus finishing on pasture.

Breeding and feeding experiments are also carried on with a flock of registered and grade Oxford Down sheep and a herd of Yorkshire swine. Three sows are entered under the Advanced Registry policy for swine.

Rotation, cultural, and fertilizer experiments were continued, the latter including tests of several of the newer synthetic fertilizers. Plans are also being made for a rather extensive pasture improvement experiment.

Work with forage crops includes variety tests, tests of different grain mixtures, as to their suitability for ensilage, and a study of production from combinations of grass and clover mixtures. From the results of some of these experiments, it is quite apparent that certain other grain mixtures will produce as good and in some cases better and just as economical silage as O.P.V.

In addition to the regular variety tests and breeding work with oats and fall wheat, the staff at this Station co-operates with the Quebec Provincial Seed Board in the systematic testing of the principal varieties of cereals, and with the United States Department of Agriculture in the classification of varieties of oats.

Much valuable information has resulted from the co-operative experiments carried on in commercial orchards. Experiments in the production of hardy apple root stocks are also in progress, as well as variety and cultural tests with vegetables, tree and small fruits, ornamental shrubs and flowers.

Experimental results indicate that the soil and climatic conditions in the Eastern Townships are, as a rule, favourable for the production of hemp for fibre.

The past season was a most favourable one for bees, one colony in the Station apiary producing 255·5 pounds of excellent quality honey. The average production per colony was 122·69 pounds.

Breeding and selection work in the poultry plant is directed towards higher production of eggs of standard weight. Some very interesting cost data have been collected over a period of ten years. In the seventh Quebec Western Egg Laying Contest, fifty-five birds qualified for registration.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, FARNHAM, P.Q.

From the standpoint of tobacco growing, the season of 1929 may be regarded as an average one. Seeding was somewhat delayed and an outbreak of cutworms reduced the tobacco acreage. Cutting and curing were done under favourable weather conditions.

Of the six varieties of cigar binder tobaccos tested for resistance to black root rot, Connecticut Havana 142 A-3-X proved the most resistant and yielded 1,804 pounds per acre. The most susceptible was Connecticut Havana 38, with a yield of 1,127½ pounds to the acre.

A comparison was made of various fertilizers for the tobacco crop, but unfortunately the tests were of necessity carried out on land which had never received any commercial fertilizer and was in poor condition. Other factors also entered into this work and made the results unreliable.

In a test of six cigar-binder varieties, Connecticut Havana 142 A-3-X, C.H. No. 38, and S.F. Brown Havana Seed ranked in the order named as to both quality and yield.

Plots on which the fertilizer was broadcasted produced larger yields than plots on which it was drilled in. This is contrary to the results obtained last year.

Various manures have been tested for tobacco growing and from the results obtained this year, they rank in the following order, in so far as yield is concerned: sheep manure, hen, cow, horse and hog manure. The latter has always produced leaf of poor quality but with that exception there was very little difference in the quality of leaf.

Long and short rotations are under test and the effect of the various crops on tobacco is being studied.

This year the use of paper mulch in the growing of tobacco resulted in an increased yield of only two pounds per acre, which is not sufficient to justify the additional expense.

Formaldehyde was successfully used for the disinfection of tobacco seed beds and a bait of poisoned bran effectively controlled the cut worms.

Results from experiments in topping and suckering cigar tobacco indicate that early bloom is the best stage for topping, and that two suckerings are sufficient.

Eight varieties of tomatoes were tested for canning purposes. The following gave the best results: John Baer S-4-B, Wayshead McDonald, and Bonny

Best. Unfortunately a frost early in September did considerable damage and consequently net returns per acre were low this year. Several varieties of peas obtained from the Experimental Station at Windermere, B.C., were grown this year and rank in the following order as to yield: Director, No. 6, Bruce, Lincoln, No. 42, and Kootenay.

A survey of the district disclosed only light infestations of wild fire disease which were easily controlled. There was an excellent attendance of tobacco growers at the annual field day at the Station.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, L'ASSOMPTION, QUE.

Excellent progress has been made in the laying out and general preparation of this Farm for experimental work. Some 45,000 feet of tile drain has been laid and over 8,000 feet of ditch has been deepened and cleaned out. In addition some of the old buildings have been renovated and several new structures erected.

The spring season was favourable for the production of tobacco plants and although planting was a little late, and most of the area was poorly drained, very satisfactory yields of well matured leaves were obtained. However, on account of the uneven soil conditions the experimental results obtained this year should be accepted with caution.

A series of experiments has been inaugurated with the object of determining the relative merits of manure and commercial fertilizers, the best sources of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and the most economical rate of application.

The results of this year's experiments in the use of paper mulch in the growing of tobacco was not very encouraging. The labour involved in laying the paper by hand increased the cost and there was not a proportionate increase either in the quality or yield of the crop.

Experiments are also being conducted to determine the influence of suckering and topping at different stages of growth, and at different heights, on the yield and quality of tobacco.

Nine varieties of cigar binder tobaccos were tested and although they have not all been examined for quality it seems probable that Connecticut Havana No. 38 will be amongst the best if not the best. The highest yielding variety was a resistant strain 142, C3X. The variety Comstock Spanish had somewhat narrower leaves than the C.H. 38 and the varieties resistant to black root rot.

In addition to organizing a field day at the Station for the tobacco growers of the district, the Superintendent and his Assistant also gave a number of lectures on tobacco growing at St. Jacques and L'Assomption.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, LA FERME, QUE.

There was rather less sunshine and heavier precipitation in 1929 than the average for the past twelve years. Seeding of cereals was completed during the first days of June; growth was regular and crops ripened splendidly. Wheat and oats gave fair yields but barley was below the average. Ensilage, root and garden crops all did well.

The herd of pure-bred and grade Ayrshire cattle at this Station has been accredited for the past five years. As a result of several generations of grading up the herd has now attained a remarkable degree of uniformity and there has been a substantial improvement in milk production. Unfortunately several of the best producers were eliminated from the herd following the serum test for contagious abortion. Breeding work is also carried on with a flock of registered Cheviot sheep. Under the scheme of Advanced Registry for Swine, work is proceeding towards the production of real bacon type hog.

Three, four, five, and six-year crop rotations are under test and cost of production data are recorded. Tests of various fertilizers, alone and in combination, are in progress, as well as a study to determine the value of green crops ploughed under as a soil fertilizer. Surface drainage work has also received considerable attention.

The area devoted to experimental work with forage crops has been rearranged, rectangular $\frac{1}{100}$-acre plots having been substituted for the old $\frac{1}{80}$-acre square plots, thus simplifying calculations and facilitating cultivation. In future all experiments will be carried on in quadruplicate.

Experimental work with cereals has clearly indicated that the earlier varieties do best in this district, notably Garnet, Ruby, and Reward wheats; Alaska, Montcalm, and Cartier oats; and O.A.C. 21, Ottawa 60, and Star barley. The improved surface drainage on this area will make it possible to seed cereals earlier in the spring than has been the case in the past.

Flax did very well this year but the hemp crop was practically a failure.

Variety and cultural tests with flowers, small fruits, and vegetables gave very satisfactory results. Strawberries were a particularly good crop. A new site has been located for a trial planting of apple trees on sandy soil. The Station grounds were improved by the planting of trees, hedges, and new ornamental borders.

In the poultry plant the experimental work embraces pedigree breeding, rearing, selection, feeding, and natural and artificial incubation. Excellent progress has been made with the flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks and the demand for day-old chicks is far in excess of the supply. Over a period of five years the average production has increased 107 eggs per bird. Eight of the twelve birds from this flock entered in the Egg Laying Contest at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière qualified for registration, and in the Canadian contest at Ottawa hens from this flock secured second and third places.

Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ont.

Seeding commenced early in May but, due to inclement weather, was not completed until well into June. With warm weather and ample moisture, crops made excellent growth during July and August, and while some difficulty was experienced in operating the binders, owing to heavy rains early in September, all crops were harvested in excellent condition.

Pure-bred and grade Ayrshire and Shorthorn cattle are kept at this Station. The experimental work consists of a comparison of various feeds, cost of milk production, and cost of rearing to various ages. The value of silage vs. clover hay for milk production is also being studied. There is also a flock of registered Shropshire sheep. Lambing results this year were not quite up to the average, being 1·37 lambs per ewe as compared with an average of 1·54 over an eleven-year period. A number of the best sows in the herd of pure-bred Yorkshires have been entered for advanced registry, and efforts are being made to determine the strains and individuals producing the highest percentage of select bacon hogs.

Field husbandry experiments occupy a large area and, although most of the projects have been in progress for only a comparatively short time, some interesting data have been obtained. The results indicate that, for practically all crops, seeding as early as the condition of the ground will permit is advisable from every standpoint. Open ditches and water furrows have proved of great value in carrying away surface water.

Three standard varieties of garden peas, viz., English Wonder, Thomas Laxton, and Stratagem, have been used in a " distance of planting " experiment. Over a five-year period, the 1-inch spacing has given the largest yield. The use of mulch paper in growing common vegetables has not resulted in any material increase in yields. The success which has attended the planting of trees, shrubs and hedges, and perennial flowers around the Station grounds is indicative of the possibilities, in this direction, in this section of the country. Work with forage crops included variety tests, dates and methods of seeding experiments, and tests of various mixtures. Alfalfa gives promise of becoming one of the finest hay-producing plants in the north.

Fertilizers, singly and in combination, are being applied to the first crop in a four-year rotation of O.P.V., barley, clover hay, and mixed hay to determine their value.

In the poultry plant it has been found that while the use of electric light has materially increased the production of eggs during the winter months, yet when production over the whole year is considered there is practically no difference. The use of the trap nest is proving an excellent means of selecting and building up a high-producing flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Bees came through the winter with but light losses, but suffered to some extent from the cold, backward weather during the month of May. An average of 134·9 pounds of honey per colony was produced. The greatest gain in one day was 18 pounds. During the year seventy-five queens were reared and successfully mated.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, HARROW, ONT.

With a backward, cold, wet spring, followed by one of the dryest midsummers on record, the yields of tobacco, oats, potatoes, and second and third cuttings of alfalfa were rather low, particularly on the lighter soils.

Tobacco experimental work is a major activity at this Station, and practically all phases of tobacco culture are covered. Various types of tobacco plant beds have been tested over a period of twelve years, the best results having been obtained from the semi-hot, glass-covered type. Fall prepared and steamed beds, apparently, have given as good results as those prepared and steamed in the spring.

The tobacco fertilizer experiments were completely revised in 1929. Wherever possible, the previous fertilizer work was incorporated into the new series. This new series represents twenty-eight treatments in quadruplicate, for flue-cured, Burley and dark-fired tobaccos.

As a rule, the higher rates of application of manure have given better yields of Burley tobacco, but results in 1929 were somewhat contradictory, no doubt partly due to the dry season and also to the fact that the soil has been built up to a state of fertility where it does not respond as well to such treatments. Three, five, seven and nine-year rotations, and plots continuously planted with tobacco, have been tested over a five-year period. The results indicate that three and five-year rotations are better for Burley tobacco on lighter soils. The poorest yields were obtained from the plots continuously planted with tobacco. On the lighter soils, drilling the fertilizer in the row has given better results than broadcasting, although on the heavier soils this latter method has given very good results when slightly increased quantities have been applied.

Continuous planting of flue-cured and dark-fired tobacco has proven impractical if continued over a period of years. Fall manuring and ploughing of grass and clover sods for Burley and Dark tobaccos has proven superior to spring manuring and ploughing over a period of years.

Tests have indicated that lower topping results in better quality leaf with just as high yields, but high priming is also necessary in order to secure heavy bodied leaf in dark tobacco.

Practically all standard varieties of tobacco produced good yields and quality on healthy soil, and four Burley varieties, viz., C.R.B., Standup Resistant, Broadleaf Resistant and one strain from Kentucky, grown in diseased plots have shown resistance to black rootrot.

Results of experiments indicate that a two-cent spread between the buying and selling price is necessary to make winter feeding of steers and hogs profitable.

Three hundred bushels of Banner No. 1 registered oats were produced during the past year, and twenty varieties of wheat and fifteen varieties of oats were tested in rod-row plots.

The cost of producing crops was somewhat higher than usual during the past year, due to the rather light yields obtained. Burley and flue-cured tobaccos were produced at a lower cost in the four-year rotations than on plots where tobacco is planted every year.

Forage crops work included tests of varieties and strains of corn, sugar beets, soy beans and broom corn. The earlier plantings of corn have consistently suffered more damage from the corn borer than rather late plantings, but one strain has been developed which appears to be promising from the standpoint of resistance.

Of the four varieties of early potatoes tested, the Irish Cobbler has given the best results from the standpoint of yield, especially the earlier diggings. Of the thirty varieties and strains of early tomatoes tested to determine their relative merits with respect to earliness, yield and quality, the best results have been obtained with two Alacrity strains. Canning peas, seed beans and sweet corn were also produced.

Six varieties of hemp were tested for seed production. The two best seed yielding varieties were Western C.D. 22 and Chington x Racolta.

Experimental Station, Morden, Man.

Fruit breeding is being carried on very successfully at this Station, particularly with apples, plums, gooseberries and raspberries. The new plums "Radisson" and "Wilson" are very promising. Nearly one thousand new apple seedlings fruited this year for the first time, and fifty-eight of these are regarded as good prospects. The apple and plum crops were very heavy and sour cherries also did well.

Experiments in the use of Ethylene gas for the ripening of tomatoes, celery, peppers, melons and apples have been undertaken. The usual variety and cultural tests of vegetables were continued and some promising introductions are being brought to the attention of private growers. The use of mulch paper appeared to benefit most of the crops used in the experiment, particularly cucumbers.

Some hundreds of new cross-bred varieties of roses have been produced, and the ornamental grounds attract wide attention. A recent acquisition is a collection of native fruits and ornamental plants gathered in northern Manitoba.

Three select seedling apples, one sandcherry, one laciniati leaved seedling red elder, and a double flowering native pincherry have been named.

The dry season adversely affected the yields of cereals but the grades were excellent. There was hardly any rust injury. In addition to the usual variety tests conducted on the Station, some co-operative experiments were carried on with farmers and Junior Co-operative Seed Growers.

Corn breeding is the principal activity in forage crops work but results this year were disappointing. A considerable quantity of seed of sweet corn was produced. Alfalfa proved its value as a hay crop.

In the five systems of crop rotations under trial particular attention is being given to the control of weeds. Rotation "C" has been effective in checking sow thistle.

Feeding and incubation experiments in the poultry plant have furnished much useful information. Rhode Island Reds are the only breed kept and there is a keen demand for breeding stock.

Honey production was quite good this year. Experiments in the protection of brood chambers, size of hives, swarm control, and wintering were continued.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

Seeding was not general until about April 22 and germination was somewhat delayed by cool weather in the early part of May. In some sections a frost, on June 12, damaged the grain quite extensively. Most crops suffered to some extent from the lack of moisture throughout June, July and August but, generally, the crops sown on well worked summer-fallow threshed out much better than was expected and the grain was of high quality. Late sown barley and oats were poor crops and the corn crop did not mature.

The herd of Dual Purpose Shorthorn cattle at this Farm is fully accredited and free from disease. During the past year, fifteen of the mature cows qualified in Record of Performance. The average milk record for the year was 5,253 pounds of milk, testing 3·83 per cent butter-fat. Feeding tests were conducted to determine the relative value of silage made from mature and immature corn, and of sweet clover silage for milch cows. Breeding and feeding experiments were also carried on with a flock of pure and grade Oxford sheep and a herd of pure-bred Yorkshire swine. Preliminary work towards a scheme of advanced registry was continued.

The excellent flock of Barred Plymouth Rock poultry has been bred from stock of known productive ability. The average pullet year record of the mature hens in the breeding flock is 202 eggs. The very few birds that reacted to the bacillus pullorum test were removed from the flock. In the Ninth Manitoba Egg Laying Contest, conducted at this Farm, one hundred birds qualified for registration. The average production per bird was 189·5 eggs, an increase of 63 eggs per bird over the production in the first contest.

Cost of production data acquired over a period of three years from the regular rotation fields show that the second crop of wheat after summer-fallow gave an average yield of 21 bushels per acre, at a cost of 98 cents per bushel. The first crop of wheat on summer-fallow land yielded 26·2 bushels per acre, at a cost of 88 cents per bushel. Wheat following grass and clover yielded 25·6 bushels per acre, at an average cost of 74 cents per bushel. Experimental results have shown that no advantage is gained by ploughing summer-fallow to a greater depth than from four to six inches. Recent work with commercial fertilizers indicates the advisability of sowing them into the soil close to where the seed is deposited.

The work with cereals includes not only the testing of varieties and strains but also breeding work. Some 200 sixth generation lines of wheat are on hand which have exhibited a very high degree of rust resistance under epidemic conditions. They also appear to be suitable in other agronomic characters. A fair percentage of these have given very satisfactory results in preliminary milling and baking tests conducted at Ottawa. In the wheat breeding work, " Reward " has been used as one parent in all cases, and has been crossed with such varieties as Hope, Marquillo, Ceres and its sister sort, 1656. Several wilt resistant strains of flax have been produced by selection.

Verification tests for elite and registered seed and other tests to determine the varietal mixtures in seed drill samples and commercial samples taken from elevators and overseas cargoes, were carried on.

Some very promising selfed strains of Northwestern Dent corn are ready for increase or hybridization and it is hoped that, from these strains or hybrids, one or more varieties will be obtained which are fairly resistant to late spring frosts and also to smut. Breeding work is also being carried on with sweet clover and brome. Variety tests and cultural experiments are also in progress with corn, sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, oats for hay, millets and miscellaneous grasses, to determine their suitability to Manitoba conditions.

Practically all vegetable crops gave fairly good yields. Potatoes grown inside the shelter belts gave from 161 to 367 bushels per acre but, in the open field, only about half an average potato crop was harvested. Plums, crabapples, currants and raspberries did well but the season was too dry for strawberries.

Co-operative tests of Marquis, Reward, Garnet, Ceres, and Mindum wheats were carried on, at 130 points in the province. The variety Ceres yielded remarkably well this year and graded better than usual.

On the sixteen Illustration Stations supervised from this Farm, the production of seed grain is one of the most important features of the work.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

As a result of continuous drought throughout the spring and summer, fallow yields in many cases were reduced to half, while stubble crops were almost a complete failure.

Registered Clydesdale horses are kept on this Farm both for work and breeding purposes. There are also two herds of cattle one a beef herd headed by the Browndale bred bull, "Berserker," and the other a dairy herd of Ayrshires. Four females from this latter herd were exhibited at the Regina Summer Exhibition and took five first prizes and two championships. A small flock of Shropshire sheep and a herd of Yorkshire swine are also maintained and with these, breeding and feeding experiments were conducted. With the swine comparative tests are being made with pastures, different concentrates, and methods of housing.

The various crop rotations under test are designed to meet the requirements of the grain and diversified farmer and to provide a study of crop sequence, soil fertility and cost of crop production. The past season being an unusually dry one some interesting facts were brought out in a number of the cultural experiments.

Cereals grown on well prepared summer-fallow did fairly well, but oats and barley on stubble were almost total failures. Further quantities of Elite Stock seed of wheat, oats and barley were produced and test plots were again grown for the C.S.G.A. for the purpose of checking the purity of Elite and Registered seed stocks.

Forage crops came through the winter without any serious injury and alfalfa gave a surprisingly good yield. Sugar beets were fairly satisfactory as to sugar content, but the tonnage per acre was decidedly low. Root crops also gave poor yields.

Except where artificial watering was resorted to the borders, hedges and wind breaks made very poor growth and vegetables were, in many cases, a complete failure. All tree fruits, however, did remarkably well, plums being a particularly heavy crop and the fruit well sized. The apple crop was the largest in the history of the Farm, Saunder's Hybrid Crabs giving particularly heavy yields. Plant breeding studies in disease and insect control, winter storage and winter hardiness, etc., were continued.

White Wyandottes and Light Sussex are the two breeds represented in the poultry plant. Hatching and rearing results were affected by the adverse conditions during spring and summer. In the Tenth Saskatchewan Egg Laying Contest 65 birds qualified for registration. This is the largest number in any one year since the contest was started.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, ROSTHERN, SASK.

Seeding was done under very favourable conditions, but from the middle of June there was insufficient moisture, with the result that yields of both field and garden crops were below average. The corn, however, was of very high quality.

The herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle at this Station has been regularly tested for tuberculosis since 1920, and for contagious abortion since 1928, without revealing any reactors to that disease. A flock of high grade Leicester and pure bred Suffolk sheep is kept and lambing results during the past year were satisfactory. Nineteen litters of pure bred Yorkshire swine were entered in the Advanced Registry test and a number of feeding experiments were conducted.

Some very interesting and valuable data are being gathered on sequence of crops, cost of production of various crops and relative profits over a long period of years of different rotations. An extensive series of cultural experiments is also in progress.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the fruit breeding work with apples, which was undertaken in 1927. The importance of manure for the vegetable and potato crops was strikingly demonstrated during the past year, the results indicating that well-manured land holds more moisture than unmanured land. Evergreens have done particularly well at this Station, some of them having attained a height of between 20 and 30 feet.

Variety tests of wheat on summer-fallow have been carried on for a period of five years. The three leading varieties are Red Bobs, Garnet and Marquis, ranking in the order named. Victory, Banner and Leader have been the highest yielding varieties of oats on stubble land over a period of six years. Laurel is a promising hulless variety.

Corn and sunflower crops were practically a failure. Roots also were below the average, but fair crops of hay were obtained.

The past year was a very satisfactory one in the Poultry Plant. No bird laying less than 175 two-ounce eggs per year is retained in the flock and many of the hens have laid over 250 two-ounce eggs in their pullet year. The year was an exceptionally poor one for bees.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, SCOTT, SASK.

Lack of soil moisture, with low temperatures in the early part of the season retarded the growth of wheat. These conditions followed by hot dry weather with high winds in July had the effect of reducing all grain yields. However, the wheat that was harvested was of excellent milling and baking quality.

A herd of dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle is being developed at this Station, and a steady improvement is noticeable in the milk records. The herd has successively passed the tests for tuberculosis and contagious abortion.

Sweet clover fed to steers increased the individual gains by over 50 pounds, but at a valuation of $10 per ton it would not seem economical to purchase it for steers on a full grain ration.

Rambouillet sheep at this Station have raised a higher percentage of larger lambs to weaning age, and have clipped a heavier fleece of higher quality than either the Shropshire or Cheviot breeds.

Swine feeding tests have shown that frozen wheat is about equal in value, pound for pound, to oats and barley, whether fed alone or in combination.

Straight grain and mixed farming crop rotations are under tests and cost data have been recorded. The advantage of early ploughing for summer-fallow was quite noticeable this year. An application of superphosphate produced an average increase of 5½ bushels of wheat per acre on summer-fallow with five days earlier maturity.

The wheat crop was of good quality, but the early and medium early varieties gave better yields than the later varieties. Oats were a poor crop with short straw and low yields. Over a period of five years Trebi has given the highest yields of barley, but in the tests this year Haanchen was the leading variety.

There was considerable winter killing of forage crops. Seasonal conditions resulted in a low yield of hay; corn was an exceptionally poor crop and sunflowers were not much better. A leading feature of the forage crop work at this Station is the testing of different strains of western rye grass.

Raspberries, strawberries and gooseberries were badly winter killed, but currants came through better in that respect. Work with vegetables has been expanded by the inclusion of mulch paper and commercial fertilizer studies. An avenue of Lodgpole pine trees and new rose and peony beds were planted during the year.

Exceptionally good results were obtained in the poultry plant this year. The number of eggs required per chick when wing banded was only 1.6. A small flock of Mammoth Bronze turkeys has been established.

There were practically no winter losses in the apiary but it was a poor year for the production of nectar. A Bee Day, at which the Provincial Apiarist assisted, was held at the Station on August 9.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.

The season of 1929 was an exceptionally unfavourable one. High temperatures, strong winds and lack of precipitation combined to reduce the yields of all crops.

The herd of Holstein cattle at this Station is being disposed of and attention is now being directed towards strengthening the dual-purpose Shorthorn herd. Further progress has also been made in the development of a small breeding herd of Yorkshire swine.

Tests and comparisons of various farm implements are featured at this Station. The studies of the combine were expanded and further data were secured on the use of the swather. The usual cultural and rotation experiments were continued.

Small seeders, developed at this Station, were supplied to other Experimental Farms in the Prairie Provinces, as well as to several other institutions. Two small threshers also were constructed and these are under test at the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg. Tests of varieties, strains and selections of all the common cereals and all forage crops were continued. The effect of the drought was noticeable even in the corn. which is one of the most drought-resistant crops. Of the hay crops, sweet clover did best. A number of native grasses are being tested in comparison with established sorts.

Variety tests of bush and tree fruits, flowers and all the common vegetables were carried on. Nothwithstanding the drought, most of the ornamental and shelter belt trees did fairly well.

A flock of Barred Rock poultry is maintained, chiefly as a means of supplying good hatching eggs and breeding stock to farmers who wish to improve the quality of their flocks.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

While there was ample precipitation during the months of April, May and the first half of June, the dry hot weather which set in on June 17 and lasted until harvest time dissipated the promise of an unusually abundant grain crop. However, while yields did not come up to earlier expectations the quality of the grain was excellent. The sugar beet crop was good, but the alfalfa crop was lighter than usual owing to shortage of irrigation water in July and August.

In a feeding trial with horses doing heavy work a comparison was made between alfalfa and timothy the results being in favour of alfalfa. Some very good Percheron fillies are being developed.

Steer feeding experiments were conducted to determine the best combination of home grown feeds produced in the irrigated district of Alberta, for fattening this class of cattle.

The quality of the herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle at this Station has continued to improve. The entire herd gave negative reaction to the serum test for contagious abortion.

Breeding work is carried on with the Corriedale and Rambouillet breeds of sheep. Feeding trials were conducted to determine the value of certain feeds and to give information on the rapidity and economy of gains in Rambouillet and Corriedale grade lambs as compared with Shropshire grade lambs. A range flock of ewes was pastured on the Crows Nest Forest Reserve.

Work is in progress in connection with the Advanced Registry Policy for swine, and various types of swine shelters are being studied.

An excellent flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks has been developed through careful pedigree breeding. Two different types of poultry houses are under test and a number of feeding experiments are being carried on. In the Alberta Egg Laying Contest forty-seven birds qualified for registration.

All crops grown on that section of the Station devoted to dry land farming experiments (with the exception of corn grown on blown soil) returned a profit over cost of production. Unusual results were obtained with wheat grown on stubble land; spring ploughed land gave yields comparable with those obtained on summerfallow, and in some cases also a higher yield.

Bulletin 125 N.S., " The Use of Irrigation Water on Farm Crops," was published during the year, giving a full report of this investigation over a period of five years. Commercial fertilizers and barnyard manure are being tested on both dry and irrigated land.

Variety tests constitute the major portion of the experimental work with cereals, both on dry land and under irrigation. Elite stock seed of Marquis, and Early Red Fife wheat was also produced. The possibilities of growing canning peas on irrigated land is being studied in view of the increasing interest in this crop.

Among the forage crops under test particular attention has been given to sugar beets particularly in regard to cultural methods, distance of thinning and dates of seeding.

The usual variety and cultural tests of vegetables, bush fruits and perennial and annual flowers were conducted and some attention was given to the production of vegetable seeds.

Apiary problems, particularly those affecting the beekeepers in southern Alberta are receiving constant attention.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, LACOMBE, ALTA.

There was very little moisture in the soil in the spring and this followed by an exceedingly dry summer resulted in crop yields varying from complete failure to 75 per cent of the average.

Breeding and experimental work is carried on with pure bred Shire and Clydesdale horses, particular attention being given to the control of joint ill and a study of wintering brood mares and idle horses.

The herds of Aberdeen Angus and Holstein-Friesian cattle are both free from tuberculosis and have been fully accredited for the past five years. With the co-operation of the Health of Animals Branch all the cattle in these herds regardless of age or sex have been subjected to tests for the purpose of gaining information as to the possibility and practicability of eradicating bovine contagious abortion and allied diseases by means of the agglutination and complement fixation blood tests. Re-actors to this test have been slaughtered and this has interferred to a large extent with the experimental feeding work and with sales of pure bred breeding stock to farmers.

There are also excellent herds of Berkshire, Tamworth and Yorkshire swine. During the past year Yorkshires again led in prolificacy followed by Tamworths and Berkshires in the order named. Various feeding experiments have been carried on and for the fifteen litters tested under the scheme for Advanced Registration it required 373 pounds of meal to produce a gain of 100 pounds. To bring the pigs to market weight required 204·1 days, the daily gain per hog from weaning to slaughter being 1·2 pounds.

White Wyandottes are the only breed of poultry kept and attention is being given to size of egg as well as increased production. All birds retained for breeding purposes have been blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea.

Straight grain growing rotations are being compared with mixed farming rotations and summerfallow substitutes are compared with the bare fallow. Sweet clover is proving an excellent summer-fallow substitute crop where moisture is not too limited and perennial weeds such as couch grass are not a serious problem. It has been found that when the soil is very dry in the fall, spring ploughing gives better results than fall ploughing, but if there is ample moisture fall ploughing will give better results than spring ploughing.

Variety tests of cereals and forage crops were continued as also were the verification plots for the C.S.G.A. Seed of Reward wheat, Banner and Alaska oats was produced and distributed. A comprehensive experiment has been undertaken in which different mineral fertilizers are compared with lime and barnyard manure.

The dry season greatly reduced the yields of vegetables and fruits and the lack of bloom resulted in a honey crop only about one half that of a normal season.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, WINDERMERE, B.C.

The spring season was normal and crops got away to a good start. However, there was very little precipitation in July and August and frequent irrigations were necessary. Fair crops of all kinds were harvested.

During the past year four high class cows purchased in Eastern Canada were added to the Ayrshire herd at this station. It is pleasing to report that this herd has again successfully passed the T.B. test and also the regular blood tests for contagious abortion. Very good results have been obtained in a grading-up experiment with a Hampshire ram on grade Oxford ewes. Breeding stock from the herd of Yorkshire swine is in constant demand throughout the district.

Seven different crop rotations are under study, and in all of these alfalfa, peas and potatoes have been included, these being the leading crops in the district.

While rod row variety tests of cereals are conducted, the high cost of land and high production costs due to irrigations, prohibit the growth of practically all small grains to any extent.

Two good crops of alfalfa can always be depended upon, and sunflowers are a more reliable silage crop than corn. Experiments are now under way with alfalfa for seed production.

A four-year rotation of oats, clover, potatoes and peas is being followed in an effort to improve the fertility and increase the humus content of the soil, using chemical fertilizers alone, chemical fertilizers with barnyard manure, and chemical fertilizers with a crop ploughed in. Superphosphate has given excellent results and a crop ploughed in materially increases the humus content.

The new garden area is located on a gentle slope which is ideal for irrigation. A considerable amount of transplanting has been done, and a rockery is being established.

Single-comb White Leghorns are the only breed of poultry kept. The extremely dry summer was hard on the birds and production was much below that of the preceding year. It required 2·1 eggs to produce a chicken six weeks old.

It was an exceedingly poor season for bees. The largest yield of extracted honey from one colony was 41 pounds, but the average production was only 27·1 pounds per colony.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, SUMMERLAND, B.C.

Precipitation during 1929 was much below the average for the past fourteen years, and irrigation water was very scarce during the summer. The fruit crop, however, while somewhat below the average in yield, was well up to the average in quality and the growers received good returns.

Horticulture is a major activity at this Station and some very valuable work has been accomplished, particularly in regard to the problems of fruit picking, handling and storing. The problem of Jonathan breakdown has received considerable attention and advice given to the fruit growers in the Penticton district this season, based entirely on experimental findings accumulated at this Station, proved particularly valuable. Good progress has also been made in the development of hardy root stocks for apples and in the dates of picking experiments with pears, peaches, prunes, etc., in order to obtain maximum maturity and shipping quality.

A start has also been made on some very valuable work in the processing of fruits and vegetables, under the Dehydration Committee of the department. Excellent progress has been made in the breeding and isolation of new and improved strains of vegetables and selected tomato seed of improved strains is now being offered to the growers.

The lawns and ornamental grounds have been further improved and a test garden for roses has been established. Provision has also been made for the testing of herbaceous climbers and many new varieties and species of herbaceous flowers and shrubs have been planted out.

Much useful information has been obtained from the variety and cultural tests with tobacco.

The herd of Jersey cattle at this Station is fully accredited, having successfully passed the regular tests, both for tuberculosis and contagious abortion. Substantial improvement has been made in the average production of this herd during the past year. Swine work is directed towards the development of a true bacon type of hog.

In the poultry plant excellent progress was made in the development of the flock of White Wyandottes. The chicks were raised on clean fresh ground and the flock was blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. The results were evident in the splendid production records, the hatchability of the eggs, and in the vitality and livability of the chicks.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AGASSIZ, B.C.

Precipitation for the whole year 1929 was the lightest ever recorded at this Farm. Fortunately, there was ample precipitation during the spring and early summer to carry the crops through to maturity, and all crops yielded well.

There is an excellent stud of pure-bred Clydesdale horses at this Farm and, with the exception of the four foundation mares, all of them have been bred on the Farm.

It is worthy of record that this Farm, during the past year, was awarded a "Master Breeder's Shield" by the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, for having bred twelve XX bulls, twelve Gold Medal cows and twelve Excellent cows in a herd under 80 head. This splendid herd has been developed from six foundation cows. Some interesting feeding experiments are in progress, including a comparison of fish meal versus linseed meal. Different silages are also being compared.

Some valuable additions have been made to the flock of Dorset sheep, and the offspring of one of the rams are particularly promising.

Experimental work is also carried on with a herd of Yorkshire swine and seven sows are entered under the policy of Advanced Registry for swine.

The rod-row system of testing cereals is practised at this Farm and Victory oats and O.A.C. 21 barley have given excellent results.

Forage crops under test include different varieties of ensilage corn, sunflowers, mangels, carrots, sugar beets, annual hays, and grasses and clovers, alone and in combination. An excellent quality of flax for fibre was also grown and tobacco yielded well.

Many of the variety tests of garden vegetables have been discontinued and greater attention is now being given to more intensive cultural projects and the production of foundation seed. The use of paper mulch appeared to be of benefit to certain vegetable crops, while, in the case of others, there was no apparent improvement from the use of this material. However, the work has not been carried on for a sufficient length of time to warrant definite conclusions.

The flock of Barred Plymouth Rock poultry has an outstanding reputation and it is impossible to fully meet the demand for breeding stock and hatching eggs.

Although production of the Egg Laying Contest was not as high as usual, owing to an outbreak of infectious bronchitis, some creditable records were made, notably that of the pen of White Wyandottes owned by Mr. Caul, of Appledale, B.C. This pen laid 2,592 eggs, scoring the highest of any Wyandotte pen on the continent. Two hundred and forty-three birds qualified for registration, sixteen being in the 300-egg class.

With a view to carrying on more intensive experimental work, the apiary has been increased to sixty colonies of bees. Considerable attention has been given to queen breeding with satisfactory results.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, SIDNEY, B.C.

The rainfall in 1929 was the lowest on record for Vancouver island. Fortunately there was sufficient moisture in the early part of the season, and hay and grain crops as a result were much above the average. Lack of moisture later in the season seriously affected the root crop and the potatoes. The fruit crop was excellent, the pears being outstanding. Experimental work in breeding, rearing and feeding is carried on with a herd of Jersey cattle. Particular attention has been given to the problem of contagious abortion with the co-operation of the Health of Animals Branch. The whole herd has been subjected to a series of blood tests and all re-acting breeding cows have been removed from the herd and segregated. With the negative herd subjected to periodic tests and no contact with any cattle of unknown history, and with special care in the raising of calves from re-acting cows, it is hoped to develop a clean junior herd. With the success which has attended these efforts to date it is hoped soon to be able to report that contagious abortion on this Station is a thing of the past. Data collected in the course of this work indicates that the condition known as systic ovaries, has no connection with abortion in so far as B. abortus is concerned.

Great interest centres around the poultry work in this Station and there is the keenest demand for information regarding breeding, rearing, housing and feeding problems, particular attention being given to the question of internal parasites and related subjects. The 1929 Egg Laying Contest was outstandingly successful from every standpoint.

While wheat growing is not carried on on an extensive scale on Vancouver Island some remarkably good yields have been obtained. During the past year yields of 45 bushels per acre and more were common. Fall sown oats and barley also did well.

Horticultural work is a major activity on this Station in view of the fact that the great majority of people on the Island are directly or indirectly connected with the industry. Special attention has been given to bulb growing and seed production. Elite registered vegetable seed is produced in quantity and will be available for distribution among seed growers in the near future. The dehydration of fruits and vegetables was undertaken this year for the first time.

EXPERIMENTAL SUBSTATION, BEAVERLODGE, ALTA.

The germination of cereals was uniform but lack of subsoil moisture reduced yields, and weather conditions just before harvest delayed ripening.

Reward wheat yielded 33 bushels 23 pounds per acre, and the field crop graded No. 1 Northern and tested 68¾ pounds per measured bushel as threshed. It ripened six days earlier than Marquis and one day earlier than Garnet. This last named variety yielded 38 bushels 17 pounds, Marquis 37 bushels, and Early Triumph 39 bushels 9 pounds per acre.

Over a period of eleven years, Banner oats have outyielded Victory by an average of 2 bushels per acre, but this year Victory was the leader by a fairly substantial margin. Premost flax and three varieties of peas all gave larger than average yields, but O.A.C. 21 barley yielded a little below average. Winter grains came through with very little killing.

None of the perennial forage crops were winter-killed but the effect of the lack of subsoil moisture was apparent, the growth in the meadows being very uneven. Yellow-flowered Siberian alfalfa has proven a short cropper in a dry season. Timothy yielded considerably better than red top, orchard grass and Kentucky blue, but was substantially outyielded by Brome and Western rye from the 1927 seeding. Arctic sweet clover, seeded in 1928 without a nurse crop, gave a yield of 3,727 pounds per acre.

Some exceedingly interesting and valuable data are being obtained on the effect of topography upon minimum temperature occurrence.

Particular attention is being given to a study of methods of seeding down meadow crops.

Five varieties of potatoes, Gold Coin, Irish Cobbler, Early Rose, Mitchell's Excelsior, and Bliss Triumph, all responded favourably to an application of 100 pounds of superphosphate per acre, scattered along the open furrow. They bloomed earlier and made more vigorous growth than those untreated but because of this forward development, the earliest variety, Early Rose, matured in advance of the best growing weather, with the result that the yield was 10 bushels less per acre where treated.

At least a hundred species, and a much larger number of varieties of trees and woody ornamentals, have come successfully through one or more winters at this Station. Herbaceous perennials such as peony, iris and rose mallow seem quite hardy. Small fruits again did well in 1929 but annual flowers and vegetables suffered from the drying of the land and the effects of strong winds on the seedlings.

The bees wintered fairly well, both in the cellar and in outdoor packing cases.

Experimental Sub-Stations

The Experimental Sub-Stations have continued to provide much useful and interesting data on the agricultural possibilities of the districts in which they are located.

At Fort Vermilion, Alta., seeding was fairly general by April 30th and all seeding and planting was completed during May. Weather conditions hastened the germination of seeds, and pastures and all crops made good growth. Four degrees of frost were recorded on August 25 and immature crops such as beans, corn, sunflowers, and buckwheat were damaged. Fortunately all cereals with the exception of Marquis, Red Fife and Kitchener wheats and Barks barley had been cut previously and these four named varieties were fully matured, so did not suffer any damage. Winter conditions had been hard on the fruit plantations and there was a good deal of root injury to fruits and other garden plants, particularly roses and flowering shrubs. Many of the clovers and less hardy varieties of grasses were totally winter killed. Winter rye also suffered to some extent and winter wheat was a total loss.

A very cold and backward spring season was experienced at the Sub-Station at Fort Smith, N.W.T., but all crops did fairly well. Marquis wheat gave a satisfactory yield but the crop was not fully matured when harvested on August 29. Banner oats did very well and matured. Vegetables also did well on the whole but the potatoes suffered injury from worms.

The cool season experienced at Fort Resolution, N.W.T., retarded plant growth. Nevertheless Canadian blue grass, Golden millet, hulless oats, and Himalayan barley did fairly well and potatoes yielded higher than in the previous year. Of the different kinds of vegetables sown the following did very well: cabbage, Copenhagen Market and Danish Ballhead; carrots, Chantenay, and Guerande; beets, Extra Early Egyptian and Crossby; turnips, Purple Hop Milan, Kangaroo, Purple Top, and Jumbo. Tomatoes, gave an abundance of fruit but did not ripen. There was good display of bloom in the flower garden from late summer until October 15.

At Fort Providence, N.W.T., potatoes planted late in May derived great benefit from the rains in June. They made excellent growth and yielded quite well. Carrots, beets, turnips and onions were poor but cabbage and lettuce did exceedingly well. Oats made better growth than in previous years a portion of the crop being used for green feed and the rest for poultry feed.

The most northerly Sub-Station is at Fort Good Hope, N.W.T., situated at 66° 15′ 12″ northern latitude and 128° 49′ western longitude, quite close to the Arctic Circle. Wheat, oats and barley sown on May 11 matured and were harvested between August 22 and 24. Various forage crops also were tested in small plots with fair results. Potatoes gave a return of about five for one. Carrots, parsnips, and cabbage did quite well. Beans and peas also made a good showing but corn was destroyed by frost on August 24.

The experimental area at Betsiamits, P.Q. is located on low wet land and this combined with a cold wet season resulted in the practical failure of all cereals. Most of the vegetables also did poorly.

DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE BRANCH

GENERAL

The activities of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch have followed the same general lines as in recent years.

The Research Division has dealt with some new defects in cheese, and has been able, as the result of investigations, to suggest positive remedies.

The staff of dairy produce graders was brought up to a full complement at the beginning of the year.

A reference to the tables below will show that the percentage of first grade cheese was practically the same as in 1928, in spite of the fact that the season of 1929 was a more difficult one for the cheesemaker than the preceding one.

The percentage of first grade butter was 3·25 per cent lower than it was in 1928. This apparent falling off in quality loses its significance when it is noted that there were 120,718 more packages graded than in 1928, which means that butter was graded from a number of creameries for the first time. Less than 25 per cent of the butter produced in Canada is offered for grading. Butter put up in one-pound packages at the creamery is not graded. It is only when butter is to be exported in solid pack that grading is compulsory.

The Cold Storage Division had some activity in connection with the erection and completion of the Pacific Coast Terminals (cold storage) at New Westminster, B.C., and The Nova Scotia Fish and Storage Terminal at Halifax, N.S., both of which are receiving a subsidy under the provisions of the Cold Storage Act. These two establishments are very complete and up-to-date in every respect, and they make notable additions to cold storage facilities in Canada.

PRODUCTION

The unfavourable weather and feed conditions in 1929 resulted in a decrease in cheese production, according to the preliminary statement published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, of 25,000,000 pounds of cheese. The same statement shows a decrease of 4,554,367 pounds in creamery butter.

The following table gives the production of factory cheese and creamery butter, by provinces, for the calendar years 1928 and 1929. The figures for 1929 are preliminary and may be somewhat revised when final returns are available. The decrease is emphasized by the fact, that taking Canada as a whole, the season of 1928 was above the average for production.

BUTTER

Province	1929	1928	Per cent Increase	Per cent Decrease
	lbs.	lbs.		
Prince Edward Island	1,929,987	2,036,838	....	5·2
Nova Scotia	4,254,379	4,479,276	....	5·0
New Brunswick	1,850,768	2,091,723	....	11·5
Quebec	57,569,163	52,526,248	0·9	
Ontario	57,000,000	63,733,187	....	10·5
Manitoba	15,472,109	13,782,167	12·2	
Saskatchewan	14,780,000	11,310,496	30·6	
Alberta	16,025,000	14,375,636	11·4	
British Columbia	3,700,000	3,691,468	0·2	
Total	172,581,406	168,027,039	2·7	

CHEESE

Prince Edward Island	1,391,742	1,710,943	....	18·7
Nova Scotia	18,867	25,230	....	25·1
New Brunswick	582,268	697,811	....	16·5
Quebec	35,157,871	45,183,970	....	22·1
Ontario	80,200,000	95,561,895	....	16·4
Manitoba	559,286	477,419	17·1	
Saskatchewan	145,000	148,215	....	2·1
Alberta	975,000	722,048	35·0	
British Columbia	55,000	57,088	....	3·6
Total	119,085,034	144,584,619	....	17·6

THE EXPORT TRADE

There was no regular export of butter to the United Kingdom during 1929, but shipments to Newfoundland, Bermuda, Bahamas, British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana, have been continued and increased in some cases during the year under review. The new trade agreement has promoted the trade in dairy produce from Canada so far as the West Indies are concerned.

The exports of cream to the United States show a decrease for the year ended March 31, 1930, of 568,000 gallons as compared with the previous fiscal year. There was also a decrease of 711,274 gallons of milk in the exports to the same market.

The total exports of cheese (91,719,200 pounds) during the year reached the lowest figure since 1889.

GRADING OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

The details of the gradings will be found in the following tables. The different provinces show some variation in the percentage of first grade cheese and butter. There is even greater variation between districts or counties. The cheese produced in the counties of Oxford and Middlesex, Ontario, averaged over 98 per cent first grade. A number of cheese factories had 100 per cent first grade.

FEDERAL BUTTER AND CHEESE GRADING 1929. COMPARISON WITH 1928

Pasteurized Butter

Province	1929					1928				
	Packages	Spl.	1st	2nd	3rd	Packages	Spl.	1st	2nd	3rd
		%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%
Prince Edward Island	5,322	2·8	96·6	0·1	0·5	7,613	0·7	98·8	0·4	0·1
Nova Scotia	373	.....	85·0	.....	15·0	250	.....	100·0	.....	.....
New Brunswick	34	.....	100·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	296,366	0·69	89·41	9·31	0·59	293,754	0·1	90·7	8·8	0·4
Ontario	71,038	.....	60·89	36·80	2·31	59,744	.....	78·8	20·3	0·9
Manitoba	172,883	0·13	72·93	21·01	5·93	146,769	0·2	72·4	20·5	6·9
Saskatchewan	171,745	0·10	66·01	19·90	13·99	91,472	0·2	61·9	23·9	14·0
Alberta	80,569	0·43	70·12	20·31	9·14	59,162	1·1	69·3	22·9	6·7
British Columbia	229	.....	14·0	35·8	50·2	4,381	6·6	63·2	22·3	7·9
Totals	798,559					663,145				
Average percentage	....	0·37	76·35	17·62	5·66	....	0·2	79·6	15·8	4·4
Packages by grades	....	2,938	609,712	140,673	45,236	....	1,744	527,865	104,596	28,940

Unpasteurized Butter

Province	1929				1928			
	Packages	1st	2nd	3rd	Packages	1st	2nd	3rd
		%	%	%		%	%	%
Prince Edward Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Brunswick	201	19·4	47·3	33·3	114	....	97·4	2·6
Quebec	40,794	73·10	25·59	1·31	59,116	67·5	30·9	1·6
Ontario	6,515	20·94	69·56	9·50	3,295	22·3	75·5	2·2
Manitoba	528	....	89·96	10·04	....	....	....	....
Saskatchewan	40	....	35·0	65·0	88	35·2	64·8	....
Alberta	11	....	18·2	81·8	98	21·4	67·4	11·2
British Columbia	....	....	....	....	74	....	14·9	85·1
Totals	48,089				62,785			
Average percentage	....	64·93	32·35	2·72	....	64·8	33·5	1·7
Packages by grades	....	31,223	15,557	1,309	....	40,666	21,028	1·091

CHEESE

Province	1929				1928			
	No. Boxes	Spl. & 1st	2nd	3rd	No. Boxes	Spl. & 1st	2nd	3rd
		%	%	%		%	%	%
Prince Edward Island	15,378	97·07	2·89	0·04	17,169	94·9	4·6	0·5
Nova Scotia								
New Brunswick	489	68·7	23·7	7·6	253	9·1	66·0	24·9
Quebec	381,763	86·34	12·68	0·98	506,533	85·88	13·18	0·94
Ontario	875,022	95·49	4·07	0·44	1,041,876	96·7	2·9	0·4
Manitoba	1,222	95·99	3·60	0·41	1,374	82·2	16·9	0·9
Saskatchewan								
Alberta								
British Columbia								
Totals	1,273,874				1,567,205			
Average percentage		92·76	6·64	0·60		93·1	6·3	0·6
Boxes by grades		1,181,610	84,590	7,674		1,459,843	98,784	8,587

ICED CAR SERVICE

The arrangement with the different railway companies which provides for iced cars on certain routes leading to Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, for the carriage of butter, eggs, and cheese in less than carload quantities, operating on a regular weekly or fortnightly schedule was continued during the year.

REFRIGERATOR CAR INSPECTION

The refrigerator cars operating under agreement between the Department and the railways are inspected on arrival at the terminals. The condition of the car, the quantity of ice in the bunkers, temperature of contents, etc., are noted. Any defects in the service are at once reported to the proper authorities.

CARGO INSPECTION

The cargo inspection service at Montreal, Halifax, and Vancouver, and also at ports in the United Kingdom was again in operation throughout the year. The inspectors take note of the condition of packages and contents, take the temperature of certain products and make a record as to the position in which these products are stored in ships as loaded at the various ports. Recording thermometers are placed in the various cold storage chambers or with any cargo of perishable nature carried in ordinary stowage. The charts are removed from these instruments by the inspectors at United Kingdom ports, who return them to Ottawa where they are blue printed and copies distributed to interested shippers, to the shipping companies and the Board of Trade at Montreal.

Inspectors report a great improvement in the condition of cheese shipments, as regards packages, since the regulations under Part 1 of the Dairy Industry Act requiring all cheese packages to be re-enforced with wire or strapping became effective on the 1st of June, 1929.

The department lost through death the services of Mr. P. J. Gabler, who had been Cargo Inspector at Liverpool, England, since January, 1914.

SUBSIDIES UNDER THE COLD STORAGE ACT

INSTALMENTS PAID YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

—	Amount	Number of Instalment
	$	
Chicoutimi, P.Q.—		
Eloi Cote	480 00	3rd
Halifax, N.S.—		
N. S. Public Fish & C. S. Terminals, Ltd	303,750 00	1st
Moncton, N.B. (building not yet completed)—		
Moncton Cold & General Storage Ltd	....	....
New Westminster, B.C.—		
Pacific Coast Terminals Ltd	135,000 00	1st
Riviere-du-Loup, P.Q.—		
Joseph Alfred Landry	500 00	3rd
Stellarton, N.S.—		
Pictou County Dairy Co. Ltd	3,292 95	2nd
Toronto, Ont.—		
United Farmers Co-operative Co. Ltd	1,732 00	4th
	444,754 95	

CREAMERY COLD STORAGE BONUSES

Number of applications received 1929–30	29	
Number of applications held over 1928–29	5	34
Number of bonuses ($100) paid 1929–30	20	
Number of applications held over 1930–31	2	
Number of applications held until necessary alterations are finished	9	
Number of applications refused 1929–30	3	34

DIVISION OF DAIRY RESEARCH

Investigational work commenced by the Division of Dairy Research on a colour defect in cheddar cheese was completed in December, 1929. Through bacteriological and biochemical studies factors responsible for the defect were established. The results of this investigation have been put into the hands of all cheesemakers and have been extremely effective in overcoming this particular colour defect in cheese. A complete report was published in Bulletin No. 128, N.S., Department of Agriculture, entitled "A Colour Defect of Cheddar Cheese".

A second type of discoloration in cheddar cheese has also been investigated. The cause of this defect was found to be due to metallic contamination, details of which were published in Scientific Agriculture, Vol. X, No. 8, April, 1930, under the title of "A Case of Metallic Discoloration of Cheddar Cheese".

During the year a study was commenced on bitter flavour in pasturized milk. An organism, hitherto undescribed, has been isolated. Further studies are under way in the hope of obtaining information which will assist in controlling such organisms in commercial milk plants.

For the purpose of standardizing the microbiological technique of butter, co-operative work has been continued under the American Dairy Science Association Committee.

The Division of Dairy Research has been requested by the Western Canada Buttermakers to assist in establishing a standard butter colour chart. Some work has already been done on this problem.

As in other years, the Division has assisted in inaugurating and conducting milk and cream competitions in conjunction with Provincial and Convention exhibits.

The usual assistance has been given on mould and yeast work. Numerous bacteriological and chemical tests were made on samples submitted to the laboratory, namely, well water, butter, cheese, milk, condensed and evaporated milk, and milk powder.

Articles have been contributed to the Agricultural press and dairy magazines. A number of papers have been read and addresses given at the various dairy conventions and clubs throughout the country.

MILK UTILIZATION SERVICE

Exhibits.—Exhibits were arranged at several centres—Hamilton, Ont.; Canadian National Exhibition (Toronto); Royal Winter Fair (Toronto); St. John, N.B.; International Congress of Nurses (Montreal); Fédération des Oeuvres Sociales de Santé (Montreal); Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Three Rivers, P.Q.; and other places.

In addition, a great deal of material was loaned to teachers, nurses, and provincial officials for use at fairs, school fairs, clinics, etc.

Lantern slides, films, posters and equipment for the playlet have been in constant demand by health workers.

Publications.—It is proposed to publish another poster, in French and in English, for use in schools. This will be distributed free to teachers and nurses.

It has been necessary to have reprints of all the publications of this Service, including the book cover and the poster issued for use at Mothers' Clubs, clinics, and in schools. A bulletin on the Care of Milk in the Home is now being prepared. Stories and articles for school use are sent out in mimeographed form and this series will be added to.

Addresses.—Addresses were given to the teachers-in-training in Normal schools in the various provinces.

Talks were given in different schools and clubs upon request.

Lectures and demonstrations in co-operation with Women's Institutes and other women's organizations are being arranged.

Conventions.—A number of conventions and conferences such as arranged by the Women's Institutes, teachers, International Congress of Nurses, etc., were attended and the work of this Service explained and the material published brought to the attention of the members.

Articles.—Many articles relating to the work were prepared and published by different newspapers and magazines.

This service is conducted to promote knowledge of the nutritive value of milk and milk products. The officers carrying on this Service work in conjunction with Health and Child Welfare organizations. Publications regarding the uses of milk and milk products are widely distributed and information is disseminated through booths and demonstrations at the principal fairs, school fairs, educational trains, lectures, etc.

Miss Helen G. Campbell, who has been in direct charge of this work since its inception, has resigned to accept a more highly paid position with a large publishing company. Miss Campbell was exceptionally well qualified for such work and her resignation was received with much regret.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT, PART I, FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

The staff engaged in the administration of the Dairy Industry Act, Part 1, included one chief inspector, six full time inspectors and four part time inspectors. The more important provisions of the Act are those prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of

(*a*) Substitute for butter manufactured wholly or in part from fat other than that of milk or cream;

(*b*) Butter containing more than 16 per cent of water;

(*c*) Butter or cheese containing less than the specified minimum of milk fat;

(*d*) Butter in prints of improper weight;

(*e*) Butter or cheese which is falsely or improperly branded.

Inspectors make preliminary tests for water content of samples of butter secured from manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. Samples which, according to the preliminary tests, show more than sixteen per cent of water as well as samples of butter or cheese suspected of being adulterated by means of foreign fat or of containing less than the legal minimum of fat are submitted for chemical analyses. There were 9,513 preliminary tests of samples of butter made during the year of which 1,187 samples showed more than 16 per cent of water.

The following statement shows the number of convictions secured on account of various offences and amounts of fines imposed:—

Offence	Number of convictions	Fines
		$
Excess water in butter	119	2,220 75
Butter deficient in fat	2	20 00
Short weight prints of butter	7	105 00
Butter substitute or artificial butter	13	3,605 00
Having cocoanut fat on premises of creamery	1	200 00
Selling skim-milk cheese without displaying the placard	1	15 00
Incorporating inferior curd in cheese	1	10 00
Total	144	6,175 75

Convictions secured during the year show an increase of fifty-three, and fines an increase of $3,097.45 as compared with the previous year.

The authority conferred by the Act to seize and confiscate illegal dairy products or equipment used in the manufacture or manipulation of illegal dairy products is only exercised in extreme cases. Following is a statement of such confiscation of butter showing the number of confiscations on account of different offences, the number of pounds so confiscated and the proceeds from the disposal of the same.

Offence	Number of confiscations	Number of pounds confiscated	Net proceeds
			$
Butter substitute containing fat other than milk fat	4	2,940	866 61
Part of equipment used in manufacturing	1	Feed Boiler	3 00
			869 61

The proceeds from fines imposed and from sale of confiscated products have been remitted to the accountant.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH

This Branch is employed in preventing the introduction of animal diseases from foreign countries, maintaining the health of our own live stock and safeguarding our foreign markets and export meat trade. Research work on the problems of contagious disease is constantly in progress with a view to improvement in methods of control. The three divisions of this Branch work in close co-operation.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES DIVISION

The officers of this Division are concerned with the prevention of entry into Canada of diseases of animals from other countries and the control and eradication of contagious disease within our own borders.

The prevalence of serious contagious diseases in many countries throughout the world necessitates constant vigilance and the enforcement of restrictive measures for the protection of our live stock industry.

Foot and mouth disease has continued to be prevalent over practically the whole of the continent of Europe and due to the elusive character of this infection it is evident that the strictest precautions must be continued to ensure exclusion of this disease. Foot and mouth disease has never gained entrance into Canadian herds and our protective measures are enforced to maintain this fine record.

On April 23, 1929, an order was issued prohibiting the importation of

(1) Manure and fertilizers containing animal products.

(2) Bone meal and foodstuffs containing animal matter.

(3) Second hand or previously used bags from all countries with the exception of direct shipments from Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, the United States of America and Japan, and shipments of bone meal from specially approved premises in Great Britain.

On May 18 an order was issued removing the restrictions against importations from California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona in the United States and Lower California and Sonora in Mexico, which had been imposed following an outbreak of foot and mouth disease near Los Angeles, California, in January, 1929.

Due to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Scotland an order was issued on September 9, 1929, cancelling permits for the importation of ruminants and swine from that country. As, however, no outbreaks of this disease had occurred in England or Scotland for a period of sixty days permits for the importation of cattle and sheep were issued after March 8, 1930.

On September 28, 1929, an order was issued prohibiting

(1) The bringing into any port in the Dominion of Canada of any cattle, sheep, goats and other ruminants and swine for any purpose including those carried as "ships stores" except and unless the master of the vessel has in his possession the necessary permit issued before the animals were embarked.

(2) The landing or discharging of manure, garbage and refuse in Canadian ports and waters from ships sailing from other countries.

On October 10, 1929, an order was issued restricting the importation of millfeeds and grains into Canada. This order was cancelled and another issued on December 19 which came in force on and after January 1, 1930, requiring certification by British Consular officers or in countries where there are no British Consular officers by officials designated by the Government concerned whose names have been received by this Department and in the case of United States by an official of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The following changes were made in the list of ports through which animals subject to inspection only are permitted to enter Canada.

On April 8, 1929, the port of entry Beauceville, P.Q., was removed from the list.

On September 13, 1929, Beebe Junction, P.Q., was closed and Rock Island, P.Q., was established as a port of entry in its stead.

On February 26, 1930, St. Camille, P.Q., was closed and Lac Frontière, P.Q., established as a port of entry.

As some misunderstanding had arisen as to the sheep and goats which were permitted entry from the United States on certificate under Ministerial Order of June 11, 1927, another order was issued on March 13, 1930, in which section (*b*) was changed to clearly indicate that only pure-bred registered sheep and goats for breeding purposes were permitted entry under section (*b*) of this order.

There have been no serious outbreaks of contagious disease in Canada during the year.

Glanders.—Three small outbreaks occurred in Quebec in which eight horses were slaughtered and one outbreak in Saskatchewan which required the slaughter of eighteen horses. No glanders was reported in any of the other provinces. This disease is controlled by a policy of slaughter of infected animals and payment of compensation.

Hog Cholera.—No extensive outbreak of this disease has occurred although the disease was detected in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Hog cholera is controlled by a policy of slaughter of infected hogs and payment of compensation and the use of anti-hog cholera serum to immunize all swine in close proximity to infected premises.

Mange.—Fewer outbreaks of mange in cattle have occurred and only limited outbreaks have been reported in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The number of cattle involved as contacts are comparatively few.

Mange in horses has been reported only in New Brunswick.

Sheep Scab.—No case of sheep scab has been reported in the Dominion for the past two years.

Anthrax.—Three cases of anthrax were confirmed in Ontario and one outbreak occurred in Quebec. This disease is not prevalent in Canada and care is taken to prevent its introduction by means of hides, wool and hair from infected countries. These, unless properly certified, only enter under restrictions to be disinfected at destination.

Dourine.—No case of this disease has been detected in Canada during the past ten years.

Rabies.—This disease has occurred only in Quebec and Ontario. It has been controlled by individual quarantines placed on all contacts and possible contacts and it has not been necessary to quarantine any area. In all outbreaks the co-operation of municipal councils is sought with a view to having local by-laws passed and enforced restricting the movement of dogs.

Tuberculosis.—Considerable progress is being made in the control of tuberculosis. The demand for the tuberculin test of cattle under our different policies is greater than can be promptly met and our progress is limited by the number of veterinary inspectors available and the expenditure incurred.

Accredited Herds.—There are 4,653 fully accredited herds in Canada; 1,295 herds are undergoing accreditation and 149 are awaiting test.

Supervised Herds.—There are 1,530 herds tested under this plan. Stockowners who cannot comply with the requirements of the accredited herd plan can take advantage of the supervised herd plan but no compensation is paid for reacting cattle. When a restricted area is established supervised herds are absorbed under the restricted area plan.

Municipal Tuberculosis Order.—Supervision is still maintained over the herds supplying milk to twenty-seven municipalities under this order, but no new municipalities have been accepted since October, 1923. Two municipalities have been included in restricted areas and one has been dropped from the list as the municipality did not enforce its by-law.

Restricted Areas.—The advantage of testing all cattle in areas established for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is recognized by live stock men and the area plan continues to gain favour. This plan is the most practical and economic method of controlling tuberculosis as the greatest number of cattle can be tested and permanent progress can be made because all cattle within the area are under supervision. The shipment of reactors in car lots can be arranged more cheaply and so the expense to the owner is reduced.

More effective control can be maintained over the cattle in areas as the movement of cattle into an area is governed by regulations. The owner has a greater feeling of security with the knowledge that all his neighbours' cattle have also been tested. Breeding operations are facilitated between herds of equal health status and the services of valuable herd sires become available with a tendency to eliminate the scrub bull.

All cattle for entry into restricted areas, except those for immediate slaughter on approved premises, must be accompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart.

The cattle in the following new areas have been tested during the past year:—

An extension of the Last Mountain area in Saskatchewan in which 16,674 cattle were tested with 1·2 per cent of reactors.

The municipality of Portage la Prairie in Manitoba had 11,076 cattle with 7·2 per cent of infection.

The municipality of Stanley, also in Manitoba, with 8,385 cattle had only 2·5 per cent of tuberculosis.

Progress in the area in Ontario bounded by the St. Lawrence river, the Ottawa river and Rideau canal is being made and the counties of Prescott and Glengarry are nearly completed. In Prescott 26,752 cattle tested had 3·58 per cent of reactors while in Glengarry 23,161 cattle had 4·1 per cent of reactors.

In Quebec the Montreal Island area in which 12,245 cattle were tested had 21·2 per cent reactors.

The initial test on cattle in that portion of Richmond county west of the St. Francis river which is included in a restricted area has been completed; 8,123 cattle tested had 20·0 per cent of reactors. The cattle in small areas in the southern portions of the counties of Drummond and Bagot have been tested. In Drummond 2,149 cattle had 12·1 per cent of infection and in Bagot 818 cattle tested with 5·6 per cent of reactors.

Retests have been conducted on the cattle in the following areas:—

Fraser Valley area in British Columbia with over 51,000 cattle. Infection has now been reduced to 0·37 per cent.

The Last Mountain area in Saskatchewan with 18,150 cattle had only 0·04 per cent of infection.

The Carman area in Manitoba had 19,406 cattle retested with 1·2 per cent reactors.

In Quebec the retests of the Huntingdon area with 62,545 cattle show infection has been reduced to 0·4 per cent. The Huntingdon Extension with 49,810 cattle has been reduced to 1·4 per cent of infection. The counties of Missisquoi, Iberville and Brome with 62,626 cattle had tuberculosis reduced to 0·85 per cent, while the counties of Rouville, Shefford and portions of Stanstead and Sherbrooke west of the St. Francis river with over 57,000 cattle tested was reduced to 0·83.

All cattle in the province of Prince Edward Island (96,554) were retested and only 0·15 per cent of tuberculosis found.

Infectious Abortion of Cattle.—Only twenty-six herds have taken advantage of the assistance offered by the Department in conducting blood tests of herds. The owner is required to sign an agreement that no cattle reacting to the blood test for infectious abortion may be disposed of except for slaughter, unless the purchaser is aware that the animal is a reactor to the blood test for abortion. The owner is required to employ a veterinarian to take specimens of blood from his cattle and forward them to one of our laboratories for test.

Inspection of Stock Cars and Yards.—Inspectors are maintained at thirty-one railway centres and all stock cars arriving at or passing through these points are disinfected unless they show evidence of having been so treated. The cleansing and disinfection of stockyards and stock cars is carried out under the supervision of inspectors. Cars which have conveyed hides, wool or other products under restrictions are cleansed and disinfected under supervision before being used for any other purpose. Only approved disinfectants in proper strength of solution are used in this work.

Pathological Division

ANIMAL DISEASES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Research activities and routine laboratory services have continued to multiply throughout the Division and have made satisfactory progress.

Contributions from the Animal Diseases Research Institute, especially those relating to tuberculosis, brucelliasis (infectious abortion, undulant fever) and problems of major importance are receiving recognition and attracting wide attention.

It is gratifying to report that scientists and health officials from Great Britain, the Dominions, and many foreign countries are visiting our laboratories to confer with our research officers on problems of universal interest and importance. The close relationship between many animal and human infections is better recognized and understood; contacts between workers, exchanges and bureaux of scientific information and lines of co-operation have been established; and with the application of modern methods of research will lead to new knowledge and progress in the development of disease prevention.

TUBERCULOSIS RESEARCH

The tubercle bacillus, in its many varieties and intermediary forms and in its biology and evolution in the different mammalian and avian species, offers an unlimited field of research. Tolerance, immunity and prophylactic vaccination, sources of infection, transmission, diagnosis and prevention are problems requiring continuous study and experimentation.

"B.C.G." Vaccination.—Prophylactic vaccination against bovine tuberculosis by means of BCG as advocated by the Pasteur Institute, France, has continued as a major study since 1924. The department has co-operated with the National Research Council and other institutions in Canada in this important investigation. Our own experiments involve approximately 200 head of cattle. Several interim reports have been published, as the work progressed; a final report cannot be made until a sufficient number of the experimental animals, vaccinated as calves, have reached maturity. Nevertheless, the experimental evidence so far obtained is distinctly unfavourable. The majority of the animals killed at different stages of the investigation have shown evidence of tuberculosis infection to a varying degree; and the animals which appeared to enjoy a temporary resistance to progressive disease are proving, for the most part, to be carriers and spreaders of virulent infection. With the knowledge at present available BCG vaccination of cattle could not be justified in Canada, and, in fact, is distinctly contra-indicated.

Avian Tuberculosis.—The study of avian varieties of tubercle bacilli and the forms of tuberculosis which they are capable of producing in poultry, swine and other animals is continuing. The problem is a very involved one, the type, pathogenicity and virulence of the different strains of tubercle bacilli, as well as the susceptibility in different mammalian and avian species, varying very widely. The discovery made at our Institute that the common crow is a frequent carrier of tubercle bacilli pathogenic for poultry, swine and other animals, has considerable significance as regards sources of infection.

BOVINE INFECTIOUS ABORTION

Herd owners desiring to build up a herd free from abortion infection, under certain conditions and a special form of agreement, can now have their animals tested. Under the plans advocated, satisfactory results have been obtained on the Dominion Experimental Farms where the methods were first tried out.

It cannot be expected that the measures necessary to free a herd from abortion infection can be applied without inconvenience and in some cases considerable loss and expense. However, it is becoming recognized that without the intelligent application of control measures the losses are apt to be so great as to make cattle raising unprofitable.

Applications received for herd testing are increasing rapidly, and it is evident that stock owners are prepared to go to some sacrifice in order to maintain their herds free from this infection.

An increasing number of cases of Undulant Fever in man are being traced to cattle as the source of infection.

Our experimental studies have shown that the udder is the principal reservoir of infection in the bovine animal, and that the milk from reacting animals is the dangerous source of dissemination.

SWAMP FEVER OF HORSES (INFECTIOUS EQUINE ANAEMIA) IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES

This disease is principally confined to certain districts in the western provinces. Although death frequently results from swamp fever infection, many horses recover from it, but retain the virus in their systems for indefinite periods and thus act as reservoirs and sources of infection which serve to perpetuate the disease. The studies and experiments carried on at the Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta., since 1912, have furnished much valuable information, but the true nature of the virus and its natural mode of transmission from animal to animal is still unknown.

Further efforts and an intensive study are now recommencing and plans are under way to establish a field experiment station in one of the typical swamp fever areas where investigations will be conducted this coming Season with the object of determining the cause and mode of transmission and developing an efficient method of control and preventive treatment.

"RED WATER" OF CATTLE (BOVINE HAEMETURIA) IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Further investigation of "Red Water" disease of cattle in British Columbia has been undertaken by the Pathological Division (Health of Animals Branch) and the Chemical Division (Experimental Farms Branch), working in co-operation.

A detailed survey of the Red Water Farms and Districts principally in the Fraser Valley, was made in the month of June, and all information possible relative to the incidence of the disease and the conditions under which it occurs, was collected. Studies are being made of the chemical composition and pathological changes of the blood and body fluids of affected and normal animals, and of the hay and soil on affected farms.

ROUTINE LABORATORY SERVICES

Tuberculin Manufacture.—Two million two hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety test doses of tuberculin have been prepared and issued as required in the work of tuberculosis eradication. The commercial value of this laboratory product, in the amount issued, exceeds $100,000.

Diagnoses and Pathological Reports.—Fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-four specimens and samples have been received and dealt with. These include—

164 microscopical examinations for rabies;

9,702 serological tests for infectious abortion and bacillary white diarrhoea;

433 bacteriological examinations of canned foods;

4,455 pathological, bacteriological and parasitological examinations.

MEAT AND CANNED FOODS DIVISION

The total number of animals slaughtered under inspection shows a decrease from the preceding year. In cattle and sheep, there was an increase of approximately four thousand head in the former and of one hundred and fifteen thousand in the latter, while hogs show a decrease of two hundred and twenty-seven thousand.

This is unfortunate and somewhat difficult to understand, more particularly when such rapid strides are being made in the improvement of the bacon breeds. This improvement has materially strengthened the position of Canadian Bacon on the British Market, with the result that the prices which are obtained compare very favourably with those paid for Danish bacon, which has been our keenest competitor.

The work of inspection itself has made progress. An increasing demand for meats marked "Canada Approved" is quite noticeable. As the consuming public become further educated as to the necessity for a sound, wholesome meat supply, this demand will still further make itself felt.

The packing plants have almost, without exception, been maintained in a very satisfactory condition. Many improvements in equipment have been made and the old fashioned methods of slaughter and handling of meat foods are fast disappearing. The care and attention given to the manufacture and distribution of meat leaves little to be desired.

During the year there was no increase in the number of plants operating under the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act. There were, however, many enquiries as to the possibilities of granting inspection. These requests were investigated and detailed reports furnished, as to what was required before such requests could be granted.

In view of the growing demand in foreign countries for the flesh of horses to be used as human food, and the necessity for inspection to obtain such markets, an addition to our present regulations became necessary.

An Order in Council was therefore passed bringing Horse Meat under the Act. Special Regulations were also approved, which ensures that the export of this class of meat food will be permitted only under similar inspection and restrictions as apply to other meat foods.

Detailed statistics covering the work of this Division will appear in the report of the Veterinary Director General.

LIVE STOCK BRANCH

HORSE DIVISION

During the fiscal year just closed the horse market has been quite active, the demand being considerably keener than during the previous year, and which demand has continued to increase for the first six months of this year. During the calendar year 1929, Ontario brought upwards of 16,000 horses from the western provinces, while Quebec took a like number and the Maritime Provinces approximately 5,000, making a total of upwards of 37,000 for the year. This has resulted in considerable activity as regards horse breeding in the five eastern provinces, and consequently there are more colts in the country this spring than at any time for the last half dozen years. The Federal-Provincial Policy in aid of Horse Breeding, between each of the eastern provinces and the Live Stock Branch, by which a grant on a fifty-fifty basis is paid by the Live Stock Branch and each province, to the owners of stallions that pass inspection and that comply with certain requirements, has also done much to encourage the Eastern farmers to raise more horses.

The breeding of saddlers, hunters, and horses of that type, also polo ponies, is yearly receiving more attention, due to the steady demand at good prices for horses of this type. The breeding of good, big Hunters, gives the farmers more than one market as a hunter also makes a police, fire or remount horse. He is also a splendid delivery horse and likewise useful for farm work.

Transportation companies complain of a shortage of draughters, 1,700 pounds and upwards, for which kind they are ever ready to pay high prices. There has also been a good trade in the other types for city and lumber woods use. The demand for the various types of horses mentioned above bids fair to continue as over 16,000 western horses have been absorbed by the east during the first six months of this year, in addition to some thousands that have changed hands and that were bred in the east.

CLUBS

Horse Clubs are now confined entirely to the Prairie Provinces. The number last year was slightly larger than previously. Accordingly there was a keen demand for good stallions. Our Club Policy in addition to paying one-third of the service fees also protects the breeders, in that through careful inspection by officers of this department, only good specimens that are free from hereditary unsoundness can be hired by clubs. Thus a member knows that the club stallion he is using is sound, and of good conformation and likely to improve his horse stock. Another feature of the policy is that a district has to continue from year to year to use the same breed of stallion. Accordingly in a few years, a distinct type of horse is common in the district, which makes for improvement. The policy, however, is not one sided, as it has proven of undoubted benefit to the stallion owners. In the first place a club must guarantee the owner a definite number of mares; secondly, it must pay him one-third of the service fee at the end of the service season, without any trouble to himself in the way of collecting; and thirdly, the Club must pay the remaining two-thirds of the service fees on every mare that is in foal. Thus the stallion owner is assured of a fair return on his investment and sufficient money at the end of the service season to meet current expenses. In this way the owner of a good horse is encouraged and protected. This scheme has proven particularly popular in the Prairie Provinces where the farmers have learned the value of co-operation amongst themselves.

BREEDING STATIONS

During the year the various breeding stations carried on successfully. In the aggregate more mares were bred than any previous year. The steady demand for hunters, saddlers, police remount and light delivery horses has made the big thoroughbred sire a most popular horse. The chief difficulty in extending the work at the present time is due to the fact that there is only a limited number of these stallions of the cross-country hunter type in the country and also to the price at which such stallions are held in Great Britain where the Hunter Society and the War Office are, between them, awarding a premium to all suitable horses, while in the Irish Free State, the Government is encouraging the use of the hunter thoroughbred in the production of the world famous Irish hunter horse. Canadians from time to time import a few Irish hunters owing to the scarcity of this type in Canada, although the Canadian breeder can and has raised some equally good horses. The difficulty has been that the demand far exceeds the supply; in fact breeding station districts have been combed over to such an extent that there is scarcely a suitable hunter prospect available, and unfortunately the majority of the good young mares have been sold owing to the high prices the buyers were willing to pay. During the year, in one of the station districts several carloads of likely prospects from which to make good hunters were shipped to the United States at prices which yielded the breeders very good returns. Had these colts been schooled they would have brought one hundred per cent more on the average, while the outstanding ones would have been worth at least four figures.

THE HUNTER, SADDLE AND LIGHT HORSE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

This society was organized about four years ago and has since devoted its attention to the breeding and improvement of the hunter horse particularly, and has opened a Stud Book for the registration of foundation mares, and already in the neighbourhood of 1,000 have been enrolled. The headquarters are in Toronto, but branches have been formed in the western provinces, and it stands ready to help in any or all provinces just as soon as the breeders of a province are willing to join in the work. The society is also doing work in the way of encouraging the breeding and showing of suitable young horses by offering prizes at various fairs in districts where the number of colts of the right type warrant. This Department in addition to the yearly grant also aids the society in its work by furnishing one inspector to work with any provincial Inspector when examining foundation mares for the Stud Book. The Hunter Society has done much useful work in interesting horse lovers throughout the country and in helping advertise the possibilities in breeding this type of horse. A very generous grant is made yearly through the Live Stock Branch of this Department to the Hunter Society to help in carrying on the work.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL ASSISTANCE TO HORSE BREEDING

This policy is in force in the five eastern provinces. In brief the Dominion Live Stock Branch and the provinces in each case have united in making a grant to owners of sound, individually excellent stallions, that possess size, quality and conformation. All such stallions are inspected by a board composed of federal and provincial inspectors, and the grant is awarded according to the number of mares left in foal, but in no case exceeds $300 per horse. Fifty per cent of each grant is paid by the federal Live Stock Branch and fifty per cent by the province in question. This policy is doing much to encourage horse breeding.

SPECIAL GRANTS

During the year a special grant was made to Horse Classes at the International Ploughing Match, which proved to be particularly popular and was the means of bringing out better horses and equipment. Grants were also made to a number of horse parades at each of which some hundreds of horses were shown. These parades have done much to encourage not only the owners, but the teamsters to take better care of their horses throughout the year, while thousands of people turn out to see the parade go by, showing that there is still a human interest in man's old friend, the horse. The usual grants for Get of Sire, and Commercial Classes at the various winter fairs, were also offered. The exhibits were uniformly good, but particular mention might be made of the Guelph Get of Sire Class, which was one of the outstanding features of the show. A number of grants to Colt Shows were also made, while a new class was inaugurated and tried out, viz., a " Boy's Horsemanship Class." The first show was particularly successful and it is hoped this class will become part of all winter fairs..

FUR FARMING

The success of any business lies in the market demand. It might have been expected that under the present world-wide financial conditions the fur market would suffer heavily. For some reason, however, this has not been the case, as good furs, even at the late winter sales, brought fair prices. From this it would appear that furs are considered more or less of a necessity, particularly in the northern countries.

Fox.—Fur farming is yearly becoming more popular as shown by the increase in the number of people who have taken up the breeding of fur-bearing animals as a business. At the present time the number of silver fox ranches outnumbers all others. The raising of blue foxes, however, is now steadily gaining ground, particularly on the west coast. One of the claims made by the breeders of the blue fox is that the litters are large, containing generally speaking from eight to ten pups and not difficult to raise. Fashion in furs changes from year to year, and now the blue fox is becoming quite fashionable, as high as $225 having been paid for a good raw pelt. The pelt of the cross fox is also popular, owing no doubt to the fact that a good skin is very beautiful and is somewhat rare, as up to the present time fox men have confined their attention almost wholly to raising the silver fox. Now, however, that a goodly supply of silver pelts is yearly going to market, some of the far sighted breeders are mating a silver dog fox to a good red female, or vice versa, in order to produce a cross pelt.

Mink.—Mink farming during the year has continued to increase. There was a good demand for breeding stock at comparatively speaking high prices in Canada. There was also a foreign demand for hundreds of breeding animals which netted the breeder a good return on investment. Pelts brought a very fair price on the market, as high as $70 being paid for a single skin. Mink, unlike some of the other fur bearers, thrive exceptionally well in captivity and become quite tame. They can be raised with a minimum amount of trouble.

Muskrat.—Muskrat raising, particularly by fencing in a small lake surrounded by marsh land, well stocked with such plants as water lilies, flags, wild rice, and cattails is becoming common. It has also been found that muskrats can be raised satisfactorily on dry land. Owing to the fact that they raise three large litters a year, they multiply very rapidly and bring good returns on investment. There is always a market for the fur and also a good demand for breeders at fair prices. During the year, several fairly large shipments of muskrats went to Europe. It is also reported that a number went to the United States.

Marten.—Up to the present only a few marten have been raised in captivity. This is due first to the fact that breeding stock is difficult to secure and secondly that marten do not take so kindly to domestic conditions as other fur bearers, particularly the mink. Last year a breeder at Ingersoll succeeded in raising eighteen young marten. This to date is the largest number reported as having been born and reared in any one ranch. Undoubtedly this success which has been given wide publicity will do much to encourage other parties to give more attention to marten breeding.

Other Fur Bearers.—Other fur bearers, such as beaver, fisher, skunk, raccoon, badger, and even coyotes are being successfully raised and the number of breeders is slowly but nevertheless yearly increasing. A year or so ago a Fitch Farm was established in Canada and according to latest reports, the venture has been successful, as the ranch owner is now offering some of these little animals for sale. The Canadian climate is particularly suitable for fur raising. There is also a sufficient supply of cheap food. These coupled with the steadily growing world demand and comparatively high prices for furs will undoubtedly be the means of yearly increasing the number of people that take up the raising of fur bearers as a life work. Comparatively speaking only a few years have gone by since it was claimed that foxes could not be domesticated. Now it has been found that even better fur can be produced in captivity. Undoubtedly another quarter of a century will show the same to be true in the case of various other fur bearers.

CATTLE DIVISION

GRADING AND BRANDING OF BEEF FOR THE DOMESTIC MARKET

Regulations under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act providing for the establishment of a Beef Grading Service were passed by Council in February, 1929, and the necessary inspection staff has since been appointed. The larger packing concerns having indicated their willingness to brand top quality beef in accordance with the regulations, the service was made effective September 23.

This new service embodies the principles which were recommended by the Joint Beef Committee appointed by the National Beef Conference which was called by the Department at Winnipeg in June, 1928, at which producers' organizations, Dominion and provincial Departments of Agriculture, the packing industry and the retail meat trade were represented.

The system is inaugurated on a voluntary basis and is limited to beef which has been federally inspected from the health standpoint. The actual grading and branding is done by employees of the establishments concerned, but continuous supervision is exercised by officers of the Department to ensure that the prescribed standards of quality are adhered to.

Only top quality beef is branded under the two grades, "Choice" and "Good." The grade "Choice" is in all cases designated by a red brand in the form of two ribbon-like marks running from end to end of the carcass. This grade is necessarily somewhat limited in volume, and represents the product of particularly high class, well-finished cattle. The grade "Good" is marked similarly to the "Choice" grade, except that the colour of the brand is blue instead of red. Beef of this grade is in greater supply than that of the "Choice" grade, but will include only beef which can be safely recommended as of good eating quality. Establishments are permitted to sell these two grades under their own trade brands but the brands of all establishments must be imprinted in red for the grade "Choice" and in blue for the grade "Good."

The effect of this service should be to give to the product of well-bred, properly finished young cattle the recognition which it has long deserved in the domestic retail meat trade. If it is to be of full benefit to the producer, however, the supply of the right kind of cattle to meet the requirements of our home market must keep pace with the demand for graded beef. The light-weight carcass weighing within a range of 450 to 550 pounds, but preferably under 500 pounds, is the one which finds the most ready sale in the Canadian trade to-day. While beef grading may possibly help to develop a keener appreciation among consumers of the superior flavour of the heavier carcass from the more mature animal, the widest demand for some time will undoubtedly be for the product of animals weighing not over 1,050 pounds at the time of slaughter.

To take full advantage of this outlet, cattle must naturally be finished as yearlings. This does not imply baby beef production as ordinarily understood, but does imply carrying the young animal forward to the finished stage without allowing loss of natural flesh at any stage of its development. Through producers' organizations and provincial Departments of Agriculture, steps are being undertaken to organize beef production campaigns throughout the country, in which will be emphasized the importance to producers of studying carefully how they may most economically convert their practice to one of feeding out a larger percentage of breedy young cattle as yearlings. To the degree to which this can be successfully accomplished, producers will improve their position in finding the broadest outlet for their finished product not only in the domestic but also in export markets.

BOYS' CATTLE BREEDING CLUB POLICY

This policy, which was inaugurated in 1921, is at present conducted in conjunction with the provincial departments of the five eastern provinces. Some of the western provinces are, however, becoming interested and further extension of the work in that direction in the course of the next year is probable.

Experience with club work has demonstrated that the average member rapidly arrives at a stage where a capacity is revealed for enterprises beyond the scope of ordinary club activities. The valuable training and experience which the boys secure in the feeding, showing and judging of live stock, in financing and business methods, and in the keeping of accurate records of feed costs and production, awaken ambitions which demand new spheres of action. These aspirations have found expression in various directions—herds have been materially increased, where in many cases the club heifers marked the introduction of pure-bred cattle into a district, that district has since established a reputation as a centre for a particular breed, trade in pure-bred cattle has been greatly stimulated, Record of Performance, Cow Testing, Accreditation and similar advanced movements have been readily adopted, and, in short, more scientific methods of agriculture have been universally employed and farm life in general has been elevated to a much higher plane.

In addition to the club competitions and the special classes at provincial fairs which have meant so much in every way to club members, the Canadian National Railways now furnishes annually to winning teams of Breeding Club and Calf Feeding Club members from each province a free trip to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair where an Interprovincial Championship Competition is held. As a climax to the club work of the season, this has proved to be a most eventful experience to competing teams. An additional stimulus was provided at the last competition at the Royal by the selection there of a team of three members to represent Canada at an International Judging Competition to be held at the Royal Show in England in June, 1930.

CALF FEEDING CLUB POLICY

From a modest beginning in 1922, the Calf Club Policy administered and supported jointly by the Dominion and the Provincial Department of Agriculture concerned has been rapidly expanded. While the work is as yet limited to Quebec and the three Maritime Provinces, upwards of 150 clubs were in operation in 1929 with a total membership of over 3,000 boys and girls.

The policy provides a valuable instrument for kindling interest in, and implanting knowledge of the fundamental principles of correct cattle feeding and management. In addition to the more direct benefits which the club members derive in the way of financial rewards, knowledge of the various phases of live stock husbandry, fitting and showing, etc., the members soon display a desire and capacity for extending their interests and energies to more advanced activities. Consequently, in order to keep pace with this development and demand, it has been necessary from time to time to enlarge the scope of the policy. As at present constituted, the policy provides for continuing a club for three years, the original calf being supplemented each year by a calf of the current season, and classes for the various ages included in the prize list. It is further provided that where Cow Testing Associations embracing all the herds in the club are organized, a competition will be held the fourth year. It is also the intention to graduate clubs which have shown proper interest and progress into Boys' Cattle Breeding Clubs and thus afford the members an opportunity to capitalize and apply to the raising of pure-bred stock the knowledge and experience they have acquired in Calf Feeding Club work.

ADVANCED REGISTRATION OF DAILY BULLS

Certificates of Advanced Registration have been issued for upwards of 1,400 bulls since this service was established in the spring of 1925. While this number may not seem large in relation to the total number of pure-bred bulls annually produced, it should be remembered that only bulls which have R.O.P. credentials on both sides of their ancestry are eligible and that a bull must pass a rigid inspection as regards type before being admitted.

Five breed associations contribute to the support of the system as carried on by the Dairy Cattle Committee—Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, French Canadian and Red Poll. A similar system is administered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada through its own office.

The chief value to the industry of Advanced Registration lies in the effective manner in which it focusses the attention of dairymen upon the importance of combining desirable type with recognized production credentials in the sires used in commercial as well as in pure-bred herds. The effect on the quality and productive capacity of herds into which such bulls have been introduced is already becoming apparent.

In the five years since the system was organized it has been demonstrated that large breeders as well as small take pride in having A.R. sires at the head of their herds. In facilitating the sale of young bulls, Advanced Registration has proved of special benefit to small breeders. They, as well as large breeders, have capitalized the assurance of satisfaction inspired by A.R. credentials to good advantage in increasing their mail order business. At the same time, buyers have been saved the expense of personally inspecting a number of bulls before making a selection, and have, therefore, been better able to afford the price of a worthwhile sire.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE FOR PURE-BRED DAIRY CATTLE

The value of tests for full milking periods is now firmly established, and breeders of pure-bred dairy cattle in all parts of the Dominion, where dairying is carried on, depend on the Record of Performance to furnish them with reliable information as to where stock from ancestry with known production records may be obtained.

The esteem in which the Record of Performance is held may be judged by the steady increase in the work since its inception. During the past year, 10,282 cows have been entered for test. This is a 500 per cent increase over the number entered in the year 1920.

The following is a summary of the number of cows entered in the Record of Performance during the past year and the number of certificates issued for bulls and cows during the same period, also the number of certificates issued since the inauguration of the Record of Performance.

COWS ENTERED FROM APRIL 1, 1929, TO MARCH 31, 1930

Ayrshire	2,990
Brown Swiss	6
French Canadian	438
Guernsey	379
Holstein-Friesian	4,215
Jersey	1,770
Red Poll	57
Shorthorn	427
	10,282

NUMBER OF RECORD OF PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE PAST YEAR

	Cows	Bulls
Ayrshire	865	40
Brown Swiss	4	
French Canadian	164	7
Guernsey	155	8
Holstein-Friesian	1,244	58
Jersey	546	26
Red Poll	35	2
Shorthorn	166	6
	3,179	147

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

	Cows	Bulls
Ayrshire	7,251	343
Brown Swiss	25	2
French Canadian	932	41
Guernsey	869	38
Holstein-Friesian	9,861	506
Jersey	4,779	195
Red Poll	217	6
Shorthorn	2,045	65
	25,979	1,196

COW TESTING SERVICE

Through this service, provision is made for the keeping of records of the milk and butterfat production of cows in grade dairy herds in any district in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. These records furnish evidence for dairymen on the important factor of cost of production, and permit them to study their problem from a breeding, feeding and weeding viewpoint.

The results for the year 1929 were encouraging. There was an increased demand for the service, and a keen interest was taken by the majority of Cow Testing members.

Each year many of the unprofitable cows were disposed of for beef, and there is a continuous demand from members of the several Cow Testing organizations for bulls and heifers from sires and dams of known production. Feeds, suitable crops and cropping systems are receiving more attention, and cows recorded are being milked longer periods each year.

During the calendar year 1929 Cow Testing Service work was conducted in six provinces. Two hundred and five Cow Testing associations were organized with a total of 2,752 herds, including 25,365 cows recorded.

Province	Promoters	Associations	Herds	Cows
Alberta	1	7	92	838
Manitoba	2	17	332	2,878
New Brunswick	2	28	368	3,237
Nova Scotia	3	48	608	4,370
Prince Edward Island	1	5	54	369
Quebec	8	100	1,298	13,673
	17	205	2,742	25,365

COW TESTING REGISTER

This special feature of the Cow Testing Policy gives recognition to the best cows in the herd. The service is available to a limited number of herd-owners in districts in which Cow Testing associations are organized, for which an entry fee of $10 per annum is charged by the Branch for each herd entered. The inspector gives close attention to the details of recording, sampling and testing, and each cow reaching a standard of 6,000 pounds milk and 300 pounds butterfat in twelve consecutive months is issued a production certificate.

A total of 122 cows were entered in 1929. Four cows have been awarded their third certificates, four have received two certificates, and eight have qualified for the first time during the year.

POULTRY DIVISION

Considered as a whole, the general prosperity which has attended the poultry industry during recent years was apparent throughout the year 1929. This was much more in evidence during the late spring, summer and fall months than during the winter. The phenomally mild weather of December, 1928, and early January, 1929, precipitated almost spring production, with the result that the producing areas of Western Canada commenced their carlot movement two months or more earlier than usual. This condition naturally reacted against the obtaining of the usual remunerative prices for winter eggs and for a short time the situation was really disconcerting to both producers and dealers alike.

So brisk, however, was consumptive demand during the summer months that for the first time in the history of Canada storage eggs were called upon to meet current demand in the month of July, and while the outward movement was not to say large, as compared with the fall months, it was a distinct innovation in the matter of egg and poultry markets. The early movement of storage once started gained very considerable momentum and each month showed a larger outward movement, until in November more eggs were moved out and into consumption than were left in storage on the first of December. By the turn of the year, eggs in Montreal, particularly storage eggs, were shorter in volume than in the experience of the oldest members of the trade.

Per capita consumption of eggs in Canada during the year again showed an increase amounting during 1929 to 30·87 dozen per capita as against 30·65 for 1928.

Imports during the fiscal year 1928-29 showed a slight falling off; exports, a slight increase, this being mainly brought about by the movement of eggs from British Columbia to Great Britain by means of the Panama canal. It is reported, however, that some of the most profitable business transactions in eggs on the part of British importers were their sales in Canada of eggs originally intended for shipment to Great Britain, but which were disposed of here without ever having been shipped.

One of the more outstanding features of the year with regard to eggs was the growing conviction that the cause of a good deal of the lower quality apparent at time of grading is due to the conditions affecting production rather more than what happens to an egg between the time it is laid and is brought before the light for grading.

In poultry, prices were fair during the summer months, this trade being materially helped by the tourist demand and extent to which chicken dinners are being featured generally. The first sales of poultry in the fall of the year brought very satisfactory returns but in the congestion that occurred in the heavy marketings just before Christmas prices rather lower than the average of the last few years were maintained. This no doubt was partly brought about by the general financial situation and curtailed buying power of the public. An encouraging feature, however, has been the apparent and growing tendency on the part of the consuming public to pay a real premium for well grown, properly finished and well dressed poultry. In this preference for quality lies the greatest opportunity for those producers who are really anxious to make their poultry keeping remunerative.

EGG INSPECTION

The advantages of standardization as relating to a particular agricultural product have been equally as noted during the last year as has been previously mentioned. Egg consumption has again shown satisfactory increase and Canada continues to lead the world in per capita consumption of eggs by a wide margin. The most notable factor during the year has been the passing under "The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act" of amendments to the egg regulations, which are now effective in all provinces excepting Ontario and Quebec. In these amendments little or no change has been made in that part of the regulations covering the sale of the graded product. In principle no change has been made as covering the graded return to the producer, but the need of considerable change has been apparent for some time in the way of an effective check-up on the graded return.

In all of the promotional work behind egg grading the whole object has been to secure for the careful producer that premium for quality which the consumer has shown his willingness to pay. Steadily the differential between the grades has increased. At one time last fall in Montreal the differential between "Extras" and "Seconds" was no less than 24 cents a dozen, the price for "Firsts" being about half way in between. The differential existing in the grades of eggs to-day is such as of itself alone to insure a good profit to the producer of high grade eggs as compared to low.

It is a comparatively simple matter to check up in a matter of sale the quality of eggs offered for sale against the definition for that grade as appearing in the standards. The eggs either are or are not as represented. On the other hand the difficulties surrounding a similar adequate check on the return of the differential to the deserving producer present great problems in an administrative way. It is the return of money that is to be checked and an inspector needs not only to have a knowledge of eggs but to be an accountant and a detective as well. In other words, the interchange of money is far more difficult to check than is the interchange of product.

The inspection work throughout the year was very heavy, the increased call for inspections, both for interprovincial and local trading, being considerably in excess of any previous year.

The following is a statement of the work of the inspection service for the twelve months ending 1928 and 1929:—

TABLE No. I—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORT, INTERPROVINCIAL AND LOCAL INSPECTIONS

Year	Number of cases inspected	Shipments approved	Shipments not approved
1928	578,469	4,554	264
1929	661,762	5,239	487

TABLE No. II—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORT, INTERPROVINCIAL AND LOCAL INSPECTED EGGS

Year	Export		Interprovincial	
	Inspections	Cases	Inspections	Cases
1928	299	34,283	3,345	427,113
1929	402	40,648	3,729	492,404
	Local		Total	
1928	1,174	117,073	4,818	578,469
1929	1,595	128,710	5,726	661,762

TABLE NO. III—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASES INSPECTED BY GRADE

INTERPROVINCIAL

Fresh

Year	Ex.	%	P. Ex.	%	Firsts	%	Sec.	%	Total fresh
1928	149,512	41·0	19,062	5·2	128,931	35·0	68,806	18·8	366,311
1929	169,987	39·2	19,950	4·6	149,194	34·4	94,445	21·8	433,576

Storage

Year	Ex.	%	Firsts	%	Sec.	%	Total Storage
1928	6,752	11·6	20,498	35·1	31,156	53·3	58,406
1929	2,890	5·4	20,094	37·5	30,646	57·1	53,630

Preserved

Year	Ex.	%	Firsts	%	Sec.	%	Total Preserved
1928	1,448	60·5			948	39·5	2,396
1929	2,641	50·8	1,032	19·9	1,525	29·3	5,198

TABLE No. III—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASES INSPECTED BY GRADE—*Con.*

LOCAL—*Fresh*

Year	Ex.	%	P. Ex.	%	Firsts	%	Sec.	%	Total Fresh
1928	43,793	39	388	0·3	56,860	50·6	11,386	10·1	112,427
1929	49,833	41	474	0·4	57,110	46·8	14,403	11·8	121,820

Storage

Year	Ex.	%	Firsts	%	Sec.	%	Total Storage
1928	833	18	3,512	75·6	301	6·4	4,646
1929	1,298	18·8	3,857	56·0	1,735	25·2	6,890

Preserved

Year	Ex.	%	Firsts	%	Sec.	%	Total reserved
1928							
1929							

EXPORT—*Fresh*

Year	Ex.	%	P. Ex.	%	Firsts	%	Sec.	%	Total Fresh
1928	4,360	30·2	795	5·5	9,229	63·9	55	0·4	14,439
1929	5,482	67·8	990	12·2	1,291	15·9	333	4·1	8,096

Storage

Year	Ex.	%	Firsts	%	Sec.	%	Total Storage
1928	1,185	6·0	18,311	92·3	348	1·7	19,844
1929	1,228	4·5	25,665	94·1	398	1·4	27,291

Preserved

Year	Ex.	%	Firsts	%	Sec.	%	Total Preserved
1928							
1929	375	7·1	4,886	92·9			5,261

Year	Inspections	Approved	%	Not approved	%
1928	4,818	4,554	94·6	264	5·4
1929	5,726	5,239	91·5	487	8·5

Year	Cases	Approved	%	Not approved	%
1928	578,469	554,339	96·0	24,130	4·0
1929	661,762	624,890	94·4	36,872	5·6

TABLE No. IV—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INSPECTED EXPORT SHIPMENTS BY PROVINCES

	1928	1929
	cases	cases
Ontario	13,495	15,925
Quebec	3,675	3,561
Prince Edward Island	1,588	1,599
New Brunswick	224	441
Nova Scotia	50	332
Saskatchewan	512	
British Columbia	12,410	17,118
	31,954	38,976

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS

—	1928	1929
Fresh	14,111	7,499
Storage	17,843	26,591
Preserved		4,886
	31,954	38,976

TABLE No. V—IMPORTS, 1929

—	Fresh	Storage	Preserved	Total
Misc. East	3,565			3,565
Montreal	8,949			8,949
Toronto	3,636	397	76	4,109
Windsor	147			147
Sault Ste. Marie	400			400
Misc. West	1,164			1,164
Winnipeg	2,243			2,243
Vancouver	½		1,914	1,914½
	20,104½	397	1,990	22,491½

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS

—	Number of inspections	Number of cases
1928	234	32,949
1929	237	22,491½

TABLE No. VI—TOTAL INSPECTIONS, 1929

—	Inspections	Cases
Import	237	22,491½
Export	402	40,648
Interprovincial	3,729	492,404
Intraprovincial	1,595	128,710
	5,963	684,253½

These tables show some increase in exports, a useful reduction in imports, a big increase in interprovincial and intraprovincial shipments and approximately twenty per cent increase in the total quantity of eggs inspected throughout the year. In addition to the regular work of inspection by approval, the inspection staff makes approximately thirty thousand calls upon retailers and wholesalers for the purpose of checking up outgoing shipments. The number of prosecutions during the year was not as large as in previous years.

The current problem in connection with egg inspection is to obtain properly qualified men at the existing Civil Service classification. While there have been a number of applicants for the positions who have taken the Civil Service examination, only one candidate outside of men already in the employ of the Department has been successful in the last two examinations that have been held, the cost of holding the examinations being out of all proportion to the number of men obtained.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AND POULTRY PROMOTION

The really outstanding achievement today in co-operative egg and poultry marketing is the Canadian Poultry Pool which acts as sales agent for the egg and poultry co-operatives of the four western provinces. This development has largely been brought about by the success that attended the organization of the Manitoba Co-operative, with which was affiliated the Saskatchewan Co-operative under the name of the Canadian Poultry Pool. The British Columbia Pool was organized in the winter of 1928-9 and commenced shipment the next spring. About the same time also the Alberta Co-operative joined the Pool.

Officers of the Promoter Service have largely been responsible for the inception of co-operative egg and poultry marketing in Canada. The pools, however, today have become so large in a business way and so well developed that they are now to a large extent taking over their own organization work, naturally, however, with the good will and support of the department, in fact such development on their part is simply the fullest consummation of the plan in mind at the outset.

During the year officers of the Promoter Service have been active in the introduction of the Dressed Poultry Standards. This service, together with the Chief Poultry Inspector and the assistance of other officers of the Branch, has been largely responsible for the introduction of the standards into commercial practice.

Live poultry carlot shipment has also been continued, this activity, however, in the better organized districts being taken over entirely by the co-operatives.

An important phase of the work in the past year has been the Hatchery Approval Policy and the inspection work covering the flocks supplying eggs to the hatcheries.

In a word, the Promoter Service through their thorough knowledge of conditions and public opinion in their respective territories on the one hand, interpret to the Department the needs of those territories, and on the other hand carry back and interpret to those territories departmental policies devised to meet those needs.

DRESSED POULTRY INSPECTION

It is hoped that it will be possible to bring under the purview of the Dressed Poultry Regulations, made effective in the fall of 1928, the greater part of dressed poultry marketed in Canada on a purely voluntary basis, and without making the regulations compulsory. There was a steady increase in the call of inspection on carlots handled during the summer, and during the fall and early winter the amount inspected was about three million pounds. The regulations provide the standards for trading and set forth the manner in which inspection shall be made when requests are received. The only mandatory feature included is the statement to the effect that when the grade names and standards terms defined in the regulations are used and marked on the container, the quality of the poultry contained therein shall be as represented. Possibly the biggest factor in making the regulations effective is their adoption this year by the Canadian Poultry Pool, representing as they will a very considerable part of the poultry marketed from the western provinces.

Probably in Canada there is no more complete illustration of where the producers by their own effort complete the full operation of killing, dressing and handling the live stock product than is the case in the instance of the Co-operative Associations in the west. There the co-operative producers by their own labour not only kill and dress, but weigh, pack and load their poultry in carloads in such a manner and with such a degree of efficiency, that the poultry moves right through all the channels of trade without anyone having to go to the expense of even lifting the lid of a case. All this poultry is packed under Government inspection, by arrangement with the co-operatives, there being an Inspector present at each loading point who observes the quality of the birds going into the boxes, and who, after the cases have been properly marked, places thereon the Government mark of approval.

The principle of poultry inspection has been endorsed widely by the Produce Sections of the Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion, and the endeavour is in a short time to make the certificate covering a car of poultry of just as great commercial significance and value as a certificate covering a car of eggs.

TURKEY APPROVAL POLICY

Both directly in some provinces and in co-operation with provincial departments in others, very considerable development has taken place under this policy, and the effect is being rapidly apparent in the quality of turkeys offered for sale. A salient feature that has meant much in the policy has been the practice in most districts to build improvement out of the stock actually produced there.

From the dressed poultry fairs and co-operative carlot shipments a good deal of experience has been gained as to the individuals in the different districts whose turkeys grade the highest and come nearest to meeting market requirements. The practice has been to visit these producers in advance of marketing time for dressed poultry and select from the flocks, and mark with an approved band, the birds which show indications of quickest maturing, the most vigour, that come nearest fulfilling market requirements and save those as the breeding stock for the district. By so doing is secured right away a quality of breeding stock which has already been acclimatized, which is known to be reasonably free from disease, and which can be interchanged among the neighbours at a price within the reach of all.

A practice of this kind would only be possible through the first hand knowledge gained in the marketing of poultry in previous years, insuring an improvement in type much more rapid than could be gained by a few individuals obtained from some distant part of the country.

EGG AND POULTRY MARKETS INTELLIGENCE

The distribution of egg and poultry markets intelligence by daily and weekly reports is an important part of the work of the Poultry Division. This service reaches a large number of producers who follow it closely as a market guide. Two reports are issued, a stencilled daily report and a printed weekly report. The latter is printed both in Ottawa and Vancouver, the object of printing in Vancouver being to give better service and more up-to-date information to far western subscribers. The two printed reports have a total circulation of some eight thousand copies and there is, in addition, a stencilled weekly report issued in French from Ottawa.

The market information used in the report is secured largely through officers of the Department, although, at some of the more important markets, reports are also obtained from private individuals. Weekly cables and monthly market letters are received from the Old Country as well.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE FOR POULTRY AND HATCHERY APPROVAL

Record of Performance for poultry in the record year 1928-29, the tenth year of its operation, has continued the steady increase in usefulness and efficiency that has been apparent since its inception in 1919. A total of over 200,000 birds have been trapnested to date under this policy. Of this number approximately 35 per cent have been certified as meeting the requirements regarding vigour, production, egg weight, breed type and freedom from standard disqualifications. This mass of tested stock provides, in a large part, the foundation upon which is being built a national industry.

The plan underlying this policy is to provide a steady stream of high power males going back to the approved flocks and the community hatcheries from which emanate the great mass of eggs for hatching and day-old chicks for the farms of Canada.

Intimately connected with this policy is the Hatchery Approval policy, introduced for the first time in the fall of 1928. This policy consists of the selection and inspection of the flocks behind the hatcheries which make application for entry in the Hatchery Approval Policy.

The day-old chick business is becoming an important link in the poultry business in Canada, it having been demonstrated that in contrast to conditions ordinarily found when one hatches with hens or with a number of recurring hatches with a small incubator, where a farmer buys two or three hundred day-old chicks at one time and all of one age, and broods them properly, that he saves himself a lot of time and labour and incidentally has a flock of sufficient size to warrant that care and attention that ensures him a uniform flock of pullets sufficiently matured to commence laying early in the fall of the year. In other words, a farmer finds himself, for the first time in his experience, with a daily return from his poultry at a time when eggs are highest in price that gives him an entirely new conception of the possibilities of poultry on the farm. Having in mind, therefore, the important part which the hatchery is bound to take in the future development of the industry, the Hatchery Approval Policy has been launched so as to ensure purchasers of the best possible stock and also to link up with this stock with such activity all the benefits that can be secured from the production of high producing stock under the Record of Performance Policy, the plan being to head all of the approved flocks, as soon as possible, with approved R.O.P. or other males of similar high breeding. The Hatchery Approval Policy is administrated under the same auspices as the Record of Performance Policy and, so far as possible, by the same staff. The work is largely inaugurated in co-operation with the Canadian Baby Chick Association and by agreement with them, fees are charged which largely takes care of the cost of operation.

EXHIBITS AND PUBLICITY

As has been the custom for some years past exhibits are sent by the Live Stock Branch to the majority of the more important summer and winter agricultural fairs in Canada. A comprehensive exhibit, embracing the various policies of the Branch, is prepared for the western summer fair circuit and, following the completion of these, is used at a number of fall and winter fairs in the East. The Exhibit during the past season, portraying the expanding home market for live stock and live stock products and accompanied by loud speakers telling the story of the exhibit, attracted widespread interest at every point where shown.

In addition to the larger exhibits, embodying the branch policies as a whole, a number of smaller poultry exhibits are sent out to the smaller shows. These include demonstrations on such matters as egg grading and poultry killing and dressing and also are designed to popularize the various Poultry Division policies.

A development of the past few years, which is growing in favour rapidly, is the installation of Egg Grading and Cooking demonstration booths at the larger summer fairs. These are financed in part by the Department and in part by the exhibition authorities. Rounding out these demonstrations are displays staged by the leading wholesalers and co-operative organizations in the various centres, the whole making a very attractive and educational egg display.

The use of store windows in the larger cities for egg display and grading demonstration work has been a feature of the Exhibits and Publicity Program of the Poultry Division during the past year. This has been found to be an excellent medium for acquainting consumers with standardized egg grading and it is planned to make increased use of store windows for demonstration purposes in both eggs and poultry during the coming year.

The preparation of an exhibit for the World's Poultry Congress in London next summer will be the major exhibit activity of the Poultry Division during the coming year. The Canadian exhibit at the Poultry Congress during 1927 created a profound impression on the delegates from the various parts of the world and an exhibit will be arranged at London which will further popularize Canadian policies and Canadian poultry breeding stock. A large volume of business, particularly in breeding poultry, is directly traceable to the effects of Canadian exhibits at these World Poultry Congresses.

In connection with the regular routine work of the Poultry Division, as well as for use at the Poultry Congress next year, a number of motion picture films, depicting the various phases of the poultry industry, are being made.

SHEEP AND SWINE DIVISION

SHEEP

Canada's sheep industry continued to expand during the year 1929. In both Eastern and Western Canada the lamb crop was satisfactory and although the season was dry, pastures having suffered to a considerable extent, lambs came forward to market with as much finish as usual. The wool clip was probably the most satisfactory for a number of years both in weight of fleece and cleanliness as well as strength and quality of staple. The wool clip to some extent reflected the general health of flocks and the general improvement in ewe stock following the continued use of pure-bred rams.

The consumption of lamb increased considerably during the year and according to official statistics is estimated to have been 7·2 pounds per capita throughout the Dominion. Lamb marketing statistics show that there was a considerable volume of lambs and sheep offered for sale each month of the year and during the months of June, July and August larger quantities of early lambs were sold at very attractive prices. On the whole lamb and wool prices were slightly higher in 1929 than in 1928 and as a result the year was one of great confidence and satisfaction to sheep raisers throughout the Dominion.

The demand for pure-bred sheep was good, both ewes and rams selling at satisfactory prices. The export trade in pure-bred sheep to the United States was somewhat above the average. Requirements and prices for grade ewe stock was considerably better than in 1928, the volume of ewes necessary to fill orders having to be met in a number of the provinces by the selection of ewe lambs.

The province of Manitoba imported some 10,000 head of range ewes from the United States. These were placed in small flocks on Manitoba farms under a special policy which aims to increase the sheep population of that province.

Sheep raising in Manitoba is being encouraged in order that farmers may more successfully combat the wheat problem which has assumed serious proportions in many districts. British Columbia made rather extensive importations from Alberta. The expansion of the sheep industry in British Columbia is largely confined to sheep ranching areas of the interior although a number of new sheep clubs have been organized in the older settled districts. In the Province of Quebec over 4,000 ewe lambs were selected from the fall run to establish new sheep flocks under the Sheep Club Policy.

Further improvements of pure-bred flocks was assisted by the importation of upwards of one hundred head of imported rams and ewes from Great Britain, these being mostly for breeders in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. These animals were selected from a number of the oldest sheep raisers and leading exhibitors in the British Isles and should contribute considerably to the general improvement of our leading breeders in Canada.

In as far as can be ascertained sheep flocks throughout the Dominion are at the present time in a very healthy condition. Returns in both wool and lamb remain at a high average and market receipts of both lambs and mutton are showing the results of better breeding, modern practices in sheep management and more care in the finishing of the stock for market.

SHEEP FAIRS AND LAMB SALES

The value of these fairs and sales from the standpoint of encouraging co-operative marketing is becoming more apparent from year to year. They encourage the production of quality lambs; they have a pronounced educational value from the standpoint of educating the farmer to the exact market requirements as required in ideal market lambs; they reduce marketing expenses, encourage competition and ensure full market value for a quality product.

A new feature which was included during the past year under this heading was the assembling of fifty-four carloads of lamb club lambs at a Lamb Show and Sale which was held in conjunction with the opening of the Montreal Stock Yards at Point St. Charles. At this show there were classes for carloads, pens of five and two classes of singles. Following the judging, the lambs were sold by auction the next day. This event excited a great deal of favourable comment and did a great deal to give prominence to the work of improvement in market lambs which is taking place in the province of Quebec. It is expected that this show and sale will be made an annual event and an effort will be made to couple with it the further development of the sale of pure-bred sires by auction.

The experience gained at Montreal through the merchandizing of lamb carcasses from lambs sold at the Montreal Lamb Show makes it possible to initiate in a more general way the popularization of Canadian lamb as a meat throughout Canada. In the general expansion of the sheep industry which has taken place the Lamb Fairs have provided a medium through which choicely bred ewe lambs may be selected for the establishment of new flocks. In 1929, 123 Sheep Fairs were held at which 44,894 lambs were sold. Grants for the Sheep Fairs and Lamb Sales are provided by the provincial and federal Departments of Agriculture. Every fair in addition to its own local organization is assisted by the promotion staffs of the federal and provincial Departments of Agriculture. The sale of these lambs on a quality basis and the fact that they average almost ideal market weights of between 80 and 90 pounds has resulted in a decided premium for better quality lambs at all these fairs.

PURE-BRED RAM PREMIUM POLICY

This policy continues to exert an influence in popularizing the use of pure-bred rams, this being particularly true in the province of Quebec. Since its inception in 1919 something over 13,900 rams have been purchased by farmers who had not previously used a pure-bred ram. The usefulness of the policy, even at this date, is evidenced by the fact that in 1929, 1,447 second premiums were paid and 1,786 first premiums were accepted. Each year the policy is definitely responsible for the establishment of new sheep breeding centres. These districts having observed the benefits accruing from the use of pure-bred sires continue to make steady progress is the grading up of their ewe flocks. From year to year lambs marketed from these districts continue to show greater uniformity and approach more nearly the ideal market requirements. The following tables show the number of premiums paid in 1929:—

RAM PREMIUM POLICY—FIRST PREMIUMS, 1929

Breed	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Alberta	Total
Shropshire	10	31		396			437
Oxford Down		29	43	756	24	5	857
Hampshire			10	202			212
Leicester				263			263
Cheviot				17			17
Total	10	60	53	1,634	24	5	1,786

RAM PREMIUM POLICY—SECOND PREMIUMS, 1929

Breed	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Total
Oxford Down	8	13	617	638
Shropshire	14	17	353	384
Hampshire			164	164
Leicester			247	247
Cheviot			14	14
Total	22	30	1,395	1,447

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHEEP CLUB POLICY

Following its adoption in 1927 this policy has continued to grow in popularity throughout the Dominion. From eleven clubs organized the first year the policy has expanded until in 1929 a total of fifty-eight clubs have been organized. The policy to date has been responsible for the establishment of upwards of 1,000 new sheep flocks on farms where sheep were not previously kept. Members of sheep clubs which include junior farmers and boys and girls are finding their new sheep flocks to be very profitable and the success which has attended their efforts has done a great deal towards stimulating interest and establishing new flocks amongst neighbouring farmers.

During 1929 it was found that as the requests for the organizing of new sheep clubs came forward through the field men or the promoters there was little difficulty in finding ten or more junior farmers or boys and girls who were willing to assume the responsibility of the management of a sheep flock. Having ascertained the information that the necessary membership could be secured, arrangements are then made for the holding of an organization meeting at which the members present decide upon one breed for the district, all agreeing to keep the same breed of sheep. Arrangements are then made for the purchasing of the necessary ewe stock, its distribution to members and the financing of the purchases where same is necessary. Club members have the co-operation of the Canadian Banks in providing loans for the purchase of ewes or fencing, subject to the regulations of the policy. Little difficulty has been found in interesting the local bank manager in the organization of these clubs.

During the first year after the ewes have been placed with club members they are given close personal supervision. Usually before the ewes are placed the promoter sees that the fencing and the buildings are adequate for the accommodation of the ewe flock. Other duties of supervision include winter feeding and management, demonstrations on docking, castrating, dipping, shearing and the preparation of the wool for market. Members are also given instruction on the control of parasites and through personal contact and otherwise members are given first-hand suggestions on the many details of successful flock management leading to the marketing of high grade wool and choice market lambs. As the years go by sheep club members are demonstrating their ability to handle their flocks successfully and secure good returns in the way of wool and market lambs.

RAM GRADING

In 1929 a total of 3,472 rams were graded. This indicates the appreciation of this service on the part of pure-bred breeders and the demand on the part of grade flock owners for graded rams indicates its advantage whether buying by mail order or by personal selection.

WOOL GRADING

In 1929 centralized wool grading was again carried on at Weston, Carleton Place, Lennoxville, Fredericton, Truro, Antigonish, Charlottetown and at several points on Manitoulin Island. All co-operative consignments of wool shipped for co-operative sale are graded by official wool graders. The total amount of wool graded in 1929 was 4,463,128 pounds, this being an increase of 1,009,367 pounds over 1928.

The 1929 wool clip was considered to be one of the finest marketed for a number of years. The fleeces reflected improvement due to the use of better sires. Cleanliness in domestic wools reflected better housing conditions, improved feeding racks and greater care on the part of flock masters in keeping the fleeces free of chaff and other impurities. Range wools were particularly bright due to good wintering conditions and excellent pastures during the spring. The following table shows the amount of wool graded by provinces in 1929:—

WOOL GRADING

Province	Range	Western Domestic	Eastern Domestic	Total
Prince Edward Island			49,285	49,285
Nova Scotia			69,362	69,362
New Brunswick			15,399	15,399
Quebec			77,221	77,221
Ontario			739,174	739,174
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	398,985	646,217		1,045,202
Alberta	1,514,454	386,712		1,901,166
British Columbia	230,349	233,468		463,817
Sundry			102,502	102,502
Total	2,143,788	1,266,397	1,052,943	4,463,128

A new feature of the wool grading policy in 1929 was the special service provided for pure-bred sheep breeders. Individual fleece identity tags were provided and a special wool grader was designated to handle the grading of pure-bred fleeces, thus making it possible for each breeder to get a separate grading for each ewe or ram in the flock. A total of 242 breeders availed themselves of this service and statistics are now available showing the grade, weight of fleece and other characteristics for ten breeds of sheep covering a total of 5,105 head.

SWINE

From a market standpoint, hog prices during the present fiscal year were considerably higher than in the year previous. This is indicated by the fact that the average price for the year was $11.20 per cwt. as compared with $9.80 per cwt. in 1928. The situation was also more favourable from the standpoint of the producer, not only as a result of high prices, but also because of a decided improvement in the relationship between feed prices and hog prices, so that on the whole the year 1929 was a particularly profitable one for hog raisers.

In spite, however, of the fact of remunerative profits from hogs, the industry showed a decided decrease in total marketings. Owing, however, to excellent consumptive demand in Canada, the industry did not suffer from a narrower export trade to the United States and a decided falling off in exports of bacon and other hog products to Great Britain and other countries. During the year Canadian hog prices were dictated largely from domestic, rather than export demand, and the close of the year saw Canada rapidly approaching the point where consumptive demand for bacon and hog products in the Dominion was almost equal to production. Exports of live hogs for the calendar year 1929 decreased to 3,942 head, while the total volume of exports of bacon and pork products was only 38,957,400 pounds this representing a decided reduction as compared with the previous year.

Canadian consumptive demand during the year provided further evidence of our growing ability to take care of increasing supplies of pork products on the domestic market. The price at which bacon and other pork products can be sold in Canada has resulted in the maintenance of a level of hog prices throughout the Dominion considerably higher than those pertaining in the United States, and also higher than could be obtained were Canadian hog prices on the basis of world prices for bacon in Great Britain. General improvement of Canadian hogs along bacon lines continues in all provinces of the Dominion. A new feature of the year's business was the shipment of a consignment of pure-bred Tamworth hogs to Great Britain, these proving highly satisfactory from the bacon standpoint to the British breeders. An importation of Yorkshire and Tamworth swine was also made from Great Britain, largely on order for pure-bred breeders in the province of Quebec. The demand for bacon type boars throughout Canada continued good. The demand for brood sows slowed up somewhat from the previous year but had taken on new impetus before the year closed.

Exports of Canadian bacon to Great Britain, although greatly diminished, proved to be of superior quality and reports indicated that if Canadian production can be increased to a point where a larger volume of exports is feasible, these will find a ready sale in competition with the production of other exporting countries.

HOG GRADING

The revised Hog Grading Regulations passed in October, 1929, made provision for a revision of the grades so that they would be brought into line with the general improvement that had taken place in Canadian hogs since the initiation of the policy in 1922. More than six months have now elapsed since trading under the new grades became effective, and there has been a general acceptance of them as representing a sound economic basis for day to day trading in hogs.

During the initial stages of the hog grading policy, the full responsibility of grading rested with the official graders stationed at stockyards and abattoirs. The grading of hogs at large receiving centres did much to establish a basis of purchase and sale on a graded basis at these points. It developed, however, that many hogs were still being bought on a flat basis at country points. The revised Hog Grading Regulations of October, 1929, included a requirement that all hogs intended for slaughter in Canada at abattoirs should be graded at the local shipping point or that, in lieu of this, each farmer's lot should be marked with a specific mark of identity. Shippers and drovers are also required to provide a certificate of grading showing the farmer's name, address, number of hogs, and the grade or mark of identity.

In Canada to-day, there are several thousand shippers or drovers who are either grading or marking their hogs. When the hogs are graded by the drover or shipper, his work is checked by the official grader at the point of destination. At the moment the majority of all regular shippers or drovers are well acquainted with the official grades and are grading the hogs according to requirement.

With all shippers and drovers either grading or marking their hogs, farmers throughout Canada are being kept posted on the grading of their hogs. The Department naturally had to grant considerable latitude in the application of the regulations at the outset. Quite a large percentage of drovers recognized that the law had to be complied with and endeavoured to the best of their ability to comply with the regulations from the beginning. Others, and these constituted quite a number, had to be told in no uncertain terms that if they intended to continue to handle hogs they had to adjust their operations to meet the requirements of the regulations. For quite a considerable length of time, these men required careful checking up to make sure that their work was being performed in accordance with the standards as defined for the various grades.

There was a small percentage of shippers and drovers who openly evaded the requirements of the regulations. In a few cases, it was necessary to initiate court proceedings before securing an agreement on the part of such men to comply. There is still the occasional case of the indifferent or careless operator and the itinerant shipper or drover who need checking up.

As soon as handlers of hogs were made acquainted with their responsibility in regard to local grading and as soon as local grading was established, it became apparent that a goodly number of operators were still buying hogs flat from the farmer. The Department at once took steps to have shippers and drovers not only grade hogs at the local points but also to secure settlement for hogs on the basis of official grades. Where the farmers have co-operated with the Department in advising of the fact that hogs are not being bought on the basis of grade or that hogs are being settled for on a flat basis, it has been easy to enforce the regulations and ensure that the graded price gets back to the producer.

As time goes on, farmers or producers are getting better acquainted with the official grades for hogs. They are getting to know that the hog grading regulations are being enforced, that they are continuing to have a big effect in the general improvement of hogs throughout the country and that the proper way to sell hogs is on a graded basis. The weekly grading of hogs at the local shipping point by drovers and shippers, as was anticipated, is of great educational value and where the graded price gets back to the producer, he sees in dollars and cents the commercial value of hogs of the various qualities.

The value of the Hog Grading Policy in bringing about continued improvement in the quality of hogs produced can be gathered by a study of the following table:—

HOG GRADING AS SHOWN BY PERCENTAGES 1923–1929, YARDS AND PLANTS COMBINED

Where graded		Select Bacon	Thick Smooths	Heavies	Extra Heavies	Shop Hogs
Alberta	1929	5·82	67·43	5·47	0·89	7·70
	1928	6·83	69·75	5·56	0·77	8·77
	1927	6·16	74·05	4·03	0·43	4·00
	1926	5·55	72·79	3·29	0·50	4·45
	1925	3·53	70·85	2·08	0·32	14·45
	1924	3·60	76·21	4·39	0·47	7·21
	1923	2·33	73·33	2·75	0·33	13·28
Saskatchewan	1929	3·65	58·24	7·89	3·33	5·01
	1928	4·50	61·21	6·54	1·86	9·56
	1927	5·35	67·50	6·05	1·52	4·05
	1926	4·95	69·71	6·56	2·14	2·11
	1925	5·04	59·02	3·89	1·15	16·96
	1924	3·99	59·05	6·01	1·43	14·26
	1923	4·10	69·45	7·28	2·13	18·09
Manitoba	1929	10·74	53·01	5·71	2·57	8·53
	1928	11·18	53·20	3·68	1·62	13·66
	1927	11·08	56·62	5·10	1·76	7·42
	1926	8·15	58·26	6·55	2·03	8·42
	1925	5·52	55·23	3·95	1·24	24·52
	1924	3·92	56·51	4·88	1·40	21·14
	1923	6·69	62·31	7·11	1·98	7·09
Ontario	1929	27·17	59·70	3·09	0·25	3·87
	1928	25·77	62·12	2·64	0·19	5·30
	1927	25·92	60·33	4·29	0·34	5·13
	1926	24·91	60·28	5·63	0·59	4·40
	1925	24·80	61·02	4·01	0·43	5·35
	1924	23·01	57·75	3·73	0·33	9·13
	1923	20·78	57·75	6·20	0·51	10·13
Quebec	1929	10·97	54·70	4·58	0·98	18·40
	1928	11·58	55·75	2·79	0·61	22·79
	1927	11·41	56·71	3·26	0·85	23·17
	1926	11·11	57·08	2·67	1·26	21·59
	1925	13·94	53·60	2·38	0·77	23·77
	1924	13·07	46·72	2·88	0·69	30·00
	1923	16·49	43·56	4·03	0·52	29·63
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island	1929	36·21	36·85	3·75	0·86	6·58
	1928	37·10	35·44	4·45	0·88	16·36
	1927	37·88	42·24	3·33	0·53	13·11
Canada	1929	16·24	59·72	4·58	1·07	7·15
	1928	16·88	61·12	3·62	0·68	9·89
	1927	17·46	62·17	4·34	0·69	7·17
	1926	15·66	62·56	4·94	0·95	7·18
	1925	15·20	60·99	3·41	0·61	13·15
	1924	14·52	59·75	4·00	0·60	13·37
	1923	11·97	59·13	5·45	0·70	13·09

The above table shows the percentage of each grade of hogs for the past seven calendar years. These statistics covering seven years of hog marketing under the policy of hog grading reveal a steady improvement in quality. It will be noted that in 1929 the revision of the official hog grades eliminates the grade known as thick smooth, which is now replaced by the grade known as bacon.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SWINE CLUBS

After nine years of general application throughout the Dominion, this policy continues to be one of the major factors in effecting swine improvement work in the three Maritime Provinces and in the four western provinces. Thousands of Swine Club members who have gained initial experience in hog raising through

HOG GRADING AS SHOWN BY PERCENTAGES 1923-1929, YARDS AND PLANTS COMBINED—*Concluded*

Where graded		Lights and Feeders	Roughs	No. 1 Sows	No. 2 Sows	Stags	Total Hogs
Alberta	1929	6·15	0·27	2·23	1·95	0·17	100
	1928	3·96	0·35	2·21	1·64	0·16	100
	1927	7·87	0·39	1·85	1·09	0·13	100
	1926	8·72	0·48	2·64	1·46	0·12	100
	1925	4·33	0·35	2·39	1·55	0·15	100
	1924	3·70	0·33	2·76	1·22	0·11	100
	1923	4·28	0·30	2·24	1·04	0·12	100
Saskatchewan	1929	12·70	0·35	4·30	2·61	0·46	100
	1928	9·30	0·32	4·00	2·21	0·50	100
	1927	9·20	0·37	4·14	1·45	0·37	100
	1926	7·40	0·31	4·60	1·95	0·27	100
	1925	8·69	0·32	3·11	1·53	0·29	100
	1924	6·90	0·28	5·39	2·43	0·26	100
	1923	3·00	0·35	3·67	1·62	0·31	100
Manitoba	1929	12·74	0·11	3·01	2·00	0·29	100
	1928	11·88	0·16	2·70	1·66	0·26	100
	1927	12·44	0·18	3·24	1·93	0·23	100
	1926	10·04	0·15	3·75	2·40	0·25	100
	1925	4·39	0·11	3·21	1·61	0·22	100
	1924	5·36	0·14	4·71	1·80	0·14	100
	1923	9·24	0·27	3·46	1·60	0·25	100
Ontario	1929	1·55	0·04	0·50	1·76	0·18	100
	1928	1·80	0·04	0·52	1·48	0·14	100
	1927	2·07	0·04	0·41	1·35	0·12	100
	1926	1·73	0·07	0·38	1·82	0·19	100
	1925	2·16	0·05	0·37	1·64	0·17	100
	1924	3·88	0·07	0·49	1·50	0·11	100
	1923	2·72	0·06	0·39	1·34	0·12	100
Quebec	1929	6·66	0·12	1·40	2·68	0·26	100
	1928	2·13	0·10	1·41	2·64	0·20	100
	1927	1·76	0·07	0·53	2·10	0·14	100
	1926	1·89	0·10	1·01	3·10	0·19	100
	1925	1·45	0·06	0·92	2·95	0·16	100
	1924	2·29	0·09	1·16	2·86	0·15	100
	1923	2·20	0·22	0·55	2·65	0·15	100
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island	1929	1·94	0·09	3·87	0·26	0·22	100
	1928	0·06	0·01	4·84	0·58	0·28	100
	1927	0·82	0·00	0·85	1·15	0·09	100
Canada	1929	5·69	0·14	1·69	2·00	0·23	100
	1928	4·21	0·14	1·53	1·73	0·20	100
	1927	5·07	0·15	1·33	1·47	0·15	100
	1926	4·71	0·18	1·63	2·01	0·18	100
	1925	3·13	0·13	1·42	1·78	0·18	100
	1924	3·98	0·14	1·82	1·70	0·12	100
	1923	3·67	0·16	1·17	1·52	0·14	100

The above table shows the percentage of each grade of hogs for the past seven calendar years. These statistics covering seven years of hog marketing under the policy of hog grading reveal a steady improvement in quality. It will be noted that in 1929 the revision of the official hog grades eliminates the grade known as thick smooth, which is now replaced by the grade known as bacon.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SWINE CLUBS

After nine years of general application throughout the Dominion, this policy continues to be one of the major factors in effecting swine improvement work in the three Maritime Provinces and in the four western provinces. Thousands of Swine Club members who have gained initial experience in hog raising through these clubs are now permanent swine raisers throughout the Dominion, many of them having developed to be pure-bred breeders of considerable rank and importance.

Each year sees the distribution of large numbers of bacon type gilts, many of which are retained by members for bacon brood sows on the farms on which they are placed. Through the Swine Clubs, a definite contact is made with the parents and with neighbouring farmers. In this way, up to date information regarding feeding, the use of dairy by-products, the growing of green feeds, proper housing, swine sanitation and intelligent marketing, are disseminated throughout the rural districts, all of which tends to encourage and stabilize swine production.

The winning of first prize in the Carlot Competition at the Royal Winter Show by a carload of hogs produced by Swine Club members in Manitoba is ample evidence of the ability of the younger generation to produce market hogs of outstanding quality. In 1929 eight carloads of hogs were produced by Swine Clubs which had 100 per cent select bacon hogs, giving some idea of the extent to which these members are aware of the proper breeding, the proper feeding and the proper weights at which to market.

The Judging Competitions, local and interprovincial, which are held each year, provide a medium for giving the members definite instruction on hog judging and a special incentive in this direction is provided by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, which each year bring the high teams for each province to the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto.

Swine Club members are each year given special direction and supervision by Sheep and Swine Promoters of the federal and provincial Departments of Agriculture. Personal contact, the holding of local meetings, general instruction in feeding and in judging, result in keener interest and a greater appreciation of swine raising possibilities of the farm. The local prize money is being contributed as follows: one-third by the federal Department, one-third by the provincial Department and one-third by the community. Prize money for the Carlot Competition and Inter-Club Judging Competition is provided by the Dominion Live Stock Branch.

The following table gives the number of clubs organized during the past year in each province:—

Province	Number of Clubs
Nova Scotia	1
New Brunswick	17
Manitoba	28
Saskatchewan	18
Alberta	20
British Columbia	17

BACON HOG FAIRS

Many districts where Swine Clubs have been in operation for a number of years have now developed to the point where this policy has served its purpose, and with the general improvement of hogs in a district, it is possible to interest all farmers in the production of better hogs. The Bacon Hog Fair provides the medium through which all farmers in a district may become exhibitors of market hogs.

In Quebec province these Fairs are held in conjunction with Bacon Hog Clubs which are authorized in districts where Farmers' Clubs have been in operation and where approved boars are in use in each club district. Bacon Hog Fairs may be organized in any season of the year, in fact it is the aim of this policy to organize the breeding of hogs so as to distribute the marketing throughout the year. Bacon Hog Fairs are most popular in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Provision is made for both market and breeding classes and the prizes are derived from equal grants from the Dominion and provincial Departments of Agriculture, supplemented by local contributions.

The Bacon Hog Fair develops local interest, provides a demonstration in co-operative marketing, provides an opportunity for demonstrating the official hog grades and illustrates the benefits to be derived from producing bacon hogs, marketing them at the right weights and selling them on a graded basis.

The following table indicates the number of Fairs held in 1929 in each province, together with the number of hogs marketed and the grading of same:—

BACON HOG FAIRS

Fairs	Market Classes	Number Selects	Per cent Selects
Prince Edward Island................(1)	36	(Pure-bred Sale)	
Nova Scotia................(2)	63	47	74·6
New Brunswick................(2)	60	24	40·0
Quebec................(32)	2,897	578	19·8
Ontario................(2)	283	123	43·4

PURE-BRED SOW CLUBS

The Quebec Swine Breeders' Association in 1927 felt that there should be a definite policy for the specific purpose of increasing the supply of pure-bred swine stock in the province. From eight original clubs, the policy has now been expanded to include a total of thirteen. Each member purchases a pure-bred sow and a specially selected boar is loaned under the Sire Loan Policy. It was not anticipated that every member would become a constructive breeder of pure-bred swine, however, in each club district a number of the members have displayed the necessary ability for pure-bred swine raising and these men are gradually developing and improving their herds along modern methods of management. Already a considerable number of breeders have been established and will eventually play an important part in the breeding and distributing of pure-bred bacon hogs throughout the province.

The following table gives the location of the various Sow Clubs now in operation and shows the number of exhibitors, together with the number of hogs exhibited in the various classes:—

Club	Number exhibitors	Class 1 — Number brood sows with gilts	Class 2 — Young boars	Class 3 — Young sows	Total
Berthierville....................	15	11	11	20	42
L'Acadie....................	18	8	6	21	34
St. Alexandre....................	17	9	2	15	26
Ferme-Neuve....................	20	(Organized 1929)	....	20	20
St. Prime....................	20	17	14	20	51
Ste. Monique....................	22	20	5	25	50
Louiseville....................	11	11	8	15	34
Ste. Angèle....................	13	11	13	17	41
Plessisville....................	15	12	12	16	40
St. Judes....................	25	(Organized 1929)	....	25	25
St. Charles....................	11	10	6	13	29
Baie St. Paul....................	21	(Organized 1929)	....	21	21
Coaticook....................	19	18	3	23	44

BACON GRADING

Although exports of Canadian bacon to Great Britain diminished somewhat during the year, there is still a large interest in the Dominion anxious to see Canadian bacon exports increased under a bacon grading policy. Hog graders are continually checking the live grading through to the rail, this providing the medium by which greater accuracy is attained in the grading of live hogs.

ADVANCED REGISTRATION FOR PURE-BRED SWINE

During the year the rules and regulations governing this policy were made available to all swine breeders in Canada, and although Advanced Registry was a new thing in this country, not yet out of the experimental stage, the entry of two hundred and thirty-five sows for test from all parts of Canada made it possible to give the policy a thorough trial under practical field conditions.

All sows and litters entered under the policy were inspected and tattooed. In this connection it was found that the ordinary tattooing inks generally used for this purpose with other live stock were not suitable in the case of swine due to fading shortly after its application. Many inks were experimented with and as a result, as may be judged from the work done, a satisfactory identification system has been established with the use of Chinese writing ink.

Slaughter tests of hogs were made at packing plants situated at Moncton, Montreal, Hull, Toronto, London, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton and New Westminster. According to the regulations governing the policy, the Department paid the carrying charges on pigs going forward for slaughter. At the close of the year, one hundred and twenty-four sows had been represented in the slaughter test by the necessary four pigs called for by the regulations.

At the close of the fiscal year, a complete analysis of the year's work and of the performance of sows on test was made for the information of the Advanced Registry Board in making recommendation for a basis of scoring and qualifying sows under the policy. The procedure decided upon and accepted by the Department as tentative pending another year's work, provides for the scoring of sows under three main heads: 1st, Productive capacity; 2nd, Capacity of the progeny for early maturity; and 3rd, the quality of the progeny as revealed through the slaughter test. A sow to qualify must pass under all three divisions, scoring 40 under the first, 100 under the second and 75 under the third.

Under this basis of scoring, thirty-three per cent of the sows entered successfully qualified under the tentative standards, which means that they each brought to weaning age eight pigs; that the litter as represented by the slaughter test made growth, the equivalent of 200 pounds in 200 days and that the carcasses of these four pigs scored 75 points on the basis of scoring illustrated in the accompanying chart.

A review of the year's work and an explanation of the tentative standards of qualification were given general distribution in the month of March and a most general response on the part of breeders resulted. Plans have been made for further investigation of certain factors in connection with the policy on which full information was not available from this year's work in the hope that at the next annual meeting of the Advanced Registry Board, it will be possible to arrive at definite and final conclusions.

ADVANCED REGISTRY FOR SWINE—CHART ILLUSTRATING BASIS OF SCORING

(Slaughter Test)

Factors used in scoring	Weight of Carcass	Length of Side	Back Fat and Finish			Balance of Side	Belly
			Thickness	Evenness	Finish		
Perfect score	8	24	8	8	8	24	20
Standard required for perfect score.	Weight range 140–170 lbs. inclusive.	Minimum of 30 inches.	Maximum 2¼ inches Minimum 1 inch.	Not more than ½ in. variation between shoulder fat and loin fat measurements.	Must be properly finished.	The middles must average 50% of average weight of the sides.	Must grade "Good" or "Excellent."
Points deducted for each fault from standard.....	2	See Note (1)	2	2	2	2	See Note (2)

Scoring for Length (1) For each side less than 29 inches 6 points are deducted. For each half inch or fraction thereof below 30 inches down to 29 inches, 1 point is deducted.

Scoring Bellies (2) For each belly grading "Fair" 3 points are deducted and for each belly grading "Poor" 5 points ar deducted.

BACON LITTER COMPETITION POLICY

In 1929 this policy was inaugurated in the province of Ontario and as the results were so satisfactory, the policy has now been approved for the Dominion.

The Bacon Litter Competition has as its objective the establishment of a standard of excellence for grade brood sows kept by farmers. It is recognized that those sows which are prolific and rear large litters of select bacon hogs, that are good feeders making good gains at a low cost, are valuable as improvers of commercial hogs. This competition aims to give such sows prominence as breeders in their respective communities in the hope that their female progeny will be selected as foundation brood sows for the district.

Fifty per cent of the prize monies is paid by the provincial department and the balance by the Dominion Live Stock Branch when the policy is approved in a province. Competitions are open to all bona fide farmers in any province having sows, which have farrowed within specified dates. An eligible litter contains at least nine hogs, all of which must be marketed at the same time, that finish to market weights of 190 to 230 pounds under seven months of age, grading out to a minimum percentage of selects as agreed upon in each province.

Litters are scored according to the official weight at time of marketing and quality as determined by the grading of the hogs and the uniformity of the litter. In the past, considerable criticism has been directed against the bacon hogs, the argument being made that pigs of this type do not finish for market under seven months. The results obtained from 118 litters, which were entered in the competition in 1929, indicate that litters of nine pigs or over from bacon type sows are easily finished under seven months of age, in fact the majority of the litters which were in the Competition finished under six months averaging 200 pounds or better per pig. These litters were all fed by farmers who keep from one to three brood sows, but who are interested in the production of select bacon hogs and who realize the value of good brood sows in keeping down production costs. Quite a number of the litters entered in this competition graded out 100 per cent select bacon hogs.

As was anticipated, the competition centered attention on those brood sows which made a good showing in the competition and a large number of the gilts from the litters were selected by other farmers for breeding purposes. It is expected that this competition will be the means of eliminating a large number of undesirable and unprofitable brood sows and will provide a source of foundation stock known to farmers which will be available as brood sows at a price very little above market values.

The following summary shows the percentage of selects, average age, average weight and average number of pigs in a litter which were marketed from sows that qualified:—

Total number of pigs marketed from qualified sows, 560; total number of selects, 331; percentage selects, 59·1; average weight of pigs when marketed, 216·6 pounds; average age of pigs at marketing, 181·4 days (6 months); average number of pigs to litter, 11·2.

SHEEP AND SWINE DEMONSTRATION WORK

The organization of new Sheep Clubs and the organization of Swine Clubs, Sow Clubs and Bacon Hog Clubs, has necessitated the conducting of a large number of sheep and swine demonstrations. Although a large amount of this work has already been done, it is necessary to conduct demonstrations on docking and castrating, dipping, shearing and rolling and tying the fleece, in order that new sheep raisers may get first hand information on these practices. Market cuts for undocked and uncastrated lambs have directed special attention to these operations and each year a larger volume of trimmed lambs is going forward to market.

The concrete dipping tank has proved so satisfactory for community dipping that larger numbers of requests are coming to hand each year for the use of forms and assistance in the construction of these tanks.

A number of sheep shearing competitions have been organized in connection with Sheep Clubs. These, with the large number of sheep shearing demonstrations, which are held each year, provide a medium through which new sheep owners are advised as to the proper methods of shearing and rolling the fleece for market.

In 1929 many drovers and shippers requested assistance in undertaking the grading of hogs at local shipping points under the new hog grading regulations. This assistance usually took the form of a hog grading demonstration and, in addition to providing the drover with the necessary instruction as regards the official hog grades, acted as an educational feature of hog marketing for the farmers.

SHEEP AND SWINE MARKETING COURSES

Sheep and Swine Marketing Courses were again held during the winter months. One of the special features during the present series was hog grading and hog marketing. Good hog prices and improved feed prices tended to increase interest in hog raising, consequently, feeding and management of hogs in relation to marketing was an important part of the program.

Control of parasites in sheep and swine is now recognized to be of prime importance in the economical production of market lambs and hogs. At all courses attention was drawn to the common parasites of both sheep and swine and when possible specimens were produced from post mortems of affected animals. Lectures illustrated common means of prevention and treatment.

In addition to the usual demonstrations on modern practices in sheep and swine management, judging classes were used to illustrate breed types in both sheep and swine, as well as market requirements in finished market hogs and lambs. Lectures on feeds and feeding dealt with rations for breeding stock, growing pigs and feeding for finishing purposes.

These courses seem to be of special interest to farmers both young and old, particularly as the marketing is being recognized as of great importance if the highest returns are to be received.

CO-OPERATIVE SHEEP AND SWINE MARKETING

Each year sees a larger field for co-operative sheep and swine marketing. Community production as encouraged by the various policies has resulted in the production in many districts of a larger volume of better quality, well finished hogs and lambs. Where districts have reached the point in animal production where weekly shipments are necessary to take care of stock offered, it becomes necessary to organize shipping associations. In the Maritime Provinces a considerable number of new clubs were organized during the year, they in turn becoming amalgamated with the Maritime Live Stock Marketing Board.

A new feature of co-operative marketing introduced during the year in the Maritime Provinces was the contract. A number of districts in the province of Nova Scotia signed a yearly contract and shipping associations operating in these districts were very successful in their operations during the year. Public opinion in the province of Quebec is also moving very fast towards the principle of operations under the contract and it is expected that 1930 will see a considerable portion of the province operating on this basis.

The organization of the Canadian Live Stock Producers Ltd., which is in reality a link up of Provincial Live Stock Co-operative Organizations has been an important factor in eliminating selling competition as between co-operative organizations. The narrowing of market outlets to foreign countries for both lambs and hogs necessitated the development of organization in Canada to eliminate congestion of market receipts at any marketing point and to provide for the orderly distribution of market receipts with a minimum of marketing costs to the producer.

SIRE LOAN POLICY

The loan of rams and boars are now restricted to Boys' and Girls' Sheep Clubs and Boys' and Girls' Swine Clubs or to Associations organized in accordance with the Federal Policy. In the case of clubs, in view of the quality of the breeding stock which club members own, it is necessary to select animals of outstanding quality, consequently, although the number of animals loaned is considerably reduced as compared with last year, the general quality is the best that can be purchased.

SIRE PURCHASE POLICY FOR RAMS AND BOARS

Owing to the large extent of Canada and the fact that many farmers are resident in outlying districts of the province, assistance in the purchasing of breeding sires is a service which individual farmers and associations are coming to use more and more. Ram purchasing delegates in the province of Quebec are appointed by clubs or districts and where orders for twenty-five or more pure-bred rams are on hand, the purchase of these rams through a purchasing delegate reduces purchasing costs and, at the same time, insures selection of better quality stock for the district. The expenses of these delegates are paid by the Dominion Live Stock Branch. The purchase of carloads of breeding rams and even breeding ewes and brood sows under the Sire Purchase Policy is steadily becoming more popular with a large number of associations, particularly as sheep and swine promoters of the Dominion Live Stock Branch are constantly in touch with pure-bred breeders and know where good stock can be purchased in carload lots. In this way rams, boars, breeding ewes and brood sows are delivered to associations with a minimum of freight charges over and above the cost price. The Sire Purchase Policy is particularly adapted for newer districts and those distant from pure-bred breeding centres.

SHEEP AND SWINE EXHIBITS

In 1929 special sheep and swine exhibits were prepared for the Western Fair Circuit, these being also used at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto. Sheep and swine exhibits were also exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Western Fair, London, and at the Class "A" Fairs in Quebec and at the Montreal Lamb Show and Sale.

The 1929 exhibits illustrated the improvement in Canadian hogs resulting from hog grading. One section showed the conditions under which Canadian hogs are now raised. Good buildings, the use of forage crops and home-grown grains combine to produce a quality of bacon and pork products which are unexcelled the world over. Sheep raising in its more modern aspects was also illustrated in the sheep section. Canadian lamb produced on Canadian pastures and marketed at ideal market weights produces a meat which is relished by Canadians and tourists alike.

A special exhibit was shown at the Canadian National Exhibition and at the Montreal Lamb Show, comprising a litter of pigs in the Bacon Litter Competition. The litter shown graded all Select Bacon hogs and finished for market under six months of age, the average weight per pig being over two hundred pounds. This exhibit was a very popular one illustrating the quality and easy feeding qualities of choice quality Select Bacon hogs.

GOAT EXTENSION WORK

Interest in goat raising continues at a high point in a number of the provinces, particularly British Columbia. During the year five herds were entered in the Record of Performance Test for goats, ten head having qualified. The highest test was made by Nubian doe "Shirley Rona" —296— owned by Harold G. Morson, New Westminster, B.C., whose milk yield was 2,595 pounds and butter fat 132·4 pounds. New entries continue to come to hand indicating the popularity of the Record of Performance Test and its advantages in popularizing the milking quality of milk goats. The demand for breeding goats continued good throughout the year. One of the problems affecting the further development of the goat industry is the unavailability of breeding stock in certain sections of the Dominion. Every effort is being made to assist in the further distribution of good milking strains of milk goats as required.

MARKETS INTELLIGENCE AND STOCK YARDS SERVICES

The Markets Intelligence and Stock Yards services, through regulation and intelligence service, promote efficiency in the sale and purchase of our annual surplus of commercial live stock, the value of which ranges between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000. The strict supervision of stock yard operation and facilities, and the provision of an elaborate markets news and daily market wire service, contribute in a very practical manner to economic and efficient marketing.

Through the Live Stock Commissioner, regulations are enforced governing the construction, maintenance and operation of public stock yards through the Dominion, and the methods employed in the actual sale and purchase of all live stock marketed at such yards. As well, the Markets Intelligence Service makes available to producers and trade, detailed information as to supply and demand of commercial live stock marketed at, or passing through any or all of these yards. Further, this service includes a bureau of supply and demand intelligence in regard to general live stock and meat trade, both domestic and foreign; develops forecasts; and issues daily, weekly, monthly and annual reviews and comments on supply and demand on domestic and foreign markets.

The stock yards duties are discharged by qualified officers of the branch, stationed at each of the public stock yards, and under the direction of the chief of the stock yards services. These yards, nine in number, are located at the following places: Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Moose Jaw, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, Ont.; East End, Montreal, P.Q., and West End, Montreal, P.Q.

The markets reports data and allied information is obtained through co-operation between the stock yard agents and their assistants, and the Markets Intelligence editorial and statistical staff at headquarters.

During the past year, the market conditions influencing the sale of this stock were analyzed for the benefit of producer, trader and consumer, and, as well, permanent statistical records made of each purchase and sale for future reference.

The complete rebuilding of the stockyard facilities at Point St. Charles, Montreal, P.Q., constitutes one of the greatest forward movements in the interests of the live stock industry of the province of Quebec and, as well, of Canada as a whole. These new yards, built by the Canadian National Railways, meet every requirement as laid down under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. Point St. Charles has now the most modern, substantial and complete stockyard facilities on the North American continent. During 1929-30 a most up-to-date and substantial Live Stock Exchange building was completed at the Point St. Charles yards, by the railroad.

Revised rules and regulations under the Amended Act have been approved for all exchanges. Trust accounts for the handling of the proceeds of sales of live stock sold on commission are now operated, under the Act, by all commission merchants and co-operative associations doing business at public stockyards. As well, the majority of the live stock dealers have been bonded and the remainder are in process of being bonded. Also, the registration is completed of all persons and firms doing business at stockyards. In a word, strong progress is being made in the business of making Canada's stockyards system the best organized and operated on the North American continent, in the interest of all parties concerned, but primarily in an effort to serve better the live stock industry.

Forty-eight commission firms and co-operative associations operating at the nine stockyards in Canada are now registered and bonded. Also forty-seven live stock dealers are registered and bonded. Since September, 1928, a departmental accountant has been employed to inspect live stock shippers' trust accounts throughout Canada.

The chief activities of the services are hereunder enumerated:

1. Enforcement of regulations, as provided under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, resulting in

   (*a*) The bonding of commission men, operating on public stockyards,
   (*b*) The operation of Live Stock Exchanges under Government supervision,
   (*c*) The regulation of service charges,
   (*d*) The instituting of Trust Accounts and appointment of travelling accountant,
   (*e*) Improvement in, and supervision of the accommodation provided for live stock, and
   (*f*) The regulating of the quality and cost of food supplied.

2. Officers of the branch located at the central stockyards at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert and Moose Jaw and Saskatoon graded for publicity purposes all live stock offered for sale, obtained detail as to the selling price, origin and disposition of the stock and, as well, the general condition of supply and demand.

3. The stockyards officers supplied the press with daily market news, letters and representative live stock sales. These, together with the weekly, monthly and annual analysis of supply and demand, have practically eliminated all other markets information services. Accurate analysis and quick service has in this way taken the place of the often contradictory and ambiguous statements of market conditions formerly in circulation.

4. The inter-Stockyards Telegraph Service inaugurated during 1919 was continued throughout the year. Telegrams are prepared by each stockyard agent, after a careful analysis of the condition of trading, and are wired each day as soon as the market is established, to the other stock yard agents. Previously, only those who could afford a telegraph service were able to benefit through immediate knowledge of the day's trading conditions at other than their own market.

5. The Daily Press Telegraph Service, inaugurated in 1919, is being continued. This consists of analysis of the conditions of supply and demand, telegraphed each day over the Canadian Press Limited, for publication in the daily news press of Canada. These wires are prepared by the officers at each of the yards at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, and appear the same evening and the following morning in practically every paper in Canada.

6. The weekly Markets News Service is being provided to the agricultural press of Canada, to district representatives of agriculture, to a selected producers mailing list, to the various provincial Departments of Agriculture, and to the British and American trade. This service consists of an analysis of live

stock supply and demand; comments on prospects for future markets; statistical tables showing the grading, numbers, average prices, price range for bulk of sales and top prices of all live stock offered for sale, the disposition and comparative receipts of the same; the grading of hogs under the Hog Grading Policy; and the exports of live stock to foreign markets.

7. To meet a growing demand for the same, the Markets Service undertook in March, 1925, the translation into French of the editorial section of the weekly Live Stock Market Report. The French edition is being mailed to the French press, agronomes in Quebec, and to a list of live stock producers who have requested the report.

8. A special report on the opening market of each week is prepared by the stockyard representatives and sent to the Farm press in time for publication in the current issue.

9. Each month, publicity is given to the live stock industry by the distribution of information on domestic and foreign crops, weather conditions, live stock and allied industries.

10. Memoranda on production, distribution and consumption of live stock and live stock products, both domestic and foreign, are prepared for the information of officers of the Department and outside parties.

11. This service continues to build up an information bureau on the statistical position of the live stock industry, general conditions under which live stock production is undertaken, the foreign live stock situation, the world's animal food-stuffs situation, the condition of the import and export trade in live stock and live stock products, and the financial conditions influencing the industry.

12. The service is recording the point of origin, class, grade and sex of all stock offered for sale at stockyards. These records cover the sales during the past six years, and are compiled in such a way as to be of value in estimating the condition and extent of the marketable surplus, either locally, provincially or for Canada as a whole. A monthly statement is sent to each of the agricultural representatives in the various provinces of Canada, showing the shipments from his particular county, in detail, to public stockyards, abattoirs, and on export.

13. The inspected packing plants throughout the Dominion continue to supply weekly statements as to their country purchases. As a large percentage of the total annual slaughterings by inspected establishments are not sold on the public market, the information obtained is indispensable to a complete survey of the supply and demand situation.

14. Through arrangements between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of National Revenue, the Branch records and issues information covering the origin and destination of all classes of live stock exported from the Dominion. This information completes the record of the total movement of Canadian live stock during any period of the year, and allows for the working out of formulae on which to estimate probable production and distribution.

15. A weekly cable service of the British market for Canadian cattle and bacon is telegraphed by the Division to the Canadian newspapers. The information is being supplied by the most reliable operators on the markets at Glasgow, Liverpool, and London. These cables are elaborated in the Branch and given the widest publicity possible through the medium of the associated press of Canada and our periodical publications.

16. A daily wire service is operative between the stockyard officers and the United States markets, with a view to obtaining exact and immediate knowledge of the prospects for export. Considerable financial benefit to the live stock industry is resulting from this service, shippers now being better able than heretofore to estimate the margin between domestic and foreign market prices before making shipment.

17. The Tenth Annual Review of the live stock and meat trade situation has been published and distributed.

18. The Tenth Annual Report on the origin and grades of commercial live stock has been published and distributed.

19. The policy whereby immature calves offered for sale on public stockyards are subject to condemnation, was again administered by the Live Stock Commissioner through the stockyards representatives. This policy has been effective for a number of years and has resulted in marked improvement in the quality of veal offered for public consumption.

20. The Markets staff is taking care of the compilation of the statistical information in connection with official hog grading under the Federal Hog Grading Policy. The stockyards agents co-operate with the hog graders in promoting satisfactory development of grading of hogs at yards.

21. The stockyards agents have extended their activities toward promoting familiarity with required market types of live stock. On request, the agents have addressed meetings, paid visits to farms for the purpose of grading the stock into the various classes, and, as well, have encouraged the clearance of unsuitable feeding stock and the purchase of that of good feeding type and quality.

22. A radio markets and agricultural news service developed during the spring of 1924 has been appreciably extended. Under arrangements with the Canadian National Railways Radio Department, the Markets Service broadcasts the latest reports on the live stock markets in Canada twice each week, supplementing the live stock, poultry, farm produce, crop and weather reports with talks on farm practices and general agricultural developments. At present, this service is being broadcast weekly from the following cities: Moncton, Toronto, London, Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, and twice weekly from Ottawa. In addition, daily reports are broadcast from Moncton, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg, giving a summary of quotations on the same morning's markets. Live stock markets, dairy produce, eggs and weather report data make up the programs, and are especially designed to be useful to the producers in Eastern Canada.

During 1930-31, this Division will confine its efforts to enlarging further the projects already in operation.

THE SEED BRANCH

The Seed Branch encourages the production of superior seeds for domestic requirements and export, performs field inspection of seed crops for registration and certification as to purity of variety and quality, grades all field seeds offered for sale on the basis of control samples or of official samples drawn by inspectors; maintains laboratories for the analysis of seeds, feeding stuffs, fertilizers, binder twine, insecticides and fungicides; supplies markets information and develops the marketing of these products and of hay and straw which are also graded on request; administers the Seeds Act, Feeding Stuffs Act, Fertilizers Act, Inspection and Sale Act, and Agricultural Pests' Control Act. The Branch organization includes four main Divisions, and for the enforcement of the Acts, Canada is divided into seven inspection districts, each supported by a service laboratory.

The Laboratory Division

The work of this division is to test the various commodities controlled by the Acts administered by the Seed Branch, and embraces the testing of seeds for purity and germination; the chemical and microscopical analyses of feeding stuffs, fertilizers,. insecticides and fungicides; and the testing of binder twine.

The seven seed laboratories serving the seven inspection districts are situated at Sackville, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Calgary. The total number of samples tested at all the laboratories was somewhat smaller than during the previous year, largely because of the good harvest weather in Western Canada. All chemical analyses are made at Ottawa, the microscopical analyses being made at Ottawa and Toronto. The following table shows the number of samples received in each laboratory during the past year, and their sources:—

—	Trade	Customs	Official	Total
Sackville	690	491	1	1,182
Montreal	3,360	1,804	1,013	6,177
Ottawa	7,049	1,457	1,724	10,230
Toronto	8,138	4,967	583	13,688
Winnipeg	4,838	1,888	834	7,560
Saskatoon	8,864	403	708	9,975
Calgary	8,310	1,936	741	10,987
Totals	41,249	12,946	5,604	59,799

Trade refers to samples sent in by merchants, farmers and institutions.

Customs refers to samples taken by Customs or Seed Branch officials in accordance with the Seed Importation Regulations.

Official samples are those taken by inspectors from lots which are sold or offered for sale and suspected of violating the Acts.

The samples of seed received are analyzed for purity or germination, in many cases for both, particularly the cereals and grasses. In the following table the number of purity and germination tests are shown for each laboratory:—

—	Purity	Germination	Total
Sackville	1,195	1,238	2,433
Montreal	5,804	5,840	11,644
Ottawa	7,479	9,128	16,607
Toronto	14,115	13,944	28,059
Winnipeg	4,833	7,573	12,406
Saskatoon	6,271	8,627	14,898
Calgary	5,017	10,274	15,291
Totals	44,714	56,624	101,338

The total of 101,338 tests is an increase of 1,337 over the preceding year.

The samples of seed received are distributed quite unevenly throughout the year, the bulk of the samples being received during the months of December, January, February and March. A small permanent staff is retained during the entire year, temporary help being taken on during the busy months. The following table shows the distribution of work over the different months of the year:—

—	Purity	Germination
	%	%
January	14·3	14·2
February	15·7	16·1
March	17·7	15·7
April	11·4	11·6
May	7·7	8·1
June	4·6	4·7
July	2·0	1·3
August	1·7	1·5
September	2·7	2·6
October	6·7	7·6
November	7·2	8·5
December	8·3	8·1
	100·0	100·0

TESTING OF SEEDS TO DETERMINE PURITY OF VARIETY

The establishment of seed-testing stations in other countries, commencing nearly sixty years ago, gradually led to the dumping of inferior seeds on the markets of countries where seed testing and seed control had not been established. Seed testing and seed legislation, therefore, became necessary as a measure of protection to Canadian agriculture, but this control has thus far been restricted to quality of seed in respect of germination and weed seed content.

In recent years a third and highly important division of seed-testing work has been instituted in other countries for the purpose of restricting the sale of seeds that are not true to kind and variety, and as the field root and garden vegetable seeds of commerce in Canada continue to be largely imported, it has been deemed advisable to institute this third division of seed-testing work in order that we may have from year to year precise information as to the quality in respect of trueness to kind and variety of the seeds that are being imported for commerce.

In connection with the seed laboratory recently established at Sackville, N.B., for the service of the Maritime Provinces, a small area of land was acquired on which to make growing tests principally of the imported seeds of field root and garden vegetable crops for which descriptive standards of characteristics for each variety had been established by Canadian plant breeders. Seven hundred tests of these imported seeds were made during the past year, each sample being tested in triplicate. Samples of all imported seeds are taken for analysis before the seed is released from bond by officers of the Department of National Revenue, and from these samples those to be submitted to a growing test were taken. The results of last year's growing tests were furnished to the individual importers of the seed, together with the intimation that the results may be published for the information of the public. The information thus derived will also be placed before the Advisory Board under the Seeds Act.

The results of this work thus far would seem to indicate the real need for enlarging this division of seed-testing work.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Some of the major undertakings now in progress in this Division are: the preparation of a descriptive catalogue of seeds with illustrations; a study of the catalase method for the determination of the germination power of seeds; the determination of seed-borne diseases; investigations of the hardseededness of clovers as affecting their agricultural value; seed dormancy problems, particularly in regard to carrot seed; morphological seed studies of the genus *Agropyron.*

Considerable work has also been done in order to correlate laboratory germination with field germination, especially in regard to clovers. The Laboratory Division again co-operated with the Inspection Division in investigations of a more practical nature, such as seed drill surveys for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of seed used by farmers in different districts.

All of our seed laboratories have maintained their position as members of the International Seed Testing Association, and thus may be regarded as competent to do seed-testing work and issue reports thereon that may be acceptable in the adjustment of disputes pertaining to international commerce in seeds. This association each year endeavours to ascertain the efficiency of each member laboratory by submitting a series of samples of seeds for test and report.

The large and small weed seed collections were distributed as usual to farmers, merchants, and schools. Large collections were also prepared for our laboratories at Sackville and Saskatoon, and smaller collections were exchanged with other laboratories.

BINDER TWINE INSPECTION

Under the Inspection and Sale Act inspectors took 308 samples of binder twine to determine the correctness of the guaranteed number of feet per pound. Of this number 245 were of Canadian make and 63 of imported twine. Only eight samples exceeded the 5 per cent shortage, the limit of tolerance prescribed by the Act. Three were Canadian and five imported. It was found that 180 samples, or 58·4 per cent of the total, had an overage or more feet of twine to the pound than were actually guaranteed.

MICRO-ANALYSIS OF FEEDING STUFFS AND FERTILIZERS

During the year 1,245 samples of feeding stuffs were examined microscopically. Most of these were submitted by the inspectors, but a number of them were sent in by farmers and were accompanied by inquiries as to their value or complaints of results obtained in their use. The feeds examined may be classified as follows:—

Commercial mixed feeds	604
Commercial unmixed feeds (Manufacturers' by-products)	261
Mill feeds	305
Chops	73
Miscellaneous	2

The results of these examinations suggest that certain manufacturers are not sufficiently careful in mixing, while certain others are at fault in not adhering strictly to the ingredients given when registering their products. The analysis of several samples of each registered mixed feed each year seems necessary for the protection of the public.

The analysis of samples of bran, shorts, middlings, and feed flour shows that these mill products are becoming quite standard in quality. Scourings and weed seeds were found only in a few samples this year. Mill screenings which, like the other mill products, are sold without registration, are very variable in quality. Excess of vital weed seeds was the chief infringement noted, but excess of injurious weed seeds and adulteration with inferior cereal products were also reported.

Only one sample of chop feed submitted for analysis appeared to have been deliberately adulterated. Weed seeds, injurious weed seeds, and vital weed seeds in excess, however, were found in a number of others.

In addition to the feeding stuffs, six samples of fertilizers were analyzed. All of these were being sold without registration, being subject only to Regulation 1 of the Fertilizers Act. Three of them were found to contain materials in addition to those claimed on the label. All of the work done in the examination of fertilizers leads to the conclusion that microscopical analysis would be useful in their control.

Several investigations were carried on during the year for the purpose of establishing new methods of analysis. A quantitative method for determining the amounts of various cereals present in cereal mixtures was tested. Another, for accurately determining the percentage of hoof in abattoir products, was investigated. New ways of detecting molasses and cod liver oil, when present in small quantities, were also tried. The results of these, when warranted, were incorporated into the routine laboratory practice.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FEEDING STUFFS AND FERTILIZERS

Owing to the fact that the laboratory was partially demolished during the past year, the number of samples analyzed was considerably below that of the former year. The construction of an addition to the central heating plant, which is to be used to heat the new Confederation Block and which is located immediately underneath the laboratory, was the reason for the change in the quarters. In all 1,315 samples of feeding stuffs were received and 120 samples of fertilizers.

These samples are received chiefly from the Seed Branch inspectors, who take them from bags and packages on the open market and also at the place of manufacture. A fee of $10 is charged to others for the chemical analysis of a feeding stuff, and $5, $10 or $15 for a fertilizer, depending on the amount of work required. The samples may be classified as follows:—

FEEDING STUFFS

Mixed feeds	592
Bran	101
Shorts	120
Middlings	57
Feed flour	22
Screenings, scourings and scalpings	78
Oat by-products	44
Other cereal products	103
Packing house by-products	92
Oilcakes	45
Miscellaneous	45
Flour	16

FERTILIZERS

Mixed	27
Pure salts	35
Basic slag	28
Packing house by-products	20
Acid phosphates	7
Miscellaneous	3

The samples which were received in excess of this number were analyzed by official analysts under the Act outside of Ottawa.

THE AGRICULTURAL PESTS' CONTROL ACT

This Act was passed in 1927 and came into force in January, 1928. Since that time a number of preparations have disappeared from the market due to the fact that when they were investigated they were found to be of little or no value. Others have been withdrawn from sale for the reason that the volume of sale did not warrant the expense of registering them. In spite of this, however, a net increase in number is observed in practically all classes registered. The following table compares those registered in 1928 and in 1929:—

	1928	1929
Fly sprays	32	39
Rat and gopher poisons	18	27
Weed killers	11	17
Arsenical preparations	51	51
Flea, lice and roach powders	34	45
Nicotine preparations	15	13
Dips, disinfectants and coal tar	24	26
Lime sulphur sprays	12	12
Sulphur and sulphur dusts	10	8
Heavy oils and emulsions	13	13
Bordeaux mixtures	13	21
Fungicides	23	24
Miscellaneous	16	16
	272	312

Insecticides, fungicides, weed killers, and rat and gopher poisons must be registered under the Act and have a registration number assigned to each preparation. The cost of registration is $20 for each preparation and is renewable annually.

The majority of the brands registered in 1929 were sampled and analyzed. Some showed a wide divergence from the guaranteed analysis, but on the whole they were quite satisfactory. The manufacturers of the products which showed a deficiency were warned to bring their preparations up to the standard required.

THE SEED DIVISION

The work of the Seed Division includes the study of foreign and domestic seed legislation and of import and export regulations in effect in all countries exporting or importing seeds. This study is made with a view to drafting new or redrafting existing control measures to be submitted for the Minister's consideration. The Division deals primarily with the operation of the Seeds Act and regulations thereunder. Attention is given to seed production, to seed supply as between districts and provinces, to international trade in seed of all kinds, and to the preparation of exhibition material for publicity and educational purposes.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE SEEDS ACT

The Advisory Board under the Seeds Act operates with the Seed Commissioner as chairman and the Chief of the Seed Division as secretary, and includes an equal representation of seed growers and seed merchants and the chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons.

The Advisory Seed Board was not convened in 1929. Resolutions from the Canadian Seed Trade Association and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, in respect of amendments to the regulations under the Act, were submitted to members of the board, and the following suggested amendments were approved by the Minister.

The minimum percentage germination for wheat and oats under table 1, alfalfa under table 2, and buckwheat under table 4, were amended as follows:—

—	Minimum percentage germination							
	Wheat		Oats		Alfalfa		Buckwheat	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Registered No. 1	90	95	85	90	90	85	....	....
Registered No. 2	85	90	80	85	85	80	....	....
Registered No. 3	75	85	70	80	80	75	....	....
No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	80
No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	75
No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	65

Footnote (*c*) under table 5, page 21 of the regulations, was also amended to change the date September 1, 1929, to September 1, 1930.

Control measures included under the Seeds Act prohibit the use of false or spurious names and misrepresentation as to variety or description of seeds or plants in any form of advertising or otherwise. Canadian and foreign seed catalogues are checked by the Seed Division, and seedsmen communicated with in respect to making necessary changes in catalogues and submitting samples of new varieties to have tested and licensed for sale in Canada in order to comply with the provisions of the Seeds Act. Variety names generally employed in Canada during the year ending March 31, 1923, are allowed, and provision is made for licensing new variety names on the basis of a report made by any plant specialist designated by the Minister. During the year the following new variety names for the kinds specified were licensed for general use in Canada:—

Kind of Seed	Variety
Barley	Plumage-Archer Burbank Hulless
Broccoli	Italian Green Sprouting Sutton's Second Early Roscoff
Corn	Groff Golden
Flax-fibre	J. W. S. Fibre Flax
Grass—western rye	Mecca
Mangel	Alliance Globe Superlative
Melon—musk	Superfecto Sutton's Scarlet Hero
Potato	McLelan's Seedling
Swede—mangel	Majestic
Wheat	Pelissier

Progress is being made in establishing standard varietal descriptions and type photographs of field roots and garden vegetables. A survey of vegetable seed production in the Pacific Coast states was made by the Chief of Seed Division. Information was gathered on the growing and cleaning of these seed crops which has been of assistance to vegetable seed growers and has served as a guide in preparing seed importation regulations under the Seeds Act.

Trueness to variety tests of garden seeds were conducted at the Seed Branch trial grounds, Sackville, N.B., and the Horticultural Division trial grounds, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. One hundred and sixty-three samples of carrots, two hundred and twenty-two of beets, and two hundred and ninety-seven of peas, representing all shipments of these seeds imported into Canada, were assembled and forwarded for testing. The results of the tests were later compiled and published. Some samples were found to be very true to variety, while others were very mixed. Trueness to variety tests are being continued at Sackville and Ottawa trial grounds.

SEED IMPORTATION REGULATIONS

Regulations which govern the importation of seeds have a very important bearing on Canadian seed supply. They are applied in co-operation with customs officials so that no serious inconvenience is caused to importers. They embody control measures equivalent to those of other countries, and their operation precludes the admission of seed of a quality which could not legally be sold in the country of origin. The following table includes the principal kinds and quantities, with countries of origin, of seed imported into Canada during the year:—

Kind of Seed	United States	British Isles	New Zealand	Holland	Germany	France	Denmark	China	Japan	Italy	Russia	Manchuria
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alfalfa	567,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asparagus	281	12	...	55	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	28,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beans (field)	40,708	2,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beans (garden)	347,704	20,637	...	4,248	...	799	...	6	...	...	...	...
Beet (sugar)	114,231	770	...	9,110	421,906	142	88,019	...	...	...	...	...
Beet (garden)	97,841	7,927	...	7,605	...	8,157	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bent grasses	11,784	1,382	5,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue grass	275,615	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brome grass	34,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brussels sprouts	61	68	...	96	...	3	53	...	...	...	...	...
Buckwheat	2,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cabbage	2,916	1,392	...	2,609	...	446	2,440	25	...	...	...	...
Carrot	52,388	3,455	...	1,394	351	2,004	25	...	...	...	...	...
Cauliflower	337	71	...	397	...	31	639	...	...	...	...	...
Celery	585	45	...	31	...	109	2	...	...	...	...	...
Citron	1,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn (field)	4,098,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn (garden)	966,262	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn (pop)	2,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Creeping bent grass	...	1,560	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cress	177	578	...	1,342	...	941	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crested dog's tail	526	12,196	4,760	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cucumber	30,886	5	...	10	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endive	437	6	...	304	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fescue (Chewing's)	40,688	884	211,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fescues (other)	1,272	2,116	12,080	...	4,779	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp	71,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herbs	545	550	...	288	...	94	105	...	...	...	...	...
Leek	364	523	...	134	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lettuce	15,433	99	...	341	...	220	5	...	...	...	...	...
Mangel	9,986	52,284	...	9,030	...	39,420	750	...	...	...	...	...
Millet	207,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musk melon	2,379	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard	23	56	...	66,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oats	129,325	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onion	42,480	2,909	...	587	2	1,078	...	...	...	360	...	...
Orchard grass	6,629	16,020	400	4,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other grasses	15,592	16,265	4,720	5,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsley	2,784	485	...	251	...	254	...	5	...	...	...	...
Parsnip	7,017	3,338	...	1,470	...	88	2	...	...	...	...	...
Peas (field)	117	1,500	6,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Kind of Seed	United States	British Isles	New Zealand	Holland	Germany	France	Denmark	China	Japan	Italy	Russia	Manchuria
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Peas (garden)	3,059,590	369,080	12,000	28,386		13,412		30				
Pepper	285	2		2		55						
Pumpkin	3,485					176		7				
Radish	13,843	16,605		18,523	340	2,057	50	190	50			
Rape	9,300	14,522		94,950	5,996							
Red clover	58,022	248,510										
Red top	160,955	224										
Rhubarb	110	151		2								
Rutabaga	681	20,875		23,335		312	4,000					
Rye grass (Eng. or Per.)	16,287	112,867	25,523									
Rye grass (Italian)		9,962	4,110									
Rye	1,512											
Salsify	300	34		12		1						
Sorghums	39,434											
Spinach	5,472	11,815		19,966	700	228	1,100	126				
Speltz	10,159											
Squash	3,095					13		37				
Sudan grass	3,149										12,000	20,000
Sunflower	75,328			25								
Sweet clover	202,102											
Swiss chard	1,949	1,464		3,671		5						
Timothy	7,575,968											
Tomatoes	2,810	19		42		66						
Turnip (field)	12,678	45,450		4,572				247				
Turnip (garden)	11,620	11,124		11,589		63						
Vegetable (marrow)	783	484										
Vegetables (other)	119	372		113		163		691	1,211			
Vetches	7,613	78,400			57,000							
Watermelon	2,358					2						
Wheat	19,356	5,940	120		855							
White clover	42,117	56,256					1,000					

SUBVENTIONS TO ASSIST IN PROMOTING THE PRODUCTION, CONDITIONING AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPERIOR SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS

It is generally conceded that the best seed for Canadian conditions is that produced in our own country. The Seed Division co-operates with the provinces in conducting seed crop competitions, combined seed crop and seed competitions, seed fairs, and provincial seed exhibitions, and make subvention payments to the provincial Departments of Agriculture. Some changes were made in the plan for the payment of these subventions in 1930, and the maximum amount made available from the Seed Branch appropriation for each of the several purposes is as follows:—

Seed crop competition	$ 50 00
Combined seed crop and seed competition	200 00
Local seed fair	50 00
District seed fair	250 00
Provincial seed exhibition	600 00
Seed cleaning machines	600 00
Machines to grind limestone or mix fertilizer	300 00
Freight charges per ton for agricultural lime	0 50

The total amount of subvention must not exceed $1,200 to each province having less than one million acres under field crops, and $1,200 pro rata for each additional million acres under cultivation in field crops, provided that the total subvention to which any province is entitled shall not exceed $1,200 pro rata per 100,000 of total population.

Provincial Departments of Agriculture are paid these subventions up to one-half the amount paid by the provinces. The Minister of Agriculture for the province may utilize the total subvention due each fiscal year for any or all of the purposes above-mentioned, except for seed crop competitions. For the latter a total not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the amount available to a province may be paid.

From 1912 until 1926 subventions were paid by the Federal Department on the basis of two-thirds of the prize money, but with the revision of regulations requiring registered seed stocks for the combined seed crop and seed competitions, the Seed Branch has performed the inspections, the organization and other judging expenses being borne by the provinces. The total expenditures as paid by each province and the Dominion have thus been approximately on a fifty-fifty basis.

The amounts paid by the Seed Branch to the provinces during the fiscal year were as follows:—

——	Seed Crop Competitions		Combined Seed Crop and Seed Competitions		Local Seed Fairs		District Seed Fairs		Provincial Seed Exhibitions		Seed Cleaning Machines		Other Projects
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount
		$		$		$		$		$		$	$
Prince Edward Island	...	...	3	540 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	8	251 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	116 18	110 43
New Brunswick	...	...	9	414 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397 71
Ontario	2	75 00	27	3,492 50	14	247 93	1	250 00	2	1,264 12	...	...	...
Manitoba	10	365 50	...	...	14	657 12	...	...	1	600 00	8	1,743 00	...
Saskatchewan	2	70 00	1	200 00	12	305 75	...	...	1	600 00	...	...	...
Alberta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

While amounts of subventions shown were paid during the fiscal year, such amounts were not the total due the provinces. Several accounts received during the year will be paid out of the vote for the following fiscal year, due to shortage of funds in the Seed Branch vote to meet extraordinary expenses.

In the case of British Columbia an annual subvention of $2,500 is available towards encouraging the production and marketing of field root and garden seeds. The provincial Department of Agriculture authorizes the expenditure of an equal amount for this purpose.

SEED PRODUCTION

The production of high grade seeds in Canada is steadily increasing in importance. Canadian-grown seeds command recognition on foreign markets by virtue of their inherent qualities of winter hardiness and vigour of growth, and because our standards of quality for graded seeds of all kinds are so highly regarded. Stocks of high class seed of wheat, oats, barley, alsike clover, sweet clover, brome, Canadian blue, and browntop were available for export last year.

CERTIFICATION OF SEED CROPS

In order that the growing demand for seed of superior quality might be met, a further service of inspection of seed crops has been made available. Crop standards, which are now uniformly applied throughout Canada, were accordingly prepared and provide for inspections on the basis of purity of variety, trueness to type, or freedom from specified weeds. A Seed Crop Certificate was also prepared. This certificate is issued from the office of a district inspector and certifies the quality or character of a crop that has been found to comply with the standard of inspection applied. The following table shows the acreage of each kind of crop inspected, the nature of the inspection, the quantities of seed derived therefrom, and the quality or character for which certified:—

Kind of Crop	Acres in-spected	Nature of inspection			Quantity of seed certified as to		
		Purity of variety	Trueness to type	Freedom from weed seeds	Purity of variety	Trueness to type	Freedom from weed seeds
		acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels
Barley	288	267	21		2,219		
Oats	901	901			30,840		
Wheat	12,716	12,716			44,980		
Vetches	56	56			1,103		
					pounds	pounds	pounds
Alfalfa	71		71			309	
Alsike	430			430			22,650
Brome grass	1,181			1,181			61,341
Brown top	1,463					36,193	
Corn	13	13					
Creeping bent	56		56			2,676	
Creeping red fescue	6		6				
Flax	85	85			41,152		
Mangel	12		12				
Red clover	2,487		2,364	123		26,595	6,590
Reed canary grass	2	2					
Sweet clover	164	150	14		20,019		
Velvet bent	32		32			500	
Western rye grass	61			61			14,350

Following is a statement of the imports and exports of clover and grass seeds during 1929:—

ALSIKE

Imports, none. Exports, 8,013,280 pounds.

The average yearly exports of alsike seed from Canada during the past five years were 7,880,000 pounds.

ALFALFA

Imports, 232,492 pounds. Exports, 178,520 pounds.

The imports and exports of alfalfa seed since 1925 have varied considerably from year to year due to variable yields of the Canadian seed crop.

Alfalfa seed produced in southern countries is not sufficiently winter hardy for Canadian climatic conditions. Staining regulations have been put into effect requiring all alfalfa seed imported into Canada to be stained 10 per cent red, excepting that grown in the states bordering on Canada and the states of Utah, Wyoming, and South Dakota. Alfalfa seed from these states, if sealed in containers by officers of the state and certified to be of the Grimm, Baltic, or kindred winter-hardy variegated variety, may be imported when coloured 1 per cent navy blue.

RED CLOVER

Imports, 306,532 pounds. Exports, 60,120 pounds.

Canada has imported an average of 1,850,000 pounds of red clover seed annually the last five years. Because of very favourable conditions during the season of red clover seed development, home production in 1929 very much exceeded the average, hence the decrease in imports.

Imported red clover seed is required to be coloured to indicate its origin under the Seed Importation Regulations. Extensive trial plot tests indicate that red clover seed imported from southern countries is not sufficiently winter hardy to withstand Canadian climatic conditions. Efforts are, therefore, being made to increase home production of this important hay and seed crop by inspecting seed crops and sealing the seed derived therefrom in containers, certified as to origin of production, type or strain, and freedom from certain noxious weed seeds. Results of this work for the year were very gratifying, a total of 33,185 pounds of seed having been sealed and certified. This seed was produced principally in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

WHITE CLOVER

Imports, 86,250 pounds. Exports, none.

This seed crop can be produced in Canada, but little progress has been made in increasing its production to meet home requirements.

TIMOTHY

Imports, 7,220,000 pounds. Exports, none.

The average yearly importation of timothy seed into Canada from the United States during the past five years amounted to 7,800,000 pounds.

Timothy seed can be produced in all the provinces of the Dominion, particularly Alberta, and production could be increased to the extent of greatly reducing the quantity required to be imported.

OTHER GRASSES

Imports, 773,181 pounds. Exports, 1,500 pounds (brown top).

Agricultural and lawn grass seeds can be grown in Canada, but low costs of production in other countries tend to discourage the increasing of our acreage of these crops. Kentucky blue grass grows freely in the Winnipeg district of Manitoba and in northern Alberta, Canadian blue grass is produced in Ontario, and bent grasses are becoming an important cash crop in the Maritime Provinces. Fescues are grown successfully in the western provinces, where their production can be greatly increased, and orchard grass can be produced in various areas throughout the Dominion.

FIELD ROOT AND GARDEN VEGETABLE SEEDS

Imports, 3,600,651 pounds. Exports, none.

Statistics would indicate that probably 90 per cent of the field root and garden vegetable seeds used in Canada are imported. Home production of these seeds has been encouraged for twenty years, and during 1918 the quantity of field root and some kinds of garden vegetable seeds produced in British Columbia and in Nova Scotia was substantial. It is generally agreed that the quality of the home-grown seed from selected stock seeds produced by Canadian plant breeders is superior to the seeds that are imported; but because the quantities that have been produced by individual growers are small and the growers themselves are widely distributed, home-grown seed has not found its way into general commerce.

With a view gradually to enlarging upon the supply of registered field root and garden vegetable seeds from inspected seed crops as a means to improve these crops generally in Canada, I have authorized officers of this Branch to examine into plans for a better system of marketing these home-grown field root and garden vegetable seeds, which should tend to encourage their production and more general use.

GRADING, INSPECTION, AND SEALING OF SEED

Seed inspection and grading constitutes a large part of seed control work. During the season when seed stocks are being assembled and conditioned at seed-cleaning plants and on growers' premises, a large staff of inspectors is required in order that prompt service may be provided. An inspector who acts in the capacity of seed grader is located at each district office where all control samples of seed are graded. He also examines and reports on all samples taken in connection with the enforcement of seed importation regulations under the Seeds Act. The volume of this work is such that it requires the whole time of this officer over the greater part of the year.

The volume of work in connection with the grading of seed for commerce on the basis of control samples received at district offices is steadily increasing. For each sample received a Control Sample Certificate is issued in the name of the sender of the sample, and is his authority for offering for sale for seeding purposes under the grade name stated on the certificate the lot of seed represented thereby. In making sales the quality of the seed must be maintained to the standard of the control sample.

The quality of seeds of the source and kind listed in the following table, and represented by control samples, is indicated by the percentages coming within the several grades. A separate division is made of the factors "Purity" and "Germination," and the sources of origin are indicated by the percentages stated under the headings Farmers, Merchants, and Institutions.

Kind of Seed	Source			Purity				Germination			
	Farmers	Merchants	Institutions	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Rejected	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Rejected
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alfalfa	27·0	63·0	10·0	26·3	37·7	21·7	14·3	85·6	3·5	4·7	6·2
Alsike	16·4	75·5	8·1	20·0	29·0	28·5	22·5	85·1	5·3	7·0	2·6
Barley	75·0	11·4	13·6	36·0	20·0	4·8	39·2	82·2	6·0	5·4	6·4
Beans (field)	77·0	18·0	5·0	95·0	....	....	5·0	96·0	....	....	4·0
Bent grasses	2·8	90·0	7·2	21·4	28·4	17·2	36·0	55·8	19·3	7·4	17·5
Blue grass	2·3	92·6	5·1	53·3	24·0	10·9	11·8	84·4	8·3	3·6	3·7
Brome	27·2	49·6	23·2	41·3	32·0	12·7	14·0	82·0	10·0	4·0	4·0
Buckwheat	40·6	52·8	6·6	27·4	9·0	27·2	36·4	66·3	13·0	6·0	14·7
Clover (mixtures)	30·5	66·8	2·7	9·2	28·3	30·4	32·1	74·5	4·7	9·9	10·9
Corn (field)	13·0	73·6	13·4	87·8	5·3	3·0	3·9	93·1	1·7	1·7	3·5
Flax	57·4	21·0	21·6	36·4	15·0	15·0	33·6	86·7	3·4	2·0	8·0
Grass (mixtures)	6·3	92·7	1·0	45·8	52·0	1·2	1·0	73·7	14·7	8·1	3·5
Italian rye grass	10·0	90·0	....	30·0	60·0	10·0	....	66·6	16·6	8·6	8·6
Meadow fescue	20·0	64·0	16·0	55·0	25·0	20·0	....	78·2	17·0	....	4·8
Millet	26·0	70·2	3·8	33·8	29·7	19·8	16·7	86·4	1·6	6·8	5·2
Oats	73·4	13·0	13·6	26·0	10·0	14·0	50·0	64·5	5·0	6·5	24·2
Orchard grass	....	85·7	14·3	26·3	26·3	21·1	26·3	78·5	15·7	....	5·8
Other grasses	10·0	77·3	12·7	42·8	28·5	17·1	11·6	61·7	6·0	14·7	17·6
Other fescues	5·0	88·7	6·3	86·8	4·0	8·0	1·2	90·0	10·0	....	....
Perennial rye grass	3·8	82·0	14·2	70·0	21·4	4·3	4·3	100·0	....	....	....
Red clover	42·7	47·0	10·3	23·6	39·3	16·8	20·3	84·6	7·1	5·2	3·1
Red top	2·9	89·0	8·1	71·2	16·6	8·3	3·9	96·0	1·0	1·0	2·0
Rye	50·0	30·0	20·0	31·5	9·6	13·7	45·2	80·0	5·5	3·5	11·0
Sunflower	6·4	87·3	6·3	57·0	16·2	21·6	5·2	73·3	8·3	6·8	11·6
Sweet clover	41·0	48·7	10·3	21·8	30·0	28·6	19·6	72·0	10·3	8·0	9·7
Timothy	44·7	45·1	10·2	25·0	43·3	17·3	14·4	87·2	6·0	3·8	3·0
Vetches	45·2	50·0	4·8	52·5	4·5	20·0	23·0	94·5	1·0	....	4·5
Western rye grass	36·8	39·4	23·8	55·0	14·0	16·6	14·0	77·0	5·0	9·0	9·0
Wheat	61·5	32·4	6·1	25·5	10·9	29·8	33·8	85·7	6·2	3·8	4·3
White clover	5·8	78·0	16·2	31·4	25·1	30·0	13·5	69·6	5·4	7·0	18·1

Kind of Seed	Source			Germination			
	Farmers	Merchants	Institutions	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Below minimum
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Beans (garden)	10·3	74·6	15·1	92·5	1·8	2·0	3·7
Beet (garden)		77·4	22·6	80·2	5·2	6·4	7·2
Cabbage	2·0	77·5	20·5	69·0	10·0	10·0	11·0
Carrot	1·2	58·8	40·0	40·3	13·2	33·3	13·2
Cauliflower		100·0		72·2	16·6	5·1	6·1
Celery		67·7	22·3	54·6	13·4	16·0	16·0
Corn (garden)	20·0	57·6	22·4	80·5	9·8	4·4	5·3
Cucumber	40·0	39·0	21·0	90·0	4·8	1·2	4·0
Lettuce		80·9	19·1	91·4	1·6	1·0	6·0
Mangel	14·4	67·8	17·8	67·0	9·3	9·3	14·4
Melon		93·0	7·0	80·3	7·1	6·3	6·3
Onion	13·0	70·0	17·0	71·0	9·0	8·0	12·0
Parsley	28·5	57·0	14·5	44·6	17·5	14·7	23·2
Parsnip	7·5	75·0	17·5	43·6	12·9	25·4	18·1
Peas (garden)	7·5	85·6	6·9	83·8	4·3	2·7	9·0
Pumpkin		88·2	11·8	85·2	7·4	6·4	1·0
Radish		79·0	21·0	66·3	10·6	16·4	6·7
Rape	13·4	81·8	4·8	80·0	10·0		10·0
Spinach		98·0	2·0	78·4	10·0	4·6	7·0
Squash		83·5	16·5	67·1	9·0	8·9	15·0
Tomato	2·8	80·0	17·2	70·0	10·0	11·8	8·2
Turnip	2·0	75·4	22·6	76·6	1·0	12·1	10·3

Vegetable seeds with germination below a certain minimum must be labelled to show the actual germination.

The service of inspection, grading and sealing of seed in containers occupies the full time of a number of inspectors during late autumn and winter. Central cleaning plants are steadily increasing, and at a number of these an inspector must be available at all times during the season when seed is being received and cleaned. The value of inspection and grading of this character is being more fully realized by discriminating seed purchasers, with the result that sellers of high class seeds are availing themselves of this service to a greater extent year by year. There were inspected at central cleaning plants and on growers' premises the following kinds and quantities of seed:—

Kind of Seed	Reg. No. 1	Reg. No. 2	Reg. No. 3	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Barley	9,311	5,070	3,094	6,598	1,139	
Flax	1,491	471		735		
Oats	44,016	38,998	16,814	140,171	22,009	6,305
Peas		45				
Rye		74		74		
Vetches				1,103		
Wheat	36,658	28,441	10,436	39,594	1,730	159
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alfalfa	82,689	91,595	18,435	234		
Alsike				22,650		
Brome grass	13,200			54,901	6,440	
Browntop				13,500		22,480
Creeping bent				1,875	428	373
Onion	445					
Red clover				29,552	2,884	749
Timothy				1,000	4,000	
Turnip	1,092					
Sweet clover	2,248	6,557	82	38,016	2,027	
Velvet bent						500
Western rye grass				14,350		

INVESTIGATIONAL WORK

In collaboration with officials of the Cereal Division of the Experimental Farms Branch, two lines of investigational work are being carried on. Material was again collected and prepared for use in obtaining data on the relative values of seed representing a wide range of physical quality, and on the comparative values of germination results obtained in actual field testing as opposed to results from laboratory tests. This information is desirable as a guide in balancing quality factors in seed grading practice and in fixing minimum general quality standards with respect to seed grades.

ASSISTANCE TO CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is a national organization of farmers who specialize in the production of registered seeds. They multiply for commerce the foundation stock seeds called " Elite Stock Seed " produced by Dominion and provincial experiment stations and sometimes by private growers. The association office functions as a registration bureau for seed crops, directs the work of the growers, and publishes a seed catalogue. Registered seed provides much of the seed stocks for field crop competitions, local seed fairs, and provincial seed exhibitions. Complete information as to the work of the association may be obtained from their annual report. Financial support from the Seed Branch was continued during the past year to the extent of $13,000.

A motion picture, illustrative of registered seed from the production of elite stock seed to the inspection of the crops and final grading of the seed, was made in co-operation with the Motion Picture Bureau of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Cereal Division of the Experimental Farms Branch.

EXHIBITS

A Seed Branch exhibit was made at the Provincial Seed Exhibition and Dairymen's Convention, Moncton, N.B., and at Truro, N.S., and the Quinte District Seed Fair at Napanee, Ont.

THE FEED DIVISION

Under the provisions of the Feeding Stuffs Act 248 manufacturers registered 979 brands of commercial feeding stuffs during the registration year ending September 30, 1929. These registered feeds may be classified according to their nature or trade designations as follows:—

Animal products	107	Oat scalpings	11
Barley products	7	Peanut products	1
Beet pulp (dried)	6	Pig feeds	31
Brewers' and distillers' products	30	Pigeon feeds	11
Buckwheat products	1	Poultry mash feeds	347
Calf meals	39	Poultry scratch feeds	92
Cocoanut products	2	Rabbit feeds	6
Corn products	10	Rice products	7
Cottonseed meals	27	Screenings	24
Cattle feeds	78	Sheep and goat feeds	3
Fish products	18	Soya bean products	6
Horse feeds	6	Miscellaneous mixed feeds	62
Linseed meal and cakes	19	Miscellaneous unmixed feeds	11
Oat products	17		

The number of commercial feed manufacturing concerns and of brands of feed registered shows a steady increase from year to year. Practically all the larger flour milling concerns are now producing and marketing a more or less complete line of mixed stock and poultry feeds. In increasing numbers operators of small flour and grist mills are entering the business. They usually start by putting out one or two brands of poultry feed for local distribution, but many of them later branch out with prepared feeds for cattle, hogs, and other classes of stock. Some also carry a stock of materials on hand and put up rations on prescription usually in accordance with the formulae recommended by some recognized authority or institution.

The following table shows, according to provinces, the number of feed manufacturing concerns and brands of feed registered during the registration years 1927-28 and 1928-29:—

Province	1927-28		1928-29	
	Mfgrs.	Brands	Mfgrs.	Brands
Alberta	26	53	24	55
British Columbia	44	174	41	190
Manitoba	8	26	10	27
New Brunswick	2	4	3	4
Nova Scotia	2	4	3	5
Ontario	95	453	111	524
Prince Edward Island	1	1	1	1
Quebec	19	78	23	102
Saskatchewan	6	11	8	17
Other countries	23	44	24	54
Total	226	848	248	979

In order to check commercial feeding stuffs and wheat mill feeds for compliance with the guarantees and standards of quality and purity required by the Act, 5,846 inspection visits were made during the year and 1,334 samples were collected from manufacturing plants and wholesale and retail dealers, and submitted for analysis.

Manufacturers are required to guarantee and register the composition and ingredients of their mixed feeds. The substitution of other ingredients for those registered is responsible for a large proportion of violations found. Sometimes the materials substituted do not adversely affect the feed; in other cases they do. Sometimes the substitution is made because a certain ingredient is temporarily unobtainable; more frequently it is a case of market price. Failure to meet guaranteed analyses would appear in most cases to be due to manufacturers not allowing in their guarantees sufficient margins to take care of the normal variations in feed materials. Cases of injurious weed seeds in feeds are now comparatively rare, although vital weed seeds in chop feeds are quite common. This is not surprising, when the quantities of weed seeds in the feed grades of grain are considered, and when it is recognized that much of this grain is ground locally in steel-plate choppers which do not pulverize many of the finer weed seeds.

The usual close attention has been given, and with gratifying results, to securing the compliance of millers with the quality and purity standards for bran, shorts, middlings and feed flour. These products are now well standardized and few complaints regarding their quality are received, which is in decided contrast to the situation which existed prior to amending the Act in 1923 and 1924. Mill screenings, as might be expected, vary widely in quality and composition. Some mills which are equipped with cleaning machinery thoroughly to separate the wheat from the foreign matter present, find difficulty in meeting the maximum fibre standard of 8 per cent for their mill screenings.

During the year investigations were completed with respect to feed offal obtained in the milling of rolled oats and oatmeal, and with the approval of the Advisory Board appointed under the Feeding Stuffs Act, the former definition for Oat Middlings was repealed and substituted by the following definitions, fixing standards for oat shorts and oat middlings:—

> Oat shorts shall be the by-product containing not more than 7 per cent of fibre, obtained in the milling of rolled oats or oatmeal from clean oats.
>
> Oat middlings shall be the by-product containing not more than 4 per cent of fibre, obtained in the milling of rolled oats or oatmeal from clean oats.

The aggressive selling campaigns conducted by some of the larger feed manufacturers during recent years have undoubtedly stimulated interest in prepared feeds, and stock and poultry feeders are using them much more widely than formerly. Manufacturers more and more are keeping in touch with, and basing their feed formulae on, scientific findings in animal and poultry nutrition, and while they are always ready to cater to the type of purchaser who is governed largely by price, the tendency is towards the production of properly balanced feeds for the various classes of stock and poultry.

A recent development is the greatly increased use of molasses in feeds. In earlier years molasses was used largely to disguise or make palatable otherwise unpopular materials; but with cheaper supplies and the development of processes for applying cold, molasses is now being used in all kinds of ready-mixed feeds.

Apart from corn and cottonseed meal, Canada's imports of feed materials are of small proportions. During the fiscal year 12,848,070 bushels of corn were imported for purposes other than distillation and used chiefly for feed. These large importations are rather significant when it is considered that for many purposes barley is a recognized substitute for corn, and that large quantities of domestic barley have been available at prices much below those prevailing for corn or other feed grains. Undoubtedly through this substitution feeders with the requisite knowledge of blending materials to correct the deficiencies in barley as compared with corn could have effected a considerable saving in their feed bills.

MEDICATED STOCK SALT

Complaints are still being received against the activities of manufacturers and promoters of medicated stock salt, to which reference has been made in previous reports. It has been brought to our attention that several more dealers have made substantial purchases of this material during the past year, and letters have been received from the Retail Merchants' Association protesting against the unscrupulous practice of imposing this article upon merchants and others at absurdly high prices.

Unscrupulous methods are employed for effecting sales and making collections, while accounts, difficult of collection because the unfortunate purchaser has in the meanwhile become enlightened, are given over to a third and apparently disinterested party. In several cases the courts have established collusion between this third party and the manufacturer.

ELEVATOR SCREENINGS

The following table shows the quantities and distribution of the various classes of screenings cleaned from the western grain crop at terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur during the crop year ending July, 1929, and for the eight months ending March, 1930:—

	Standard Recleaned Screenings		Oats Scalpings		Elevator Screenings		Refuse Screenings	
	Crop year 1928-29	8 months ending Mar., 1930	Crop year 1928-29	8 months ending Mar., 1930	Crop year 1928-29	8 months ending Mar., 1930	Crop year 1928-29	8 months ending Mar., 1930
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Thunder Bay District.........	32	28	8	85	30	....	25	....
Eastern Canada...	43,149	16,669	75,313	13,494	30	....	60	....
Western Canada...	450	280	....	....	65	40	....	....
Exported..........	35	....	60,433	7,325	279	198	119,766	33,933
Total.......	43,666	16,977	135,754	20,904	404	238	119,851	33,933

During the crop year 1928-29 there were also distributed from interior and Pacific coast terminals over 42,000 tons of screenings, while over 12,000 tons were milled at Fort William. This makes a grand total of over 355,000 tons, constituting a record, all classes excepting elevator screenings being practically double the shipments of the previous crop year.

Comparing these shipments with those from the 1923 crop, the previous record, it is interesting to note that oats scalpings mounted from 54,000 tons in 1923-24 to 135,000 tons in 1928-29, indicating a growing pollution of western lands with wild oats. Elevator screenings have been reduced to relatively small proportions, indicating the trend toward separating screenings into the cleaned and refuse classes before distribution from the terminals.

Differing from past years, storage and transfer houses in the east took care of a great deal of the domestic demand which was supplied from lake head terminals by boat rather than by rail. The number of local points in the east supplied by rail direct from terminals was considerably reduced, and shipments of screenings during the past winter and spring have been extremely light, in keeping with the light movement of grain.

Elevator and refuse screenings find little market in Canada, and the same is true of oats scalpings, although at the low prices which prevailed during the past winter it would seem that they could have been employed to advantage. One mill installed a machine for hulling the wild oats, thus recovering the groat which should make a valuable feed. Standard recleaned screenings are quite popular with Canadian feeders, and are used most extensively by Ontario farmers within short rail haul of the elevators of Goderich, Midland and Owen Sound. Inquiries made of users, millers and dealers in these areas would seem to indicate that the danger of weed pollution through the distribution of Standard recleaned screenings has been over-estimated, although it was ascertained that purchasers invariably have these screenings ground before delivery at their farms.

HAY AND STRAW INSPECTION

The following table shows the quantities and grades of hay and straw inspected during the fiscal year in accordance with the provisions of the Inspection and Sale Act:—

Kind	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Shipping grade	No grade	Rejected
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Timothy	387·4	4,051·97	556·8	....	....	271·5	468
Clover	29	5	....	....	....	3	9
Dyke	13	80	....	....	....	....	....
Alfalfa	111·5	0·55	18·05	....	....	2·4	2·5
Prairie	....	20·5	29	10·5	....	9	....
Mixed	46·18	107·28	132·71	....	9	51	76·14
Oat straw	....	18	....	....	....	10·5	18
Wheat straw	....	7·5	....	....	....	15	15
Straw	....	1	....	....	....	....	....

Fees totalling **$1,226.28** were collected for this service, of which amount **$1,013.28** was remitted to the Receiver-General and the balance retained by those authorized inspectors whose only remuneration is the fee collected.

The **1929** hay crop was slightly above the five-year average, and for the most part was cured in excellent condition. Apart from unusually heavy shipments to the United Kingdom, export markets were dull. Domestic markets were moderately active and large quantities of hay were shipped from other districts to the dried-out areas in the Prairie Provinces.

MARKETS AND FERTILIZER DIVISION

MARKETS

The increase in public interest in respect of markets information and marketing problems has resulted in rapid expansion of these services in this Division.

Special marketing problems are investigated and solutions suggested. Information in regard to practically all phases of the marketing of the commodities controlled by the various Acts administered by the Seed Branch is gathered and made available to the public through periodic reports and correspondence.

MARKETS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

The seed market was not as satisfactory to growers as in some previous years. Prices were generally lower than in 1928, and even at the lower prices the export demand fell off. The demand for alsike particularly declined, so that a substantial carryover to next year is expected. On the other hand, timothy, blue grass, western rye, brome grass and red clover were absorbed in the domestic market, but at relatively low prices. Sweet clover, which was a drug in the market for a number of years, came into prominence again, due to reduced production and a much larger than usual demand in the Prairie Provinces where the severe drought reduced this crop in 1929.

Perhaps the largest red clover seed crop in the past twenty years was harvested in 1929, and Canadian farmers, sensing their opportunity to seed generously of this high quality domestic stock, have easily absorbed the entire crop. As the domestic red clover seed sells at a premium over the imported seed, being more satisfactory under Canadian climatic conditions, it is hoped that its production will continue on a large scale.

The principal export markets of Chicago and London were less dependable than usual during the export season of early winter, reflecting in a large measure the unsettled grain market. Only the highest qualities were in demand in these principal markets, which made it very difficult to sell the lower grades. The qualities and standards in these markets are reaching a higher level each year, and Canadian seed growers and exporters would be well advised to keep this in mind.

The pressed hay market was very good during most of the year, due largely to a heavy export demand at good prices from the British Isles, where there was a hay shortage. Thousands of tons were shipped to British markets from the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario. The principal demand overseas was for clover and clover mixtures, although timothy was purchased when clover hay could not be procured. The demand for hay in the eastern states was much smaller than in previous years, and also was mainly for clover and clover mixtures.

Millfeeds, commercial feeding stuffs, and other feeds were in good domestic demand during the past winter, at about the same prices as in 1928. The domestic demand for millfeeds almost equalled the supply, as there was a marked reduction in flour manufactures. Many of the mills operated only part time during the year, and some suspended their operations owing to lack of export demand for flour.

Coarse grains were much cheaper than in the previous year, reflecting the lower prices in the grain exchanges. Barley particularly was cheap, selling per bushel at a lower level than oats, a remarkable condition due to lack of export demand and the substantial increase in the production of barley in Canada during recent years. It is suggested that a larger part of Canadian grown barley might be utilized in Canada in place of imported corn. Mixed feeds for poultry, hogs and dairy cattle were in strong demand, indicating that the farmer is accepting the idea of balanced rations in live stock feeding.

The commercial fertilizer market was normally active, prices being slightly lower than in previous years. There was an important reduction in the price of sulphate of ammonia. This fertilizer is a by-product of Canadian coke ovens and producers are now making determined attempts to sell it in Canada instead of exporting to competitive countries at low prices. In this they may expect to receive substantial assistance from official and other sources.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA

—		1928	1929	1930
		$	$	$
Domestic No. 1 red clover seed	per lb.	0 34	0 35	0 22
Domestic No. 1 alsike seed	"	0 33	0 28	0 18
Domestic No. 1 alfalfa seed	"	0 24	0 36	0 45
Domestic No. 1 timothy seed	"	0 08	0 10	0 18
Bran	per ton	32 00	34 00	34 50
Shorts	"	34 00	36 00	36 50
Oats, No. 1 Feed	per bushel	0 59	0 59	0 69
Barley, No. 3 C. W	"	0 90	0 85	0 77
Wheat, Feed	"	1 21	1 06	0 90
Pressed hay, Mixed No. 1	per ton	12 00	10 50	11 00
Sulphate of ammonia	"	60 00	58 00	46 00
Superphosphate	"	21 00	24 00	19 00
Muriate of potash	"	48 50	48 00	60 00

MARKET REPORTING

The following phases of this service are provided:—

(*a*) The preparation in English and French of commodity reports designed to cover seasonal requirements, and issued as follows:—

(i) On clover and grass seed and seed grain, weekly from November to April inclusive;

(ii) On fertilizers and agricultural limes, every two weeks during September, October, February, March and April;

(iii) On supplies of feeding stuffs, hay and straw, every two weeks the year round;

(iv) On imports and exports, of both seed and other commodities coming under the purview of the Seed Branch, twice a month the year round;

(*b*) The preparation of monthly statements regarding markets, for publication in the Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics and the Canada Year Book issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics;

(*c*) The preparation of weekly statements for publication by the press;

(*d*) The preparation of special statements for provincial Departments of Agriculture and other official agencies;

(*e*) Correspondence in which information is given to farmers and the trade regarding prices and market prospects.

Information in respect of imports and exports is provided by the Statistics Branch of the Department of National Revenue. Information in respect of foreign countries is obtained by cable from the following: Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Argentine, Chile, and New Zealand. Canadian Government Trade Commissioners co-operate with us in procuring foreign information. Communication is maintained almost daily with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C., regarding markets in the United States.

Domestic information is obtained from representatives of wholesalers, jobbers, retailers and farmers who have a definite interest in the trade of the commodities reported.

The information published is based on the grades or qualities defined in the Acts which control the sale of these various commodities and which are administered by the Seed Branch.

During the past year an inspector in each of the seven Seed Branch districts was designated as Market Reporter. This official keeps in constant touch with the trade in his district and gathers and forwards the information to Ottawa for editing and publishing.

During 1929 about 7,000 English and 5,000 French copies of each edition of these reports were distributed regularly to farmers, the trade and officials. Information was widely quoted by the general press which is interesting to their readers.

The effect of this service is seen in greater public demand for the higher grades and qualities of the commodities reported and in the levelling of prices according to freights and other distribution charges throughout the country. The reports also serve as a guide to producers when placing their products on the market. The quotations permit the farmer to figure comparative costs of these commodities for current use.

MARKETS EXTENSION

Our principal activity in this direction was to encourage a greater utilization of Canadian made sulphate of ammonia. This valuable product has attained to the position in Canada of being the most widely used nitrogen fertilizer in the mixed fertilizer trade and for home mixing. Unfortunately the sulphate of ammonia produced in the Canadian coke industry was not reaching the Canadian farmer. Most of the 30,000 tons annually produced in Canada was being exported at relatively low prices, whereas large quantities were being imported from the United States and other countries at high prices.

An attempt was made to replace, in so far as was considered economical, the foreign sulphate of ammonia with the Canadian made article. The whole matter was placed before Canadian producers and fertilizer distributors, and excellent co-operation was had in obtaining the end in view. The producers of sulphate of ammonia are co-operating wholeheartedly in developing a larger Canadian market by reducing domestic prices to almost export prices basis. This action should save the Canadian farmer from $10 to $20 per ton and provide a dependable domestic market for this fertilizer, which, if used judiciously, should increase the production of farm crops per acre and reduce their cost of production.

FERTILIZERS

The use of chemical fertilizers in Canada was practically unknown thirty years ago. The rapid growth of agriculture with new methods of farming has brought about the extensive employment of chemicals, so that they are now used generally for the control of insects, fungi, bacteria and weeds, and as fertilizer for feeding crops. The consumption of chemical fertilizers in Canada is estimated at more than 200,000 tons per annum, for which Canadian farmers are paying about $6,000,000.

Practically all the superphosphate and potash used in Canada is imported from the United States and Europe. Most of the nitrate of soda is of Chilean origin, although the importations of synthetic nitrate of soda of United States production increases each year. In the past two or three years we have had an invasion of synthetic fertilizer products, mainly of German and United States origin. Canadian production of fertilizers includes cyanamid, sulphate of ammonia, bone meal, animal tankage, and fish meal.

Almost one-half of the total quantity of fertilizer sold in Canada is of mixtures of the aforementioned materials, the remainder being materials for single application. These mixtures are prepared at mixing plants maintained and operated by the trade throughout the country. As the selling value of these fertilizers is based on their guaranteed content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash, it was found necessary to require vendors to meet a guaranteed analysis. This requirement is implemented by the Fertilizers Act as amended in 1928.

THE FERTILIZERS ACT

This Division is concerned with the administration of the Fertilizers Act and regulations thereunder, and the effects of this legislation on the trade are under constant scrutiny. A study of the legislation of foreign countries is necessary in order that our regulations may be kept abreast of modern fertilizer control and the public receive protection against poor quality fertilizer of foreign origin. A great deal of time is devoted also to the study of fertilizer production and supply at home and abroad with a view to guiding the trend of trade in the interest of the public.

Special importation regulations are provided and in each of the seven Seed Branch inspection districts inspectors are notified by customs officials of all imported shipments. Those imported in contravention to the regulations are not permitted to be distributed or sold in Canada unless and until all the governing regulations have been complied with. The prescribed method of inspection requires that in each district there shall be taken at least three official samples of every brand there sold. These samples are forwarded by the inspector to the official analysts for chemical and microscopic determination. The results of such analyses are published yearly and made available to the interested public. Under authority of the Act inspectors may seize any fertilizer which does not conform with its provisions, and withhold it from sale until the irregularities are corrected. Vendors whose fertilizer is incorrectly labelled or deficient in analysis are promptly notified to adhere strictly to the requirements of the law, while any flagrant irregularity or wilful violation is punished with prosecution.

As the taking of samples requires great care in order that they may thoroughly represent the shipment, special methods are prescribed by regulation under the Act. Because of this, individuals who have reason to doubt the guaranteed analysis of a fertilizer purchased should not undertake the taking of a sample, but should request the nearest fertilizer inspector to investigate and take an official sample. This service is provided free of charge.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Act during the year was not attended with any special features. The trade has adjusted itself reasonably well to the restrictions imposed.

The number of registrations under the Fertilizers Act for the year ending June 30, 1929, was 369, as against 342 in the previous year. These registrations were assigned to 54 firms, as follows:—

—	Firms	Registrations
Prince Edward Island	1	3
Nova Scotia	4	30
New Brunswick	3	5
Quebec	5	23
Ontario	14	161
Manitoba	1	1
Saskatchewan	0	0
Alberta	0	0
British Columbia	8	47
Great Britain	4	4
United States	14	95
Totals	54	369

The 369 brands registered may be classified as follows:—

1. Mixed fertilizers, complete		260
2. Mixed fertilizers containing only two of the three plant foods:—		
(a) Nitrogen and phosphoric acid	44	
(b) Phosphoric acid and potash	44	
		88
3. Fertilizers containing only one of the three plant foods but not exempt from registration under the Fertilizers Act		21

In addition to registered fertilizers there were on the market basic slag and fertilizer chemicals such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, and muriate of potash, all of which are exempt from registration.

Of the 871 samples taken by inspectors and analyzed 91 were found deficient and 780 met the guaranteed analysis directly or by compensation. Incorrect lebelling, questionable advertising, and the abuse of the privilege of selling on prescription were the principal offences, other than failure to meet the guaranteed analysis.

During the year there was a large increase in the quantity of fertilizer imported from European countries. Some 51,000 tons were received from France, Great Britain, and Holland, consisting of superphosphate, mixed fertilizer, synthetic products, and basic slag. The United States, of course, continued to supply the largest part of our fertilizer requirements. The coming into the market of these European fertilizers, many of which are quite new to the Canadian trade, is demanding careful study so that they may be properly classified and defined under the Act for control purposes.

There were numerous instances this year of the trade clashing with the provisions of the Act owing to not having sufficient knowledge of these European fertilizers to define them for registration purposes in such a way as to prevent confusing them with other fertilizers of recognized standard nomenclature.

Investigation thus far would indicate that often European tankage is fortified with sulphate of ammonia and ground natural rock phosphate. In one instance, however, the adulterant was found to be ground and acidulated leather scrap containing about 7 per cent nitrogen and no phosphoric acid.

There is also a tendency yet on the part of the European trade to quote in Canada on an ammonia basis instead of nitrogen. This factor has caused serious misunderstanding after the goods have arrived in this country.

Canadian importers would do well to place their orders in Europe on a well defined basis in respect of analysis and ingredients, at least until the European trade becomes thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the Fertilizers Act.

THE MARITIME DISTRICT

This district includes the three Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at Sackville, N.B., where the district inspection office and seed laboratory are located. A permanent inspector for each province is assisted by seasonal inspectors who are employed as required during the busy seasons in the seed, feed, fertilizer, hay, binder twine, and spray material trades.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

The spring was cold and wet with seeding delayed considerably, particularly in some localities. The summer was exceptionally dry, and crops in parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick suffered accordingly. Prince Edward Island and other parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had excellent crops of both seed and hay. In Prince Edward Island 107,661 bushels of oats, of which all but 3,210 bushels were No. 1, were graded by the inspectors and sealed in sacks over seed inspection certificates to meet the shortage in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. The sealing in sacks was a new departure, and this official guarantee of quality stimulated demand for Island oats in preference to recleaned western, No. 2 C.W. and Feed grades, large quantities of which had formerly been sown with disastrous results from the standpoint of weed introduction and frequently poor germination.

Maritime farmers are being encouraged to harvest their own requirements of timothy seed instead of importing from the United States. During the year 1,000 pounds of No. 1 and 4,000 pounds of No. 2 timothy seed were cleaned and graded.

The growing of bent grass seed is now well established. The industry has been centered in Prince Edward Island, where the growers pool their seed according to grade. P.E.I. Bent is the trade name for a variety which is identical with the Rhode Island Bent and the Colonial Bent of New Zealand. The Canadian demand for this seed is restricted to grade No. 1, of which 13,500 pounds were harvested in 1929, and 22,693 pounds, most of which graded No. 2, were bulked for export to the Untied States. A start has been made also in the growing of Velvet Bent and Creeping Bent for seed. The bent seed crops are inspected in the field and the seed is sealed in sacks over seed inspection certificates and disposed of at profitable prices.

Registered seed crops were limited to Banner and Victory oats, Charlottetown 80 barley, and Ditmar's Bronze Top swede turnip. The quantities sealed as registered included 987 bushels of oats, 145 bushels of barley, and 1,092 pounds of swede turnip seed. About 3,000 pounds of swede turnip seed were grown in 1929, and many times that quantity could have been sold at high prices. The climatic conditions are particularly suitable for turnip seed growing, and Canadian requirements could be produced in these provinces. Ditmars' Bronze Top was sold under registered brand in sealed cartons, and several inquiries were received from Quebec, where it is recommended by the Provincial Seed Board. Bangholm turnip seed, which is resistant to the club root disease, retailed up to $1.25 per pound.

The combined field crop and cleaned seed competitions were continued in cereal grains and swede turnip seed. The grading of the samples is shown by provinces in the following table:—

—	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Rejected
Prince Edward Island	49	11	13	7
Nova Scotia	35	6	5	5
New Brunswick	32	7	14	38

The large number of rejected samples, particularly in New Brunswick, indicated unsuitable machines or negligence in cleaning; but with the establishment of further seed centres there the usual improvement is anticipated. The germination was generally excellent.

Four seed-cleaning centres were organized in Nova Scotia and one in New Brunswick by the Provincial Seed Boards, making ten co-operative seed-cleaning centres in the Maritime Provinces, and from the 1929 crop 12,030 bushels of cereal grains, 5,000 pounds of timothy, and 39,369 pounds of bent grass seed were cleaned and graded.

The laboratory established at Sackville in 1929 has stimulated interest in the quality of seed. During the season 1,675 samples were tested and graded from the following sources:—

950 from farmers and dealers;
653 from seed importations through customs;
32 taken officially as suspected violations of the Seeds Act; and
40 for special investigation.

The seed imports include 291,690 pounds, being mostly grass and clover seed, peas and rape, field root and garden vegetable seeds. Only 163 pounds had to be deported for noxious weed seeds or low germination.

SEED EXHIBITIONS

Provincial seed exhibitions were held at Charlottetown, Truro, and Moncton. The exhibitions at Charlottetown and Truro being restricted to official samples were of excellent quality. The Seed Branch had an exhibit at Truro and Moncton featuring Maritime seed and hay classified by grade, commercial feeding stuffs and fertilizers, and domestic and imported red clover seed stained to show the country or region of origin.

INSPECTION

The inspectors visited 982 points and made 907 visits for crop and seed inspection, 179 for feeding stuffs, 140 for fertilizers, 27 for binder twine, 396 for hay, 56 for economic poisons, and 193 for markets information. The seed crop inspections totalled 2,868 acres, and the following kinds and quantities from the 1929 crop were sealed in sacks for market:—

Kind of Seed	Reg. No. 1	Reg. No. 2	Reg. No. 3	No. 1	No. 2	Export
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Oats	501	307	179	104,451	3,210	
Wheat				16		
Barley		91	54	110		
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Timothy				1,000	4,000	
P.E.I. Bent				13,500		22,693
Velvet Bent						300
Creeping Bent						2,676
Swede Turnip	1,092					

Seed dealers were also visited and 290 official samples were taken, but as nearly all the small seeds sold in these provinces are imported or bought from wholesale seed houses, very few violations were reported, and only two of these were considered for prosecution.

Thirty-four official samples of feeding stuffs were taken. The sale of a commercial feeding stuff claimed to have been found poisonous to cattle was discontinued. A " Mixed Wheat Feed " which did not comply with the definition for pure mill feeds was forbidden further sale. Argentine shorts containing screenings and excess vital weed seeds were forbidden further importation and sale. Proto Concentrate, Royal Buttermilk Laying Mash, Fish Meals, etc., were made to comply with the requirements. Most of these commercial feeding stuffs are imported or originate in other inspection districts.

Practically all fertilizer materials and mixed brands brought into this district were sampled by the inspectors, mostly at the ports of entry. Importations included 21,159 tons into Prince Edward Island, 35,259 tons into Nova Scotia, and 38,141 tons into New Brunswick, 3,695 tons of the latter being for reshipment to the state of Maine. The fertilizer business was very heavy through the port of St. John and up to 40 cars a day were distributed to country points. The early spring caused rush shipments, but inspections were completed before the shipments were made. Three seizures were made and shipments were held for correct labelling. A few infractions in regard to registration and other provisions of the Act were dealt with. A total of 115 samples were analyzed by the official analyst.

Hay was inspected and graded as follows:—

—	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No grade	Rejected	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Timothy	280	2,101	251			2,632
Dyke	13	39				52
Clover mixed	39	17				56
Mixed hay		15		27	2	44
						2,784

This was shipped from Westmorland and Carleton counties, New Brunswick, and Cumberland and Colchester, Nova Scotia. Most of it was sold locally, but several shipments were made to Great Britain. The system was adopted of inspecting on the dock rather than at country loading points, thus lessening the cost of inspection. Practically all the surplus hay was marketed. The quality was much better than in previous years, due to earlier cutting and excellent weather for curing. A short course in hay grading for inspectors was held at Sackville early in the season to secure uniformity in their work.

The inspection of binder twine included seven official samples, and tests for length per pound showed the different brands well within the 5 per cent tolerance allowed.

Careful attention was given to insecticides and fungicides under the Agricultural Pests Control Act. Official samples were drawn from fifty-five lots in the trade, and practically all were found to be within the requirements of the Act.

Farmers, dealers, and inspectors contributed production, supply, and markets information in regard to the several products under control, and reports were made to the Chief of the Markets Division, whose periodical market reports were widely published in Maritime papers.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The inspectors judged at exhibitions and seed fairs, attended agricultural meetings and short courses, and gave addresses on seed production, seed crop inspection, and inspection procedure under the several Acts. Papers were given over New Brunswick radio hook-up on seed production in the Maritime Provinces, purity of variety in vegetable seeds, and the work of the seed laboratory. The inspectors are members of the provincial Seed Boards, which encouraged seed production through organization of seed competitions and cleaning centres, and issued information in regard to growing and preparation of exhibits for the World's Grain Congress at Regina. Junior farmers' organizations were interested in obtaining supplies of registered seeds, and county demonstrations were encouraged to show their superior value. Seed Branch notes were given to the Maritime press, and articles were published in Canadian and United States papers.

QUEBEC DISTRICT

This district comprises the province of Quebec with the exception of the counties of Wright and Pontiac. The headquarters are located in Montreal, with a sub-office in Quebec city. The district inspector and seven inspectors compose the inspection staff. Four inspectors are attached to the headquarters in Montreal, one is in Quebec city, and the other two are stationed at country points where their work can be performed efficiently with the least expense.

One of the inspectors in Montreal gives most of his time to the market reporting service; one is responsible for the grading and all correspondence pertaining to this particular phase of our work; and the other two devote their time to the enforcement, in Montreal and adjoining districts, of the different laws administered by the Seed Branch.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

The province of Quebec was not favoured with an early spring, which meant that the seeding operations were delayed and conducted under unfavourable conditions, especially in the eastern part of the province. During the growing season and early fall, however, good weather prevailed, which resulted in an average yield for agricultural crops in general.

Clover seed production has not increased to a marked extent. The quality of the seed was good, and the producers experienced no difficulty in having their crops graded No. 1. This is due largely to the establishment of seed cleaning centres in those districts. In Bagot county 15,000 pounds were grown, and in Chateauguay county 35,000 pounds.

The acreage of barley for malting purposes was increased and a good crop was harvested; but owing to a depreciation in the market value of this particular grain, the producers did not obtain what they expected. As a consequence a considerable quantity of barley, grown in Berthier district for that purpose, was disposed of locally.

The acreage sown to Alaska oats was slightly increased again this year. It is to be hoped that a sufficient quantity of this early variety of oats will be produced in the near future, as the demand from districts where the season is short, such as Abitibi, Temiscouata and Gaspé, becomes greater every year. About five thousand bushels of No. 1 grade of this variety were sold in Abitibi.

Two new seed cleaning centres, one in Iberville county and the other in Bagot county, were organized during the year in co-operation with the provincial department. This policy of establishing seed cleaning centres in various parts of the province has already brought good results. Several carloads of No. 1 seed oats were produced and marketed from those districts. About 15,000 bushels of No. 1 seed Banner oats, grown in Laprairie, Napierville, Berthier and St-Jean, were shipped in carload lots to different points of the province, through the medium of the Federated Cooperative.

Sixty-one thousand pounds of flax seed, grown in Soulanges county, were inspected and graded by our service, for exportation to Ireland.

Owing to a change of policy, on the part of the provincial Government, seed fairs and provincial exhibitions were discontinued. Their contention is that this work has served its purpose, and a change was necessary in order to stimulate the farmers towards the production of good seed, for their own use and for market. The moneys formally granted for prizes at the numerous seed fairs held throughout the province will in future be given to those farmers who are organizing themselves for the purchase of seed cleaning machines, a plan which promises to be more effective in encouraging the production and use of good seed. A certain amount is also given towards encouraging the farmers to use more lime on their farms.

SEED COMPETITIONS

Sixty-five combined field crop competitions were organized in co-operation with the provincial Department of Agriculture. The following table gives the results obtained on samples analyzed in connection with this work:—

Kind of Seed	No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		Rejected		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Number
Oats	413	26·0	170	10·5	248	15·5	765	48·0	1,596
Wheat	35	20·0	32	18·0	29	16·5	79	45·5	175
Barley	59	28·0	28	13·0	26	12·0	102	47·0	215
Peas	40	40·0	16	16·0	25	25·0	19	19·0	100
Vetches	26	75·0	4	11·0	2	6·0	3	8·0	35
Red clover	72	35·5	63	31·0	44	21·5	32	15·5	211
Totals	645	27·6	313	13·8	374	16·1	1,000	42·5	2,332

The high percentage of rejected seeds is due to inefficient cleaning and to several counties organizing these competitions for the first time this year. In the counties where this work was introduced several years ago a marked improvement has been observed. The germination of the competition samples averaged 90 per cent.

REGISTERED SEED

The production of registered seed has not increased, due to lack of demand for high priced seed and the competition of seed of No. 1 grade. The following table indicates the quantities registered during the year:—

Kind of Seed	Variety	Registered No. 1	Registered No. 2
		bushels	bushels
Barley	O.A.C. 21	446	....
Oats	Banner	523	588
	Alaska	1,410	209
Peas	Arthur	59	....
	Mackay	69	....
Wheat	Huron	....	64
Totals	....	2,507	861

INSPECTION

The inspectors covered 1,785 points during the year, and visited 5,038 merchants divided as follows: 2,390 seed, 1,652 feed, 509 fertilizer, 28 hay, 381 insecticides and fungicides, and 78 binder twine. Official samples taken in the course of these visits were: 1,274 seed, 249 feed, 115 fertilizer, 148 insecticides, 22 binder twine.

Although a large number of official samples of seed were taken there were very few violations of the Seeds Act. The seed trade generally observes the law and is interested in seeing that it is rigidly enforced.

Nearly all brands of feeding stuffs were sampled, at least once. No violations were reported against the large manufacturers of feeding stuffs. As with the large seed houses they are interested in having the law properly applied. This is not the case, however, with some of the small mills and some dealers who are marketing locally feeding stuffs mixed on their own premises. Although no prosecutions were recommended the inspectors have been active in keeping these local firms under close observation.

Considering the large quantities of fertilizers imported and sold in this province as compared with previous years, the number of official samples taken does not seem very high. This is due to the fact that the inspection was done in most cases at ports of entry rather than at country points. Samples taken, therefore, might represent several carloads instead of small shipments or just a few bags. This system was found satisfactory, as the fertilizers imported at the present time generally conform to their guarantee.

There were 933 tons of hay inspected by our inspectors and 1,067 tons under the fee system, making a total of 2,000 tons, mostly No. 2 and No. 3 timothy. Outside of the large firms which ask for government inspection as a measure of protection, there is practically no request for inspection. It might be noted, however, that those firms will pay more for hay that comes within grade than for ungraded hay.

The enforcement of the law controlling the sale of insecticides and fungicides has awakened a good deal of interest on the part of the dealers and the manufacturers, as well as the users of these products. Good results have already been obtained and the violations reported are attributable more to ignorance of the requirements than to the intention of dealers to evade them.

All the binder twine samples taken were found to be within the law.

Regular market reports of the trades affected by Seed Branch inspection were forwarded periodically to the Markets Division of the Seed Branch.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The inspectors attended agricultural meetings and short courses held in their respective districts, and spoke on subjects pertaining to their work. Two inspectors gave short courses to the students of the French agricultural schools. This work was very much appreciated and will be continued in the future.

Meetings of the Provincial Seed Board were regularly attended by the district inspector or one of the inspectors. Assistance was given to provincial officers in organizing seed cleaning centres.

EASTERN ONTARIO DISTRICT

Ottawa is the headquarters for the district which comprises Old Ontario, east of York county, and the Canadian National Railway running from Toronto to North Bay, New Ontario to Lake Nipigon, and Wright and Pontiac counties in Quebec.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

There is a wide range of conditions in this district, and during many seasons the local supply of seed would be inadequate. Nearly all the cereal crops do well, and of the small seeds red clover, alsike, and timothy may be produced in abundance. However, in spite of these facts there are few seasons when some sections, and often very large areas, are not short of one or more kinds of seed. Last season was no exception, as considerable seed stocks of oats and barley were needed in eastern Ontario in addition to those produced locally. The needs were less for 1929 than for 1928. Meadows and fall wheat came through the winter in good condition. Sufficient rains fell to ensure a good crop. Good weather prevailed for saving the hay and harvesting the grain crops. Most of the timothy was saved as hay, and very little was harvested for seed which increased the demand this season for timothy seed.

Very dry weather set in before the spring crops reached their normal growth, with a resulting decrease in the yields of barley and oats. Some of the later sown crops were rather light in the kernel, but the vitality was not impaired. The pea crop was greatly affected by the dry weather and was below the average in yield for both garden and field peas.

The yield of alsike seed was influenced by the dry weather conditions, and much of it was only a fair sample for colour and purity. Considerable quantities are still held by the growers. The red clover seed crop was above normal in both yield and quality, being one of the cleanest harvested for many years. The low price prevailing resulted in all of this seed being consumed. Early sown cereals gave the best results, both in yield and quality. While central and eastern Ontario had crops below normal, Northern Ontario had unusually good crops, and as a result some parts had seed barley and oats for sale as well as some small seeds, chiefly timothy and alsike mixtures.

INSPECTION

Inspectors visited 1,590 places, in many of which several different inspections were made. Inspections include 2,268 for seed, 578 for feed, 86 for fertilizer, and 18 for binder twine. A number of minor violations of the Acts were settled by satisfactory adjustments. One seed case was taken up in which judgment was reserved, although the offender was virtually found guilty.

The combined seed crop and cleaned seed competitions numbered 21, 15 with barley, 4 with oats, 1 with wheat, and 1 with red clover. There were 273 growers who had some 3,500 acres in registered crops which would yield at least

115,000 bushels of seed grain. Following are the quantities of seed finally inspected and graded for market:—

Seed	Reg. No. 1	Reg. No. 2	Reg. No. 3	Comm. No. 2
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Oats	1,462	429	613	5,600
Barley	1,070	2,334	1,162	70
Wheat	868	90		202
Totals	3,400	2,853	1,775	5,872

There were 133 bushels of red clover seed sealed and certified as No. 1 and No. 2 grades.

Markets information relating to commodities subject to inspection by Seed Branch officers was secured regularly and transmitted to the Markets Division.

Most of the educational work done was in co-operation with the provincial Departments of Agriculture. A number of meetings were attended in company with the Assistant District Weed Inspector for Eastern Ontario, who is charged with the enforcement of the Ontario Weed Control Act. These meetings were attended by weed inspectors, one for each municipality, and by road overseers and members of municipal councils. Lectures were given on some of the more prevalent weeds and those most difficult of eradication, with recommendations for control measures. The Seeds Act was also discussed as a means for preventing the spread of noxious weeds through the seeds of commerce.

Inspectors assisted the Ontario Agricultural Representatives in holding a number of their short courses, when lectures were given on the various Acts administered by the Seed Branch. They also gave asisstance at examinations held in seed judging at the various judging courses for junior farmers, and frequently furnished the material for these classes. Several fall fairs were given assistance in judging the grain, field roots and garden vegetables, and at the Central Canada Exhibition and the Ottawa Winter Fair inspectors were active in arranging and judging of seed exhibits. The Central Canada Exhibition seed exhibits were practically doubled this year as a result of the inspectors' encouragement and support.

The two itinerary seed fairs held by the Ottawa Valley Seed Growers' Association, at Arnprior, and the Quinte Seed Growers' Association, at Napanee, were unqualified successes and will prove a great stimulus to good seed production in the future.

Considerable assistance was also given to seed cleaning plants in the district, and five more places are being served by one or more units, in addition to the twenty or more centres where such plants had been organized previously.

WESTERN ONTARIO DISTRICT

This district includes Old Ontario west of and including the counties of York, Simcoe, Muskoka and Parry Sound. The district office and seed laboratory are located in the Seed Branch building at 86 Collier street, Toronto. The personnel consists of the district inspector, one senior and six other inspectors, and a clerical staff. Three inspectors are stationed at convenient points in subdistricts. One man was transferred to the headquarters staff at Ottawa at the beginning of the calendar year. One inspector devotes his time to markets work, the remaining number being required to grade samples received at the laboratory, to inspect and grade hay and straw, to sample seeds being imported, and to inspect products required to be sold in accordance with the provisions of the various Acts administered by the Seed Branch.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

This district produces a wide variety of clovers, cereals, and other grain and forage crops, and in favourable years harvests seed of these in commercial quantities. There was a further increase in the acreage devoted to corn for husking over that of the previous year, due to the efforts put forth in the control of the European corn borer, and a considerable quantity was saved for seed. The red clover seed crop was one of the best harvested in recent years, for both yield and quality, and the prolonged dry season, while unfavourable from other standpoints, favoured the successful harvesting and threshing of the seed. With liberal stocks of good quality seed of this desirable forage crop, prices began at unusually low levels. The demand was accordingly stimulated, with the result that before seeding was over in the spring of 1930, seedsmen were obliged to import considerable quantities of foreign seed.

The alsike acreage kept for seed was much greater than usual, so that while some yields were unprofitably low, the total production was above normal. An unfortunate coincidence was the failure of the foreign market to absorb its usual quantity, or indeed more than relatively small amounts, which resulted in low prices and a considerable carryover.

Alfalfa was practically a failure from the standpoint of seed production, and the demand for seed in the spring of 1930 was met largely by imported stocks, principally from the northern United States and from Utah.

The amount of sweet clover seed harvested was also much below that of former years, owing chiefly to the carrying over of large quantities from previous seasons.

With an increase in the number of organized field crop and cleaned seed competitions a larger acreage was devoted to crops grown from registered grades, particularly of oats and barley. The yields of these were only fair, though weather conditions at time of ripening were favourable and the seed harvested was of good quality and sufficient in quantity to meet the spring demand. The fall wheat crop, especially in the northerly and westerly counties, was exceptionally good, ranging in yield from 25 to 50 bushels per acre. Hay was of exceptionally good quality, as there was little rain at cutting time to retard operations and impair curing.

The new seeding of red clover and, to a lesser extent, of alsike was adversely affected by prolonged dry weather during the summer and subsequently by considerable winter killing.

INSPECTION

Practically all commodities coming under the supervision of the Seed Branch are found in extensive quantity in this district. In addition to the seeds of local production there is a varied and important list of imported stocks, particularly timothy, field root and garden vegetable seeds, to which one inspector must devote the greater part of his time and attention, though close co-operation is had with customs officials.

Relatively few seeds are imported, but large shipments of Standard recleaned screenings are distributed, chiefly in areas within convenient rail haul from port elevators. Several large milling firms operate within the district, in addition to numerous smaller mills ranging from 75 to 200 barrels per day capacity, and there is an even greater number of manufacturers of mixed feeds.

Several important fertilizer manufacturers are located within this area whose output is, however, supplemented with importations of thousands of tons of superphosphate and mixed fertilizers from the United States.

The bulk of the binder twine manufactured in Canada is produced in three of the southerly counties, and in the same neighbourhood are located several manufacturers of agricultural poisons.

All of the aforementioned industrials are visited periodically by inspectors, and for further ensuring that the products are sold in conformity with the provisions of the respective Acts which govern their sale, systematic inspection is made after their distribution to the trade.

In Toronto the inspection of hay is an important part of the duties performed, requiring a liberal share of one inspector's time throughout the year.

Field inspection is made of cereals, corn, flax and clovers for registration or certification of the seed harvested, this work requiring, during the following winter, considerable time on the part of most of the inspectors for final inspection and sealing.

One prosecution was successfully conducted under the Seeds Act, and two lots of fertilizer were seized under authority of the Fertilizers Act and withheld from sale until properly labelled, while numerous parties were warned by letter of minor infractions of the various Acts.

Visits were made to 1,187 points and inspections included 1,468 seed, 659 feed, 400 fertilizers, 26 binder twine, 102 poisons, and 293 hay and straw. The total official samples taken by inspectors were 1,853 seed, 278 feed, 715 fertilizer, 114 binder twine, and 75 poisons. Field crops inspected totalled 2,591 acres, including 1,574 of oats, 613 of barley, 147 of red clover, and lesser areas of wheat, peas, flax, alsike, corn, soy beans, and alfalfa. There were 9,407 bushels of seed inspected for market as follows:—

—	Reg. No. 1	Reg. No. 2	Reg. No. 3	No. 1	Total
Wheat		126	236		362
Oats	4,078	1,693	1,050		6,821
Barley	1,495	326	170		1,991
Soy beans	1				1
Peas		45			45
Red clover				187	187
Total	5,574	2,190	1,456	187	9,407

Inspectors examined and graded 1,143 tons of hay and 87 tons of straw. There were 14,680 samples of seed analyzed. This included 1,043 samples for the seed drill survey. Total imports of seed were 12,652,597 pounds.

Revenues collected, amounting to $3,675.34, were made up as follows: field crop inspection, $271.16; seed inspection, $347.16; hay and straw inspection, $300; analysis of samples, $2,757.02.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

This office continued to co-operate with the provincial department in connection with assistance for the Better Seed Train, seed meetings, short courses, etc. Inspectors met the competitors in combined seed competitions to discuss the placing of samples, and acted as judges at fairs and exhibitions. The district inspector attended regular meetings of the Ontario Crop Improvement Committee, which functions also as a provincial Seed Board. He also judged seed grain at the Royal Winter Fair, Ottawa Winter Fair, and others.

The success of the work accomplished by the seed drill survey of the previous year led to a more intensive survey being undertaken in the county of Oxford this year, 1,043 samples of seed grain being analyzed and graded at this office. Special field inspection of Mammoth red clover was conducted in Welland county and of red clover and alsike in the county of Simcoe.

MANITOBA DISTRICT

This district includes the province of Manitoba, with that part of Ontario which is west of lake Nipigon. The district office and laboratory are located at 812 Commercial Building, Winnipeg, and there is a sub-office at 211 Grain Exchange Building, Fort William, Ont. A district inspector, two senior inspectors, and four inspectors are employed.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Spring conditions were normal, but cool weather predominated until June. Seeding commenced April 15 and was general April 23. In spite of an extremely dry growing season Manitoba harvested a wheat crop almost average in yield and of a much higher grade than usual. Barley yielded seventy per cent and oats about sixty per cent of average crops. In some of the less favoured districts there was a shortage of feed, and to a lesser extent a shortage of seed oats. In all parts of the province occasional crops of wheat on summer-fallow yielded from 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

The returns from grass and clover seed crops were quite varied. Brome represented the lowest yield experienced in the province for many years, and many crops were so light as not to be worth harvesting. Western rye grass yielded more seed per acre than brome. Although the former is a native crop which originated in Manitoba, there were few fields saved for seed, as its popularity is confined principally to the southwestern quarter of the province. Meadow fescue, more recently favoured in this province, has found its location as a suitable crop in eastern Manitoba and north of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line towards the park belt. A small amount of timothy seed was saved in the Swan River district and at other scattered points, but only to meet the needs of the growers as the price offered at present is not encouraging.

The dry, warm weather seemed ideal for the development of sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover and alsike seed. There is no centre specializing in the production of sweet clover, but many farmers saved enough seed for their own use and others saved amounts ranging from 3,000 to 80,000 pounds. This is a good showing as compared with last year, when at least eight carloads were brought in from Ontario and some from the south. Small areas of alfalfa were found scattered very widely over the province which gave seed of satisfactory yield and quality. Similarly red clover and alsike promised returns per acre far in excess of recent years; yet the production of these two crops is confined to the Dryden, Oxdrift, Kenora and Rainy River districts in northwestern Ontario, and to Piney, Beausejour and Whitemouth in Manitoba. Seed of red clover was distributed in the Swan River district as well as at Piney three years ago. The latter point now has a huller and threshed 30,000 pounds of seed in 1929; but in the north, although there was an excellent growth, clover was slow to set seed. At Dauphin, alsike clover, introduced two years ago, gave a good crop to those who saved seed this year.

INSPECTION

Inspection of crops for registration and certification in Manitoba and Northern Ontario necessitated visits to 126 points, 212 farmers, and 305 fields, totalling 5,224 acres. The estimated yield was 103,859 bushels of cereals and 52,475 pounds of brome. The following quantities of seed were inspected, graded and sealed during the crop year:—

—	Reg. No. 1	Reg. No. 2	Reg. No. 3	No. 1	No. 2
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	1,870	8,077	134	14,906	103
Oats	5,973	9,786	821	338	
Barley	2,189	1,100	188	35	481
Totals	10,032	18,963	1,143	15,279	584
				lbs.	lbs.
Brome				35,756	6,440
Brome and western rye grass				650	
Alsike				22,650	
Red clover				1,260	530
Altaswede				4,800	
Totals				65,116	6,970

Inspectors visited 738 points, store and warehouse inspections totalling 1,878 for seed, 820 for feed, 45 for fertilizer, 268 for insecticides, 44 for binder twine, and 51 for hay and straw. These inspections resulted in taking 1,255 official or investigational seed samples, 190 feeding stuffs, 8 fertilizers, 59 binder twine, and 45 insecticides. There were 7,287 samples received from farmers and dealers and tested and graded at headquarters. Official feed, fertilizer and insecticide samples were sent to Ottawa for analyses. Customs samples totalled 1,888, representing 948,646 pounds of seed imported. In addition to wholesale and retail seed houses, the city freight sheds were visited frequently, and inspection of shipments in transit gave a check on the quality of seed marketed. Improvement was noted in the quality and purity of seed shipments, and only one prosecution was necessary under the Seeds Act.

Revenue collected totalled $3,380.25, made up as follows: analysis and testing of samples, $1,147.25; hay inspection, $3; field crop inspection, $969; seed inspection, $1,260.50; and weed seed collection, 50 cents.

Attention was paid to seed offered for sale by seedsmen and farmers. Those advertising without a grade were written to, also the medium of journal carrying such advertisements. The principal criticism of farmers' shipments of seed was their lack of uniformity. The need was stressed for taking representative samples for grade and always shipping up to sample. The germination of vegetable seed in paper packets showed a few firms to be rather delinquent in labelling packets which were below minimum standard. Feed samples were found satisfactory. As usual, only a few fertilizers were found on this market. These were sampled and found to comply with manufacturers' guarantees. Increased interest in fertilizers was noted, probably due to the wide investigations being conducted by the Consolidated Smelters. Binder twine was sampled in advance of the season at large warehouses in Fort William and Winnipeg. All brands were found to come well within the margin of tolerance as to length per pound guaranteed, being an improvement over last year. Insecticides and poisons were checked very closely. Old stocks were objected to and registrations insisted upon, as it was felt that the Agricultural Pests Control Act had been sufficiently long in effect for manufacturers to be aware of its requirements.

Attention was given to securing information regarding supply and demand of commodities falling within the scope of the Seed Branch.

EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENT WORK

Lectures were given by the district inspector and inspectors at seed growers' meetings, short courses, and classes at the Agricultural College, and press articles and a radio talk prepared on the subjects pertaining to Seed Branch activities. The district inspector continued as secretary of the Manitoba Seed Board, acted on several committees for better seed promotion, and judged seed at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, and the Provincial Seed Show, Brandon. A short article on alfalfa was prepared for enclosure with all reports of analyses of grain samples, with a view to improving next year's feed supply on Manitoba farms. A list of graded seed for sale, on which owners had stated quality and price, was prepared for use in answering inquiries. Clover seed production was encouraged by field inspection of alsike and red clover for certification as to freedom from bladder campion. In addition, a number of pound samples of Manhardy and Altaswede single-cut clover were distributed to boys in the Swan River district. An inspector assisted with seeding these samples and called on the co-operators in the fall, when a good catch was noted.

A seed drill survey was again made, but was confined to single townships in each of the four representative districts, the result of which showed room for improvement in the cleaning of home-grown seed supplies and an opportunity for further development of community seed-cleaning plants.

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT

This district comprises the province of Saskatchewan, with the district offices and laboratory located at Saskatoon. The personnel of the inspection staff consists of the district inspector, four inspectors, and a clerical staff. One inspector is stationed at Regina and another at Moose Jaw, while the remainder work out of Saskatoon. Two additional inspectors are employed during the rush periods.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

The quality of seed for use in the spring of 1929 suffered considerably by frost. Farmers, however, made an effort to obtain the best seed possible, with the result that very few cases were noted in which crop failure was due to poor germination. The popularity of Garnet and Reward wheat again increased in northern Saskatchewan. There seems also to be an increasing demand for the so-called "Sixty-Day" barley, and some of the earlier oats such as Alaska and Gopher.

Very promising weather conditions prevailed during the seeding season; but shortly afterwards the crops over a large part of Saskatchewan began to suffer from drought. The low precipitation, coupled with hot, dry, windy weather, resulted in low yields of all grains in southern and central Saskatchewan (with the exception of a fairly large district around Rosetown) and the extreme northwest portion of the province, where there was sufficient moisture to mature a good yielding crop.

Harvesting commenced earlier than usual, and ideal weather resulted in a good appearing sample of wheat, although the quality varied considerably in the dry areas, according to the degree of shrunkenness and number of broken kernels. Taking the province as a whole, there was no shortage of seed barley or wheat for the spring of 1930; but the oat crop was so far below that approximately 250,000 bushels of seed oats were obtained from northern Saskatchewan and Alberta. The demand for top generation registered wheat, oats, and barley for the spring of 1930 was unusually keen, and all such stocks were placed early in January.

INSPECTIONS

There was an increase in seed crop inspections of registrable varieties, also of varieties of grains inspected with a view to certifying the resulting seed as to purity of variety. There has been a decided improvement in the purity of the fields inspected. Brome and western rye grass inspections, made in order to certify approved seeds as free from couch, decreased in number. Inspection of seed crops other than brome and western rye necessitated visits to 391 points, 722 farmers, and 1,226 fields, totalling 36,998 acres. Visits were made to 12 farms with 924·25 acres of brome and western rye. From these crops the following quantities of seed were inspected, graded and sealed in the sack, totalling 140,749 bushels and 66,929 pounds:—

—	Reg. No. 1	Reg. No. 2	Reg. No. 3	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	25,691	16,158	8,251	15,876	505	78
Oats	15,742	17,650	6,477	3,743	10,559	4,382
Barley	3,399	1,638	1,031	6,478	658	...
Flax	1,491	471	...	397	...	...
Rye	...	...	...	...	74	...
Totals	46,323	35,917	15,759	26,494	11,796	4,460
	lbs.	lbs.	bls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Sweet clover	248	6,557	82	17,992	4,357	...
Alfalfa	5,372	...	...	309	...	...
Brome	...	...	...	19,266	1,146	...
Western rye	...	...	...	11,600	...	...
Total	5,620	6,557	82	49,167	5,503	...

In addition to the above, seed inspection certificates were issued covering 16,513 bushels of seed oats inspected from quantities taken into storage by the provincial government.

Inspectors examined and graded 221·36 tons of hay. There were 9,704 samples of seed tested, graded and reported, which includes 2,880 samples from the seed drill survey. Seed importation amounted to 114,960 pounds, the samples of which are also included above.

The total number of points visited was 1,144, and inspections included 2,432 seed and field crops, 357 feed, 10 fertilizer, 6 binder twine, 25 hay and straw, and 778 insecticides and fungicides. These visits resulted in the taking of 558 official seed samples, 54 feed, 5 fertilizer, 14 binder twine, and 216 insecticides. The total number of seed samples mentioned includes official samples on all registered seed lots sealed.

Extensive correspondence was carried on with vendors whose products failed to meet the requirements of the Act, and with seed advertisers whose advertisements were misleading or not properly worded. The great majority of the offences were due to ignorance of, rather than to any desire to evade the regulations.

Rapid development in seed cleaning and marketing organizations has rendered it necessary that inspectors devote a liberal portion of their time to seed work. The new seed cleaning plant in Moose Jaw requires an inspector to be stationed there from early fall until late spring.

One inspector is required to devote particular attention to market reporting.

Revenue was collected as follows: analysis and grading, $854; hay inspection, $67.08; field crop inspection, $4,700.76; seed inspection, $3,658.66; total, $9,280.50.

INVESTIGATIONAL

Seed drill survey samples, totalling 2,880, were analyzed and reported on, and a check was made on the germination of packet seeds of roots and vegetables. To determine their purity of variety, samples from bulk lots of seed grain which had been sealed under registered grades, were planted in observation plots at the university.

A study was made of the prevalence of loose smut from the field inspection reports on Reward wheat.

EDUCATIONAL

The district inspector judged at provincial seed fairs at Saskatoon and Regina, and judges were supplied from the inspection staff for a number of smaller seed fairs. Numerous articles and addresses were given on subjects relative to our work. A member of the staff has attended all meetings of the Saskatchewan Seed Board, and the district inspector is a member of the Saskatchewan Committee to further the interests of the World's Grain Show to be held in 1932.

Visits were made to seed growers in the Birch Hills, Pontrilas and Codette districts, where the Branch introduced numerous varieties of high grade seed of timothy, blue grass, alfalfa, and Alaska oats. The grasses were found to be in good, healthy condition and appeared suitable for the districts, but the growers felt that crops were unprofitable due to the difficulty in marketing. Some fields of alfalfa in the Pontrilas district were especially promising, and Alaska oats, because of their earliness, may become popular.

ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT

The organization in this district includes an inspection office and seed laboratory at Calgary, and a sub-office at Vancouver. Five permanent inspectors, one of whom is a specialist working on field root and vegetable seed production in British Columbia, are employed under the district inspector. One inspector is required to assist in the office and take charge of grading. The others work throughout the district and are assisted by two temporary inspectors during the busy seasons. One inspector in each province is assigned to market reporting. The district work includes the grading and reporting of samples of seed received for analysis; examination and grading of bulk and sacked seed grain; seed crop inspection; seed, feed, fertilizer, hay, straw, binder twine, insecticide and fungicide inspection, and investigation of seed supply. During the year 10,809 samples of seed were received for testing and grading, a noteworthy feature being the large number of requests for grades. Microscopical analysis was made on 92 samples of feeding stuffs. The total revenue collected was $6,380.24, of which $4,715.74 was for inspection service.

SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Cereals were seeded under favourable conditions, but during July these crops suffered from drought, which caused them to ripen early and harvesting was completed before frost. Yields were light on the average throughout Alberta, but the quality was better than usual, with the exception of the weight per measured bushel, which was below average. Alberta had a surplus of seed oats. About 250,000 bushels of this were absorbed by the drought areas in Saskatchewan. Our inspectors sampled 564 cars in order to secure sufficient quantities of suitable quality.

Late rains in July and August and the delay of frost enabled much lowland hay and green feed to mature. Grimm alfalfa seed production in the Brooks district totalled 300,000 pounds, of which 196,347 pounds were registered. The greater part of this seed was marketed in Ontario. Timothy seed in the Pincher Creek district was about one-quarter of the production last year, being about 500,000 pounds, all of which was successfully marketed. This crop was a failure in central British Columbia. Sweet clover is rapidly gaining in favour in Alberta, due to the tendency toward more mixed farming.

The central portion of British Columbia suffered from drought, with the exception of the Prince George district, where crops in general were good and hay was very heavy. In the Bulkley valley and lakes districts seed of Chewing's fescue and perennial rye grass was distributed to certain growers. Distribution of the two-cut red clover is also being made.

In the Sumas district of British Columbia 248,625 pounds of red clover and 32,000 pounds of alsike seed were produced. As this red clover is not considered sufficiently hardy for eastern conditions the market is very limited and growers were obliged to carry over considerable quantities.

Most of the vegetable seed production in British Columbia is on contract for British seed houses. Individual growers are producing profitably in this way; but the problem of marketing seems to be the greatest obstacle to small producers. The quality of vegetable seed produced this season was very good and yields were high. About 445 pounds of onion seed have been graded Registered No. 1, which is the first instance in Canada of this kind of seed being so graded. It is estimated that some 1,250 acres are producing field root, garden vegetable, and flower seeds, of which approximately one-half are flower seeds. The season's production of field root and garden vegetable seeds amounted to 184,600 pounds, of which 164,380 pounds were garden peas, 5,190 pounds mangel, 3,620 pounds bantam corn, 4,215 pounds onion, 4,400 pounds beans, 1,400 pounds lettuce, the balance of 1,395 pounds being comprised of smaller quantities of celery, beets, turnips, cabbage, radish and broccoli.

INSPECTION

The amount of correspondence with relation to the administration of the several Acts has continually increased. As many of the manufacturers of feeds, fertilizers and insecticides are located in British Columbia the need for a division of the district is increasingly evident.

Inspection of seed crops was made on 538 fields of cereals and 110 fields of alfalfa, the acreage being 14,905 and 2,470 respectively. Field inspection was made of the following vegetable seed and field root crops, mangel, swede, onion and carrot.

An increasing number of requests is being received for seed inspection on growers' premises. Inspectors took samples in eighteen grain competitions and one clover competition, and the following kinds and quantities of seed were eventually graded:—

—	Reg. No. 1	Reg. No. 2	Reg. No. 3	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Rejected
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	9,428	4,305	1,380	7,934	1,222	843	....
Oats	17,571	6,289	7,103	24,127	60,093	18,156	4,300
Barley	5	191	83	....	....	....	....
Totals	27,004	10,785	8,566	32,061	61,315	18,999	4,300
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
Alfalfa	76,317	101,595	18,435	....	....	....	....
Brome	....	....	....	8,100	(certified)	....	....
Western rye grass	....	....	....	2,750	(certified)	....	....
Onion	445	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	76,762	101,595	18,435	10,850	....	....	....

Inspectors visited 1,613 points; 2,966 inspections were made under the Seeds Act, and 286 official samples were taken, the quality of which indicated that seedsmen generally are complying with the Act. Faulty advertisements of seed for sale in local papers and the farm press were brought to the attention of the advertisers and corrected.

Under the Feeding Stuffs Act 1,634 inspections were made and 476 samples taken. The largest proportion of violations was in connection with the sale of feeds containing ground screenings.

Fertilizer inspections numbered 328, with 156 official samples. Most of our manufacturers are meeting the terms of the Act, but it was necessary to make several seizures pending corrections in labelling.

Inspections under the Agricultural Pests' Control Act numbered 731, with 24 official samples. As this is a new Act most of our work has been educational.

Hay and straw inspections numbered 43. Only 132 tons of hay were graded under certificate, but considerable time was spent with growers and co-operative organizations, instructing them in quality standards.

Binder twine inspection required 55 visits and 71 samples were tested. Improvement has been observed during the year in respect to the labelling of binder twine by manufacturers.

EDUCATIONAL

Press articles were prepared, radio talks given, and meetings of farmers, weed inspectors and various associations interested in agriculture were addressed by the district inspector. Judging was done at various seed fairs, and branch exhibits were shown at the Alberta Seed Fair and Calgary Exhibition. Inspectors gave courses of lectures dealing with various phases of Seed Branch work to agricultural students at provincial schools of agriculture, and addressed several farmers' meetings. The district inspector acted as chairman of a committee, consisting of Wheat Pool and Provincial and Federal Government representatives, to organize junior crop competitions, and 485 boys and girls entered and were supplied with registered seed free. He also acted on provincial Seed Boards in Alberta and British Columbia, and was a member of the awards committee for the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference.

INVESTIGATIONAL

In co-operation with provincial authorities experiments are being conducted with "Chemical Weed Killer." Plantings have been made of samples taken from all registered varieties of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax, for plot observation. A study is being made of germination results with peas, and seed from off-type heads of oats and wheat, and of various kinds of wild oats as well as of several grasses and legumes, has been planted in plots for the purpose of studying the resulting growth. Seed drill surveys were again conducted in British Columbia.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL BRANCH

As in former years, the work of the officers of this branch has continued to develop with increasingly valuable results. Achievements from years of research in the biology and control of injurious insects, conducted by federal entomologists, are every year becoming more and more apparent, particularly in the known savings to crops of all kinds, as well as to other commodities which are subject to insect injury.

The following is an account of the work of the Branch during the year ended March 31, 1930.

DIVISION OF FIELD CROP AND GARDEN INSECTS

The losses from insects during 1929 to field and garden crops in general approximated those of 1928 and were at a relatively low level considering the Dominion as a whole. Owing to the peculiar weather conditions insects in the Prairie Provinces were not as injurious as expected but grave concern is felt in regard to 1930, the dry conditions of 1929 being very favourable for the increase of some of our most serious pests of prairie agriculture. Insect losses in Eastern Canada were about normal, the peculiar weather conditions of the year being responsible for noticeable increase in injurious numbers of certain insects not usually of great consequence and the absence of others usually of economic importance.

Lest it might be thought that, in a year comparatively free from spectacular outbreaks, insects are of minor importance to Canadian agriculture, it may be mentioned that a conservatively estimated loss to the wheat crop alone in Saskatchewan from three major insect pests in 1929, attained a total of $10,012,000; furthermore the estimated savings to the sugar beet growers resulting from a local control campaign in Alberta was $26,000. The sum of $5,900 saved upon one farm alone, in the latter province, in demonstrating the value of control practices recommended for the wheat stem sawfly.

Research investigations carried on by officers of the Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects have progressed most favourably, distinct advances of practical value being made in connection with many of the studies.

Two items of special interest in the development of the work deserve particular mention: (1) the fact that the prairie insect situation has become sufficiently well known resulting from studies incepted during the last few years to make it possible for our officers to anticipate the probable insect conditions for 1930 and (2) the establishment, in co-operation with the Statistics Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, of an annual estimate of the losses to wheat due to the major insects in that province, namely, wheat stem sawfly, cutworms, and wireworms. These advances are the culmination of several years' work, and will, undoubtedly, be of very great direct value to agriculture.

Studies of the grasshopper situation indicated that these insects are definitely on the increase and may reach outbreak conditions in 1930 in Prince Edward Island, each of the Prairie Provinces, and in range areas of British Columbia, necessitating organized control campaigns. The study of the bronze cutworm in New Brunswick indicated a decreased loss from this insect upon the marshes already attacked, but a possibility of their spreading to adjacent areas. A most unusual outbreak of the greasy cutworm over a large part of New Brunswick was carefully studied in order that advice regarding its control may be given should it recur in 1930. Carrot rust fly studies have yielded control recommendations, the adoption of which will be of great value throughout Eastern Canada. The investigations of the European corn borer again indicated that winter conditions in Quebec and Ontario do not affect the insect adversely and that the farm cultural control practices will be necessary throughout the infested areas. Weather conditions during the moth flight known to be of importance in controlling the abundance of the borer were under special observation in 1929. A study of the best farm implements and their use for maximum effect in control upon the ordinary farm was continued and the great value of the disc harrow in the preparation of stubble for ploughing was demonstrated.

An extension of the study of white grub infestations in Quebec province indicated that these insects were the cause of serious damage to a large variety of farm crops over a very wide area. Control results from the use of soil fumigants have promise of wide application, particularly to the higher-priced crops. In the continued study of the biology of the cyclamen mite, a promising method of treatment for young strawberry plants to prevent the distribution of the mite with the young plants was discovered.

The association of severe infestations of onions by the onion maggot with certain soil types was determined and it is hoped these studies will lead to a simplification of field control measures for this pest. Cutworm investigations with a variety of species carried on throughout the Dominion, indicated in Eastern Canada, with certain species, the close association between cropping practices and abundance of the cutworm and the great importance of certain weeds as a food supply for cutworm moths. Both discoveries will probably have a direct application in control work. Similarly, in Western Canada, farm cultural control practices of handling both the crop and the soil were found to be most important in protecting sweet clover and other crops from loss by the bertha armyworm.

During the year encouraging progress was made in the studies of prairie crop rotation and insect abundance, as well as in the studies looking to the control of wireworms. Field tests associated with the latter are in progress and include observations on summer-fallow, types of seeding machinery, substitute crops, and poisoned bait practices. Wheat stem sawfly studies were productive of extremely significant results. The use of brome grass grown in association with wheat as a trap crop and its cutting for hay at a certain definite period not only greatly reduced the number of insects and the amount of damage to the wheat but increased the effect of native parasites in still further reducing the number of insects and their damage to the wheat. This is a circumstance of the greatest promise in the farm control of this pest on a very wide area. Numerous other studies of local importance have been in progress in connection with many of which satisfactory progress can be reported.

Increased use of the officers at the field stations was made during the year by direct call and correspondence from farmers and others seeking advice in regard to insect control. Distribution of information by addresses, by radio, through newspaper items and seasonably-timed circular letters to lists of correspondents, was continued when such was felt to be useful. Scientific papers giving details of studies were contributed to technical journals by officers of the Division.

During the year co-operative activities with other related Dominion and provincial services, such as the Experimental Farms System, the Irrigations Branch and National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, the local Departments of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges, were undertaken and satisfactory progress made.

Division of Forest Insects

Investigation of airplane dusting for the control of defoliating forest insects was continued during the summer of 1929 on three areas in Eastern Canada and on one in British Columbia, and the method may now be considered perfected to the degree of usefulness.

Commencing in 1927, the Division of Forest Insects and the Dominion Air Service, in co-operation with the provincial Forestry Services, experimented with this method of control in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario. In the preliminary experiments, conducted in 1927 and 1928, a small, single-engined plane was employed and the dust was applied in different doses on plots 1,000 feet in length. Outbreaks of the spruce budworm were treated in these experiments.

In the summer of 1929 a more extensive experimental operation on a spruce budworm outbreak in Ontario was conducted, and the technique of the operation under our forest conditions was finally perfected to a very satisfactory degree. For the 1929 experiments the Dominion Air Service provided a Ford tri-motor plane capable of carrying nearly one ton of dust. It was found that the spruce budworm was very resistant to control by poisoned dusts, and further experiments are required before this method can be recommended for the control of outbreaks of this insect.

A second dusting operation, carried out in 1929 in the province of Quebec for the control of a hemlock looper outbreak on a stand of balsam fir and spruce, gave very satisfactory results. In this operation, 15 tons of calcium arsenate dust were distributed on about two and a half square miles, at rates varying from 10 to 20 pounds per acre. The dust was applied, during suitable weather conditions, at the rate of about one ton of dust per hour. The degree of control obtained in this case was practically perfect. Later examinations of the dusted area during the normal time of the moth flight disclosed that very few moths were to be found, so that the operation can be described as completely successful.

During the same period a similar operation was conducted by the Ontario Forestry Branch, in co-operation with the Dominion Division of Forest Insects, for the control of a hemlock looper outbreak in valuable areas of hemlock in the Muskoka region of Ontario. About 20 tons of calcium arsenate dust were distributed and the degree of control obtained was entirely satisfactory.

A third airplane dusting operation on a small scale was conducted in 1929, under the direction of the Dominion Division of Forest Insects and the Dominion and provincial Forest Services, on a hemlock looper outbreak in British Columbia, with the same very satisfactory results.

At present it may be said that airplane dusting can be utilized profitably in Canadian forests for the control of certain types of insect outbreaks. This method will be most useful in the control of outbreaks of insects like the hemlock looper, which appear on small areas and spread rapidly over extensive stands of timber, and in which the insects feed in an exposed condition on the foliage. This method cannot yet be recommended for the general control of outbreaks which develop rapidly over a wide expanse of forest at nearly the same rate; but even under these conditions the better stocked and more valuable stands can probably be saved by airplane dusting.

Further investigations are required, particularly with different types of insect infestations; a more suitable type of airplane is needed; and improvement, in the poison dusts designed for forest dusting is very desirable. But, at the least, there is now available a weapon with which some forest insect epidemics may be fought or prevented, and its efficiency may be expected to increase with its use.

Biological investigations of the spruce budworm were conducted at Westree, Ont. This extensive outbreak is spreading steadily to the west and south.

The hemlock looper outbreak on hemlock stands in the Muskoka Lakes area subsided to a marked degree during the summer of 1929. The airplane dusting operation for the control of this outbreak already described covered the greater part of the infested territory and was very effective in destroying the caterpillars.

The extensive outbreaks of hemlock looper in balsam stands along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, reported in 1928, were the subject of investigation in 1929 conducted by our officers with the co-operation of the Quebec Forest Service. The principal study was made on the Trinity watershed with supplementary studies and surveys on the Pentecost and Manicouagan watersheds. The habits of the insect, the degree of injury caused by it and a great deal of valuable data, has been obtained. The outbreak subsided noticeably on the Trinity watershed and was completely controlled by the dusting operation at Manicouagan. At Pentecost, however, the outbreak continued to spread and further biological studies are desirable on this area in 1930.

An outbreak of sawfly larvæ on jack pine has spread during the last few years throughout a great part of central Ontario and in western Quebec. In the region of lake Kipawa the injury has been severe. Surveys made by our officers in 1929 have determined that the outbreak is of sufficient importance to require thorough investigations which are being planned for 1930.

In 1929, an outbreak of a defoliating caterpillar, the balsam tip moth, was investigated by our officers in the southern part of Cape Breton Island in conjunction with the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests. Severe defoliation had occurred over some 200 square miles and our officers plan to conduct a thorough investigation of the outbreak in 1930 directed toward the possibility of control measures and salvage.

The larch case bearer has become a major pest of tamarack throughout a great part of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the past two years. The birch sawfly leaf-miner has become a major pest of birch stands throughout New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The severe defoliation has checked the growth of the trees in many parts of this area, but without, as yet, causing any noticeable mortality. The hemlock borer has become very abundant in the proximity of valuable hemlock stands in Nova Scotia. The progress of these infestations will be watched carefully by our officers in 1930.

The larch sawfly was noticeably less abundant in 1929 than in recent years in the Maritime Provinces. In parts of Ontario outbreaks of the sawfly are still spreading.

The European beech scale and the European balsam woolly aphis are continuing to spread throughout Nova Scotia and in Westmorland and Albert counties in New Brunswick. The European beech scale is widely distributed in Prince Edward Island.

The investigation to fir-killed trees and logs caused by wood-borers was continued in 1929. The new method of control by distributing lime sulphur dust over piles of logs left in the wood exposed to beetle attack throughout the summer was subjected to further tests and as in the past gave satisfactory results.

Investigation on the parasites of certain forest insects, particularly of the larch sawfly, was conducted at the parasite laboratory at Belleville. A further distribution was made of the European parasites of the larch sawfly.

An investigation of insects affecting forest nurseries and forest plantations was undertaken in 1929 in co-operation with the Quebec Forest Service. An officer was appointed for these investigations and stationed at the Forest Nursery at Berthierville, P.Q.

Insects affecting shade trees in Eastern Canada were investigated from the laboratories at Ottawa, Ont., Fredericton, N.B., and similar injuries in British Columbia were investigated from our laboratories at Vancouver and Vernon. Shade tree investigations in the Prairie Provinces were continued as a special project from the Indian Head, Sask., laboratory. One of our officers stationed at this laboratory, working in co-operation with the Tree Planting Division of the Dominion Forest Service, investigates shade tree insect injuries occurring on the prairies and advises owners of shade tree plantations with respect to methods of control.

The satin moth outbreak in British Columbia was surveyed by officers of the Branch last year and was found to have extended northward up the coast of the mainland to Sechelt and Powell rivers; Vancouver island as far north as Campbell river and Port Alberni on the west coast; inland from Vancouver the caterpillars were found as far east as Hope and McGillivray falls and adult moths were taken at North Bend and Lillooet still farther inland.

An important fundamental study of the relation of biologic and climatic conditions to forest insect outbreaks has been in progress for the last two years at the Merivale laboratory near Ottawa with a two-fold object in view. An intensive study is being conducted on insects affecting the sugar maple with special reference to the maple leaf cutter and an attempt is being made toward the development of certain scientific methods in the study of forest insects with special reference to the defoliating species. The investigation is chiefly concerned with the causes underlying the rise and course of great insect outbreaks.

The control operations for bark-beetles affecting yellow pine in southern British Columbia were brought to a successful conclusion two years ago and it is gratifying to be able to report that the outbreaks have been completely checked, no control work having been required in 1929. An operation for the control of bark-beetles in lodgepole pine was carried out last year with excellent results. In co-operation with the federal and provincial Forest Services forest insect surveys have been conducted by our officers in many parts of the forest. A particularly extensive survey was conducted on the eastern slopes of the Rockies and is being continued in 1930.

Hemlock looper outbreaks have occurred in stands of western hemlock at several places on the southern coast of the mainland in British Columbia, particularly at Indian river, Capilano valley, Seymous valley, Mill creek, Gold creek and at Stanley park in Vancouver. The outbreak at Indian river was treated by airplane dusting in 1929 with very satisfactory results.

The black-headed tip moth occurred last year in outbreak form on several areas in the southern coast of the mainland of British Columbia. The injury has extended somewhat since last year; but has not yet caused any important injury.

The spruce budworm has occurred in outbreak form on five areas in British Columbia during the last few years. In 1929, two of these outbreaks disappeared almost entirely and on the other three areas the injury appeared to be subsiding. In connection with one of these outbreaks in the Barkerville district the balsam bark-beetle has multiplied rapidly and killed a large quantity of timber.

In connection with the Trail Smelter Fumes Investigation, one of our officers spent a considerable part of the summer of 1929 investigating the relation between insect injury and smelter fumes on the area in question in co-operation with the National Research Council.

Investigations on the biology of important forest insects have been continued from our laboratories at Fredericton, N.B.; Ottawa, Ont.; Indian Head, Sask.; Vernon, B.C.; and Vancouver, B.C. Our knowledge of the habits of many species of forest insects and their relations to the health of the trees they attack is being extended each year by the discoveries made in the course of the work.

Studies in taxonomy and morphology of forest insect groups were conducted again as usual by certain of our officers during the winter months.

Division of Foreign Pests Suppression

The work of the Division of Foreign Pests Suppression was conducted along the same lines during the year, as had been followed previously, although in many features, expansions added materially to the number of investigations and the volume of work performed. The lines pursued were: the administration of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act and regulations thereunder, the issuance of permits covering all importations of nursery stock, the inspection of such importations, the maintenance of quarantines, the application of control methods of foreign pests which have been found to have obtained a foothold in Canada, and the scouting of various areas in the Dominion for possible new infestations.

PLANT INSPECTION SERVICE

In the report of last year it was noted that four new plant inspection stations had been established, namely, at Halifax, N.S., Windsor, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Estevan, Sask. Ottawa was also made a port of importation. At the same time Regulation No. 1 (Foreign) which contains the general conditions governing the importation of nursery stock into Canada from all countries was revised and all importations of nursery stock are subject to reinspection upon entry, irrespective of the country of origin.

For the year of report it might be said that the above new inspection points have functioned very satisfactorily, and have amply demonstrated the need of their establishment in order to handle adequately and promptly the amount of nursery stock entering Canada, which is increasing yearly. Some difficulty was encountered at first, largely owing to the change in regulation as affecting imports from the United States, with regard to character of inspection certificate from the country of origin required under the revised regulation and the requirement that all shipments of nursery stock for Canadian points, must enter through one of the ports of importation as specified in the regulation.

It may be said, however, that United States nurserymen, and indeed those of all other countries have apparently become very generally familiar with our requirements, and little difficulty along the above lines has been experienced during the latter half of the year.

Some idea of the growth of the work in quantity of nursery stock inspected may be obtained from the statement that in 1919, the year the Division was formed, a total of 876,466 plants were examined, whereas in 1929 the total has risen to 48,044,686 plants entering Canada from all other countries, this being an increase of almost five million plants over the preceding year. The value of this stock as given by the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce is $1,538,103, an increase of almost $250,000 over the previous year's total valuation.

To cover the above importations 15,806 permits were issued, and the number of inspections of nursery stock carried on amounted in all to 9,316, an increase of 2,797 inspections over the former year. Interceptions of diseased plants or of insect pests amounted to 908. The pests intercepted included caterpillars, scale insects, borers, bulb flies, mites, plant diseases of various kinds, etc. In sixty cases plants were prohibited entry into Canada under some one of the regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act. In 504 cases shipments were returned to the consignor owing to the fact that they were not properly inspected for pests and diseases in the country of origin.

Inspection of mail parcels amounted to 2,966 examinations of 3,515 containers in all. The plants so brought in amounted to 383,244.

As in previous years, passenger boats were visited by an inspector who examined such plants as were found in passengers' baggage. During the year of report 3,967 boats (an increase of 345) were so visited; 182 passengers were found to have plants with them. Among the interceptions made were some twenty-five instances of potatoes being brought in from Europe. These were confiscated under Regulation No. 3 (Foreign).

Ministerial authorization was granted in four cases for the importation of plants for scientific and research purposes, which otherwise would have been prohibited entry.

Exports of nursery stock amounted to 542 shipments, these being sent to twenty-one different countries. These figures represent a small decrease in the number of export certificates issued, but cover an increase of some 300 per cent in the quantity of nursery stock sent out. The material inspected and passed consisted of 245,361 bulbs, 403,661 ornamentals, 130,335 fruit trees, 15,683 conifers, 5,817 pounds of tree seed, 1,000 pounds of onion sets, 1,000 square yards of sod and 97 vegetable roots.

As in former years, the Division of Botany of the Experimental Farms Branch of the Department has co-operated in the identification of plant diseases intercepted by the inspection service, and sent to Ottawa for a report.

As to inspection of imported plant products, every endeavour is made to inspect these as completely as time and staff will permit, and an increase in the number of inspections made is regularly noted. During the year ended March 31, 1929, a total of 11,489 inspections of plant products were made, an increase of 4,935 over those of the year before, consisting of 3,154,463 containers of commodities of all kinds from different countries, the gain in containers of all sorts examined being 1,173,405. In this work sixty-one interceptions of insects and plant diseases were made.

The total number of inspections during the year, in all projects was 21,451, an increase of 7,627 over the previous year. In addition 63,000 bushels of seed corn were examined in connection with the European corn borer quarantine.

The Brown-Tail Moth.—The inspection of orchard trees and other host plants for the nests of the brown-tail moth was continued in Nova Scotia in the most important districts during February, 1930. The area examined included sections of Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and Kings counties. It is a pleasure to report that no outbreaks of this insect were discovered. Scouting for the same pest was also carried on in the St. John river valley in New Brunswick, as well as in certain sections of York and Charlotte counties with the same encouraging results.

The European Apple Sucker.—The distribution of this pest in North America is confined to the Maritime Provinces. In an effort to prevent spread a quarantine is maintained on the movement of host plants. Scouting of areas bordering the known infested territory is carried on each year. Previous tc 1929 this pest was confined to the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and the counties of Westmorland and Albert in New Brunswick, but in that year a local outbreak was discovered at Westfield in Kings county, N.B., resulting in a revision of the quarantine to meet the condition.

The European Beech Scale.—This insect was discovered in Nova Scotia some years ago and has since spread into the counties of Westmorland and Albert in New Brunswick. Serious injury has resulted to the native beech. During 1929 observations were carried on by this Division in co-operation with the Division of Forest Insects to ascertain the spread of this pest in eastern New Brunswick. Slight westward spread and a general increase in the degree of infestation in the previously infested stands were noted.

The Gypsy Moth.—In 1924, the only outbreak of the gypsy moth in Canada was discovered near Henrysburg, P.Q., through organized scouting by officers of this Division in co-operation with the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests. As a result of eradication measures applied that year and the two succeeding years, this very serious outbreak was apparently completely eradicated, as no signs of the insect have been found since 1926.

Realizing the danger of similar outbreaks occurirng in southern Quebec, as a result of spread from the areas infested in the New England States, scouting of the most important districts has been carried on each year. In 1929 special attention was given to the examination of tree growth along the major highways, a total of one thousand miles being scouted.

The European Corn Borer.—This insect was first discovered in southwestern Ontario in 1920; since that time it has spread as far west as Sault Ste. Marie in Ontario and eastward in Quebec very nearly to Quebec city. In 1928 an outbreak of the double brooded strain was found at several points in the St. John river valley, New Brunswick, and in 1929 a light but generally scattered infestation was found throughout the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia. The infestations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are not due to spread from Quebec, but, apparently to spread from the New England states where the double brooded strain occurs. Up to the present time no serious damage has been done to corn in either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. In so far as Ontario and Quebec are concerned, the provincial Departments of Agriculture are requiring control operations to be carried out in the more heavily infested districts.

A quarantine has been placed on the infested areas, Ontario and Quebec being treated as one area and the three Maritime Provinces as a second area.

Corn and its products may not be moved from one area to another, or to points outside an infested area. Provision is made however, for the movement of shelled corn provided it is cleaned and accompanied by a certificate of inspection.

The Mexican Bean Beetle.—This insect was first found in southwestern Ontario in 1927, having gradually worked its way north from the southern United States. In that year ten local outbreaks were found in Kent, Essex, Elgin, Halton and York counties. In 1928 a comparatively severe outbreak was found in Norfolk county. The severe winters, however, appear to be holding this pest in check at the present time. Scouting carried on in 1929 resulted in one new infestation being found at Guelph, a second in Essex county and a third in Norfolk county.

The European Pine Shoot Moth.—Since the discovery of this pest in 1925, a campaign has been carried on to bring about its control and eradication, if possible. Infestations which occurred in small isolated districts from coast to coast have been kept under observation each year, and infested material destroyed. Satisfactory progress has been made towards eradication and in one or two sections where the outbreak has been exceptionally severe the degree of infestation has been materially reduced.

The Oriental Peach Moth.—This insect first found in the Niagara peninsula in 1925, has now spread over practically the entire peach growing sections of southwestern Ontario. Observations were carried on in co-operation with the Vineland entomological laboratory, to determine the increase or decrease in intensity of infestation in the various districts.

The Dutch Elm Disease.—As reported last year this serious disease of elms was discovered in Europe in 1919. The importation of elms into Canada from Europe has been prohibited since April, 1928. Elms imported in 1928, previous to the passing of the Regulation, have been held in quarantine and examined periodically. It is gratifying to report that no sign of the disease has been found. This work was carried on in co-operation with the Division of Botany.

The Satin Moth.—This European insect was discovered on the coastal section of British Columbia in 1920. It has since spread and is doing serious damage to poplars and willows. In 1928 a quarantine was placed on the infested areas prohibiting the movement of poplars and willows, to uninfested districts. During 1929 scouting was carried on to determine the spread and distribution of the pest. It was found as far east as North bend in the Fraser valley and Lillooet on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The most northern infestation on the mainland was found at Powell river, and on Vancouer island at Campbell river. Trains and boats were found to be a factor in distributing the insect.

The Lecanium Scale.—The lecanium scale, *Lecanium coryli,* another European insect was discovered in Vancouver, B.C., in 1910. It causes severe injury to several species of trees, but particularly to horse-chestnuts and maples. It can be controlled by oil sprays. Scouting carried on during 1929 shows it has spread throughout the greater Vancouver district.

During the year the Chief of the Division accepted an invitation to become a member of the Advisory Committee dealing with entomological exhibits for the Century of Progress Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1933.

A considerable number of papers were read and articles prepared for scientific journals, and lectures and talks before various institutions, at conventions, etc., were made by the officers of the Division during the period under report.

DIVISION OF SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY

The upkeep and maintenance of the Canadian National Collection of Insects is one of the main duties of the officers of this Division. Each year the necessity for maintaining this collection in a thoroughly up-to-date condition becomes more apparent; field officers of the Branch require quick and accurate determinations of the numerous species in all orders of insects met with in their ecological and applied entomological studies; universities and other institutions, not only in Canada but also in the United States, are applying more and more frequently to us for help in the classification of various groups of insects contained in their collections; private individuals, interested in nature studies, are constantly sending in insect material for determination. Due to the fact that the policy of steadily building up the National Collection of Insects and of keeping it abreast of the times from a classificatory standpoint has been consistently carried out during the past ten years, such work as is above specified can now be handled, in most instances, very satisfactorily.

At the present time the National Collection is housed in thirty-eight steel cabinets each containing a unit of fifty specially constructed drawers which are thus rendered more or less pest-proof. The total number of drawers is, therefore, 1900, apportioned to the various orders as follows:—

	drawers
Hymenoptera (bees, wasps, ants, sawflies, ichneumon flies, etc.)	225
Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths)	700
Coleoptera (beetles)	350
Diptera (craneflies, mosquitoes, houseflies and all two-winged flies)	275
Hemiptera (true bugs with sucking mouth-parts)	100
Orthoptera (crickets, grasshoppers, etc.)	50
Odonata (dragon and damsel flies)	100
Ephemeroptera (may flies)	50
Neuropteroid insects (stone flies, caddis flies, lace winged flies, etc.)	50

Besides this there are two galvanized iron cabinets containing racks of material preserved in alcohol, ten cabinets of slide material of minute insects, insect-parts, etc., and several hundred cork-lined, tight-closing wooden boxes (so-called Schmitt boxes) with duplicates or unworked material.

As it now stands the National Collection of Insects is the most complete collection of Canadian insects in existence and ranks, in fact, as one of the leading collections of North American insects on the continent; in some groups, notably the may-flies, certain families of beetles, butterflies and moths, and aquatic bugs, to which special study has been given, the collections can not be surpassed anywhere.

Research work and taxonomic studies, based on the material in the National Collection, have been continued with marked success during the past year; not only has such work been carried on by divisional officers but considerable material has been loaned on request for study to taxonomists in various museums and institutions in the United States. As a result approximately one hundred species of insects new to science have been discovered amongst this material and described; the resulting type-series have been deposited in the National Collection, thus adding materially to its value. Furthermore, through exchange or co-operation with other institutions, another hundred types have been added during the year. At the present time there are over 3,100 species of North American insects represented by type material in the Canadian National Collection; such type material is of vast assistance in determination work and, where the type-series is an extended one, can be very profitably used as a basis for exchange with other museums.

One of the most profitable sources of material for the National Collection have been the Insect Faunal Surveys conducted by divisional officers in various sections of the Dominion during the past six or seven years; not only is interesting data concerning the distribution and habits of known Canadian insect-species accumulated, but many new records of insects heretofore unknown to our fauna are obtained. During the past year three such surveys have been undertaken as follows:—

(1) Along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Trinity bay on the west to Bradore bay at the western entrance to the straits of Belle

Isle. The insect fauna of this rather desolate region has been very imperfectly known and has proved to be most interesting, forming a connecting link between the typical Arctic zone occurring on the coast of Labrador and the Canadian and Hudsonian zones of central Quebec. Many species, described half a century ago and since then practically unknown to science, were secured in numbers.

(2) In the Knowlton and Brome lake region of southern Quebec. This survey was a continuation of work done in 1927 and 1928 and was especially directed to securing a further knowledge of the aquatic forms of insect life; the diversified topographical conditions existing in this region made it most suitable for such studies and a large amount of material was secured which will form the basis for detailed investigations.

(3) In the southwest section of Alberta. This was also a continuation of work carried on in 1923 and 1928 and was under the supervision of the officer in charge of the Lethbridge field laboratory. Considerable work in the semi-arid regions along the international boundary was undertaken as well as in the vicinty of Medicine Hat, the main efforts being directed toward securing a knowledge of the aquatic insects inhabiting the streams of this region.

Through purchases from second-hand entomological book-dealers many valuable additions to the taxonomic section of the Branch library have been made.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACT ADVISORY BOARD

The Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board was constituted in 1922, for the purpose of recommending to the Minister such changes in the regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act as may be deemed necessary. During the year several meetings were held by the board, to consider questions in connection with preventing the introduction into Canada or spreading therein of pests or diseases destructive to vegetation, and relative matters. The secretary of the board is empowered to issue permits for the importation of plants from all countries, details in connection therewith will be found under the report of the Division of Foreign Pests Suppression. The following regulations were approved by Order in Council:—

Regulation No. 1 (Foreign) 2nd Revision. P.C. 772, May 8, 1929.

Governing the admission of nursery stock into Canada.

This regulation was amended by making Ottawa a port of importation for all classes of nursery stock, previously only shipments for " scientific purposes " could enter through this port.

Regulation No. 2 (Domestic) 8th Revision. P.C. 772, May 8, 1929.

Restricting the movement of corn, etc. from the province of Quebec and certain sections of the province of Ontario.

This regulation was amended by including in the quarantined area the entire province of Quebec and certain sections of Ontario, on account of the spread of the European corn borer.

Regulation No. 4 (Foreign) 2nd Revision. P.C. 1146, July 2, 1929.

Restricting the importation of plants and plant products from Florida and the Hawaiian islands.

On account of the severe outbreak of the Mediterranean fruit fly in the state of Florida, this regulation was amended by requiring that all plants and plant products imported into Canada from that state shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection.

Regulation No. 4 (Foreign) 3rd Revision. P.C. 368, February 17, 1930

Restricting the importation of plants from the Hawaiian islands.

In view of the stringent quarantines placed on the areas infested by the Mediterranean fruit fly, by both the United States and Florida Departments of Agriculture, the restrictions with regard to certification of plants etc. were removed. This regulation was further amended by permitting the importation of ginger root, and taro under certification from the Hawaiian islands.

Regulation No. 18 (Foreign). P.C. 368, February 17, 1930.

Prohibiting the importation of wheat from Australia and Asia.

This is a new regulation. On account of the disease known as flag smut, which is not known to occur in Canada, the importation of wheat, including straw, bran and chaff from Australia and Asia is prohibited, unless accompanied by a certificate to the effect that the material was harvested in a district free from this disease.

Regulation No. 1 (Domestic) 4th Revision. P.C. 368, February 17, 1930.

Restricting the movement of apple, pear, quince and European mountain ash stock, in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

This regulation was revised by placing under restriction only the host plants of the European apple sucker instead of all nursery stock. It was also amended to include additional territory found infested by the pest.

Regulation No. 2 (Domestic) 9th Revision, P.C. 368, February 17, 1930.

Restricting the movement of corn, etc., from the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and certain portions of Ontario.

This regulation was amended by placing a quarantine on the Maritime Provinces, the European corn borer having been found in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

General Regulations, Section V. P.C. 557, March 12, 1930.

This section of the General Regulations was amended to the effect that all seed potatoes offered for sale must be certified. Provision was also made to certify a small sized grade.

FRUIT INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, progress was made during the year, in life-history and control studies of insects affecting fruit trees. Reference to the more important insects studied during 1929 will be found under the chapter on " Field Laboratories."

INSECTICIDE INVESTIGATIONS

During 1929, work was continued on the development of a combined insecticide and fungicide spray, for fruit trees, more effective and at the same time less harmful than the spray materials used at present. This project, undertaken co-operatively with the Division of Botany, has been under investigation for several years, and involves extensive field experiments and extensive laboratory work both biological and chemical. Work with the aluminium sulphate mixture was continued. This mixture is now in extensive practical use. Conclusions of former years were corroborated, the mixture found to be an effective one with decided points of superiority over previous standard materials, but possessing some undesirable features. Very extensive experiments were conducted with the iron sulphate mixtures covering a wide range of formulae. From these, together with the work of previous years, very promising formulae were found.

Certain of these mixtures were very effective as insecticides and fungicides and were much safer to fruit and foliage than other standard materials. These mixtures are being tentatively recommended for experimental trial by growers. The iron sulphate mixture will be very satisfactory, provided that its effectiveness is corroborated in the future, as it is superior to the aluminium mixture in that there is no poisonous gas developed, no tendency to corrode the spray valves, and apparently no delayed "yellow leaf" effect. Some investigational work was done with calcium, monosulphide combined with several insecticides, as a result of which this material is regarded as decidedly promising.

Further work was done with oil sprays, with particular reference to the European red mite. Several proprietary miscible oils gave poorer results than lubricating oils. Using a modern spray outfit quite satisfactory results were obtained by pouring the lubricating oil into the Bordeaux mixture with no attempt to make an emulsion. One particular oil was of distinct success in this connection. This corroborates results of the previous year and this method is being recommended.

Extensive tests were made with dipyridyls as a substitute for nicotine. These involved numerous field tests on various insects and considerable work in the insectary. The dipyridyls, which were in the form of sulphate, were, however, not very successful. Certain sulphonated oils were used for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of contact insecticides, but with only indifferent success. Much work was done with pyrethrum and pyrethrum extracts, also derris and derris extracts, and with many proprietary materials, which, particularly the former, may lead to economic developments later.

As in recent years, an officer of the Division of Chemistry has been stationed at the Annapolis Royal laboratory during the summer months to assist in co-operative work on which chemical investigations are particularly necessary.

PARASITE INVESTIGATIONS

During the year the parasite work was established in permanent quarters at Belleville, Ont., with a view to the more efficient development and expansion of this important phase of insect control.

The major project of the laboratory continues to be the European Corn Borer and from European material received through the United States Corn Borer laboratory at Arlington, Mass., augmented by parasites bred at our laboratory, the following parasites were liberated at points in Ontario and Quebec: *Microgaster tibialis,* 8,123 individuals; *Eulimneria crassifemur,* 893 individuals; *Exeristes roborator,* 29,440 individuals, and *Microbracon bervicornis,* 207,000 individuals. Two imported species, *Macrocentrus gifuensis* and *Microgaster tibialis* were recovered from overwintered corn stalks at Chatham, Ont., in numbers sufficient to indicate their successful establishment at that place.

The parasite work against Oriental peach moth was developed on a much larger scale than in 1928. Liberations of *Trichogramma minutum* were greatly increased, reaching a total of 719,600 individuals, and the results produced were very encouraging, giving a parasitism of over 70 per cent of the eggs of the moth obtained in one orchard at the peak of the third generation. The larval parasite, *Macrocentrus ancylivora,* which is so important as a control factor in New Jersey, was imported from that district and colonized at two points in the Niagara district. The successful establishment of this parasite is indicated by the recovery of several hundred specimens from larvae of the peach moth collected during the fall.

Forest insect control also received more attention, with special emphasis upon the control of the larch sawfly. Sixty individuals of the parasite *Mesoleius tenthredinis* were liberated at North Bay, Ont., and recoveries indicate the successful establishment of this parasite at St. Williams, Ont., and Point Platon, P.Q., as a result of previous liberations. Through the courtesy of the United States Gipsy Moth Laboratory at Melrose Highlands, Mass., 635 individuals of *Compsilura concinnata* were liberated near Vancouver, B.C., to aid in controlling the satin moth, which is now a very serious pest. Through the offices of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology we were able to liberate 1,153 individuals of *Blastothrix sericea,* a parasite of the Lecanium scale, in North Vancouver, B.C. Recoveries of the pine shoot moth parasites, *Orgilus obscurator* and *Cremastus interruptor,* were made at Hamilton, Ont., indicating their successful establishment in the district.

Other parasite introductions included the earwig parasite, *Digonochaeta setipennis,* received from England, and 190 adults were liberated at New Westminster, B.C. The transfer of *Aphelinus mali* from Ontario to British Columbia was also accomplished to aid in the control of the woolly apple aphis. Five hundred and sixteen individuals of this parasite were liberated in the Okanagan valley, and specimens were later recovered working on aphids.

Experiments are being continued in connection with the technique of breeding, storing, colonization and biology of the various species of parasites. Methods of shipping live insects are being thoroughly investigated, and this past year several species were carried across the continent with very little mortality, which greatly enlarges our field of possibilities.

MOSQUITO INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations relating to mosquitoes and their control were continued during 1929, and yielded results of scientific and practical interest of value to the public. Much data were collected regarding the life-histories, biology and distribution of these noxious insects in Canada, and the relation of river floods, rainfall and temperature to their seasonal occurrence and abundance. The effects of the blood-sucking habits of mosquitoes on live stock were also studied. Under the advice and direction of our officers, various organizations were encouraged to combat these pests with zest and increasing public support, and during 1929, as a result of the success of the organizations already in existence, the number of localities engaged in such efforts showed a decided increase. To meet the growing demand for information regarding these insects it has been necessary to publish a revised edition of Entomological Branch Circular No. 62, entitled " Mosquito Control in Canada."

HOUSEHOLD AND STORED PRODUCT INSECTS

Observations on various species of this important group of insects have been continued to augment the information already made available to the public in Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 112—new series, published in June, 1929, under the title " Household Insects and Their Control." This publication was prepared to meet an urgent and increasing public demand for information regarding the identity, habits and methods of control of the various insect and other animal pests, including rats and other rodents, that frequently cause considerable annoyance to the occupants of dwellings and damage to their property. This publication is extremely well illustrated and contains chapters on the control of insects and other pests by the use of insecticides, fumigants and temperature; on such insects as house flies, bed bugs and fleas; on clothes moths and carpet beetles that damage clothing and furniture; on species that infest foodstuffs such as cockroaches, meal moths, larder beetles, ants, etc.; on pests of house plants; and on insects that occur in fruits and vegetables for the table.

INSECT PEST SURVEY

With the co-operation of entomologists in all parts of Canada, the Insect Pest Survey continued to make satisfactory progress during 1929. The reports from collaborators of the survey, dealing with insect outbreaks and occurrence, distribution and destructiveness of various species, together with the large volume of data accumulated from entomological literature since the survey was incepted in 1922, have resulted in the creation of a record of insect pests, of considerable value to the cause of applied entomology in the Dominion. In 1929, volume 7 of the *Insect Pest Review* was issued at monthly intervals, during the growing season, to entomologists throughout Canada. Co-operation with the United States Insect Pest Survey, at Washington, was continued by the periodic exchange of summaries of current entomological conditions in the respective countries.

EXHIBITIONS

This part of the work of the Entomological Branch was quite in keeping with the high standard of previous years and the preparation and presentation of the various exhibits were of an order which was very creditable. While no increase was made in the number of exhibitions over that of 1928, those arranged for presented departures in construction, etc., which were very creditable.

As on former occasions, large and important assemblages were made at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa, and at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto. Besides these, prominent displays were made at London, Ont., Sherbrooke, P.Q., Regina, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C., as well as at a number of the smaller provincial fairs both in Eastern and Western Canada.

At these exhibitions many of the more important insects that infest the farm, garden, orchard and home were on display. In some instances a special feature was made of fruit insects, while in others it was insects that affect vegetables or live stock.

It is both gratifying and encouraging to record that the public at large continue to show a sincere appreciation for these displays, and their general interest and response have been quite marked; in fact, it may be stated that the number of inquiries this year received from farmers, fruit growers and others has been increased considerably over that of any previous year. This would seem to indicate that these exhibitions are not only of educational value, but of real and practical benefit.

At all these events an officer of the Branch was in constant attendance to answer questions, offer advice and lend any assistance that was possible.

INDIAN ORCHARD WORK

During 1929, as in previous years, the Dominion Entomologist has co-operated with the Department of Indian Affairs, by directing the work of the Supervisor of Indian Orchards in British Columbia. The officer in charge of the work reports that each year a greater number of Indians, especially those resident in the interior, are taking a greater interest in the cultivation of fruits, both large and small. The Department of Indian Affairs are providing fruit trees, in certain sections, and during 1930 it is planned to set out some new orchards. During 1929 visits were paid to the various reservations and instructions given regarding pruning, control of pests, etc. Where necessary, spray pumps have been provided.

ADVISORY BOARD ON WILD LIFE PROTECTION

The Dominion Entomologist, representing the Department of Agriculture, attended meetings of the board held during the year. At these meetings important matters associated with the conservation of wild life are considered. Other Departments represented at these meetings are Indian Affairs, Interior, Mines, Fisheries and Mounted Police.

Advisory Board under the Agricultural Pests Control Act

As in other years, the Dominion Entomologist, who is a member of this board, has had conferences with the officer in charge of the administration of the regulations under the Act, particularly with regard to insecticides offered for sale.

Inter-Departmental Committee on Air Operations

The Entomological Branch co-operated with the Civil Government Air Operations of the Dominion Air Service in conducting two extensive experiments in forest dusting for the control of insect outbreaks. One of these was conducted on a spruce budworm outbreak at Westree, Ont., and the other on a hemlock looper outbreak at the mouth of the Manicouagan river on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence. In both of these operations the Air Service provided a Ford trimotor plane equipped for dusting, with the personnel and all plane supplies; the Entomological Branch provided the entomological staff and directed the experiment. Excellent results were obtained.

National Museum of Canada

In 1929, under the direction of the Dominion Entomologist, who is Honorary Curator of Entomology, National Museum of Canada, an interesting exhibit was brought together and placed on display, showing the silk worm of commerce in its various stages, as well as the raw silk and samples of material in various stages of process. During the year, conferences were held with the director of the museum regarding the preparation of permanent displays of insects and their work and it is expected that further exhibition material will be available in 1930.

Field Laboratories

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S.

The staff of this laboratory has been, as usual, concerned particularly with investigations of insecticides, but a study of some of the more prominent pests of the province was continued.

Extensive studies were made of the bionomics of three insects of the leaf-roller type. These were *Pandemis limitata* Rob., *Recurvaria nanella* Hb., and *Amorbia humerosana* Clem. The " leaf-rollers " as a class cause important injury to fruit trees. Experiments relating to the control of the gray-banded leaf-roller, *Eulia mariana,* were conducted. Fair results were obtained with spray applications of either lead arsenate or nicotine sulphate to the under surface of the foliage, at the time of the hatching of the eggs.

Extensive experiments were conducted against the European red mite with a view to obtaining the best control methods applicable to the prevailing local conditions. Lubricatig oil sprays of a certain type, combined with Bordeaux mixture, were found effective, applied at the delayed dormant period.

Studies were continued of ovicides against the apple sucker, *Psylia mali* Schmidb. Further investigations relating to new control measures for the apple maggot were undertaken.

Spray and dust calendars were prepared in co-operation with other services; assistance was given in a " spray service," numerous lectures were delivered and articles prepared, and a comprehensive and attractive exhibit was displayed at several of the more important local fairs.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

Studies of the biology of eastern bark-beetles was continued and nine species were investigated. Information has been obtained regarding their life histories and habits, and the effect on development of moisture and sun. This has given a new understanding of the potential destructiveness of the species and the effectiveness of control methods in the protection of coniferous forests. Experiments on the damage done to the trees by defoliating insects such as larch sawfly and spruce budworm have been continued. Surveys of forested areas showed that the larch sawfly had practically disappeared, but the European beech scale continued to spread. A new budworm in the East, *Peronea variana,* was found to have attacked some two hundred square miles of spruce and balsam in Cape Breton. A potential outbreak of a bark borer in hemlock was found in Nova Scotia. These two insects will be investigated in 1930.

The life-history, abundance, and injury of the following insects were studied: the bronze cutworm, the black cutworm, the potato stem-borer, the European corn borer and certain other cutworms. Control experiments were carried out on the carrot rust fly, the seedcorn maggot, the zebra caterpillar and the bronze cutworm; 177 plots were treated with good results.

The bronze cutworm infestation was less intense but of greater extent than in 1928. The life history is now known and some of the natural control factors have been studied. The black cutworm infested about 1,000 acres of potatoes in York county and the loss was estimated at 27 bushels per acre. Experiments on the control of the carrot rust fly showed clearly the importance of early treatment in the spring. The European corn borer was found to have been eradicated, by clean-up methods, from the farms on which it was found in 1928. It was discovered, however, on five other farms this year.

Radio papers, farm circulars, technical papers and press notices were prepared, public and classroom addresses were given and circulars and bulletins distributed.

HEMMINGFORD, P.Q.

The work of this laboratory has been concerned chiefly with insects affecting fruit, field crops and shade trees. The studies of the round-headed apple-tree borer have been almost completed and have been partly published in Circular No. 73, issued by the Branch. The bionomics of the carpenter worm in maple have been studied and its control with calcium cyanide-raw linseed oil mixture demonstrated. The control of the cherry case-bearer on apple, with sodium polysulphide dusts and sprays did not give satisfactory results. Considerable publicity was given regarding the control of the apple maggot and the round-headed apple-tree borer. This resulted in much good. In collaboration with the Provincial authorities a spray service was operated, which resulted in a vast improvement in the quality of the apple crop. The study of the biology and control of white grubs progressed favourably during the year. The data on the habits of white grubs and their parasites have been materially added to, both in the field and in the laboratory. White grubs were abundant and the farmers were informed through the press as to the control practices to adopt. Other insects receiving attention were the European corn-borer, the lesser peach-tree borer and the poplar borer. Experiments with apple orchard sprays were undertaken and valuable data obtained. Through publications, lectures, fair exhibits and correspondence, farmers and fruit-growers have been assisted in controlling insect pests.

OTTAWA, ONT.

The field staff employed at the Ottawa laboratory continued the studies of control of the onion maggot and the tarnished plant bug. An investigation for the control of the cyclamen mite upon strawberries with particular regard to preventing the distribution of the insect in establishing new plantations was incepted. The home made oil-emulsion spray for the control of the onion maggot continues to prove effective in reducing losses from this pest. The relationship between type of soil and the degree of infestation by this insect has been clearly demonstrated, and the utilization of this fact will be made in further studies to reduce the cost of control. No control for the tarnished plant bug has yet been found; much progress, however, has been made in other respects of the study of this problem. Valuable information upon the life-history and the rate and manner of distribution of the cyclamen mite has been secured, with promising progress towards a practicable control. The officers continue to keep in closest touch with the local vegetable growers, participating in their organized activities and maintaining a seasonably timed insect pest control information service by circular letters to the growers.

The Merivale laboratory directed from Ottawa was maintained during the summer and autumn of 1929. Valuable data were obtained regarding the conditions which govern the abundance of certain insects, particularly the maple leaf cutter. Here and at Ottawa, too, further information of value was obtained on a number of shade tree insect pests.

VINELAND STATION, ONT.

The Oriental peach moth investigation was continued during 1929. Life-history studies similar to those of 1928 were carried on under insectary and orchard conditions. Special attention was given to the mortality and habits of newly hatched larvæ, seasonal variations in type of injury to peaches, temperature requirements for egg laying, etc. Extensive small scale control experiments were conducted with spray materials with the object of determining what immediate and "residual" effects they had in preventing oviposition and in destroying the eggs and newly hatched larvæ. Control experiments were also carried on in badly infested orchards, but it is to be regretted that none of this work produced a satisfactory remedy. There was an increase in the infestation of peach moth, and, particularly east of St. Catharines, the insect was responsible for serious losses.

An investigation on leaf-rollers attacking the apple was initiated in Norfolk county, Ont., and good progress was made. Biological and control studies on the grape berry moth were also commenced at the Vineland Station laboratory. A partial life-history was worked out and some observations were made on the ecology of the insect.

Orchard experiments with oil and other sprays were conducted and the investigation of pyrethrum culture was continued. A very considerable amount of time was devoted to extension work, such as addressing fruit growers meetings, answering inquiries, visiting orchardists with special problems, publishing articles and assisting the Niagara Spray Service in an advisory capacity.

As usual, observations were made on insects of the season. Generally speaking, 1929 was not characterized by the appearance in severe outbreak form of many fruit insects. The only two species which caused serious concern among the fruit growers, were the green apple aphis and the Oriental peach moth.

STRATHROY, ONT.

The study of the control of field crop cutworms in southwestern Ontario as they affect mixed farming, particularly on sandy land, have been continued and definite progress can be reported. The direct relation between certain crop and cutworm abundance has been shown, and the importance of certain weeds as food plants for known species of cutworm moths demonstrated, knowledge of both of which will be utilized in future control work. Armyworms and Hessian fly have been kept under close observation in anticipation of possible outbreaks, in order that advance information may be given to the farmers in time to avert crop damage. The preparation of excellent natural and wax exhibition mounts of insects and their damage continues to be a distinctive activity of this laboratory. These form a most useful and attractive part of departmental educational exhibits at important agricultural exhibitions and fairs.

CHATHAM, ONT.

Investigations for the control of the European corn borer and the Mexican bean beetle were continued by the officers of this laboratory as their chief study. However, an increasing amount of attention was given to studies of control of general field crop and vegetable insects, particularly those of tobacco. The European corn borer studies have clearly indicated that certain farm practices are the most efficient for use on the ordinary farm with the normal farm tools. Studies were also made to determine the importance of climatic and other factors in the normal abundance of the insect as bearing upon the margin of safety allowed by the present control program and the possibility of serious increase of infestation in a favourable year. This involves studies of winter mortality throughout the infested area and the normal summer mortality in relation to the weather at the point of greatest danger in the corn area. Further studies showed that Ontario conditions continue to seem unfavourable to the development of an injurious infestation of the Mexican corn beetle.

TREESBANK, MAN.

Field crop insect studies of the eastern prairies are carried on from this laboratory. Situated as it is on the margin of the prairies and set in the poplar bluff area makes it a particularly interesting centre for general studies. Studies, for identification purposes, of Canadian grasshoppers in their immature stages were continued and sixty-four species have now been reared and are recognizable in any stage. These should be of the greatest value in the next grasshopper outbreak. Studies of insects infesting native legumes and cruciferae (mustard) have been continued. These were undertaken owing to the increase of mixed farming on the prairies, with a view to determining in advance the potential importance of these insects as pests of botanically related farm crops.

Careful studies for the control of bertha armyworm were carried on during the year from which a method of protecting sweet clover by cultural practice was suggested.

The general insect situation in the province was surveyed so that advance information of probable outbreaks could be distributed to the threatened areas. The laboratory continues to increase as a centre of public interest and source of information, 1,174 visitors were recorded upon the laboratory registration book during the year.

SASKATOON, SASK.

Field crop insect problems of the central prairie area are studied from the Saskatoon laboratory and as the chief insects under investigation extend into the neighbouring provinces to some extent, the results of the work are applicable to a wide area outside of the Saskatchewan borders. The control of prairie wireworms and a study of the relation between crop rotation and abundance of injurious insects was given greatest attention. A special survey with a view to the control of mosquitoes in the Prince Albert National Park was made at the request of the Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. Cutworms in general, the red-backed cutworm and the pale western cutworm in particular, bertha armyworm, wheat stem sawfly and grasshoppers were kept under careful observation and general study in order to anticipate possible outbreaks and to distribute warnings and control recommendations to local government officers and farmers in anticipation of trouble.

The wireworm studies were carried on in co-operation with the Experimental Farms Branch and local farmers by whom field scale tests were made of our recommendations. Both the wireworm control and crop rotation studies have progressed excellently and though final conclusions are impossible by the nature of the problems at so early a date in their prosecution, many most valuable results were secured indicating the progress of the study and their great value ultimately.

The closest co-operation was enjoyed with the University of Saskatchewan and the local Department of Agriculture. The co-operation with the Statistics Branch of the latter department makes possible a joint annual survey of the losses due to the major insects for the year which has proven of the very greatest interest and value to both organizations.

INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

The officers of this laboratory have continued their investigations of the insect injuries to native woodlands and plantations in the prairie region. Thorough investigations of the major insect infestations are in progress, and experiments are being conducted for determining the most efficient methods of control of the injurious species as they occur. Nurseries and plantations were inspected and numerous inquiries concerning the control of shade tree insects were dealt with.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA

The far western prairie field crop insect problems of both irrigated and dry farming are carried on from the Lethbridge laboratory. A general study for the identification of cutworms from eggs was continued and this shows promise of being extremely useful. The annual study in co-operation with the Experimental Farms System, at Manyberries, with regard to the effect of grazing rotations, on prairie range, on insect abundance, particularly with reference to grasshopper outbreaks, was also continued. As minor studies, the status of such important insects as the pale western cutworm, the army cutworm and grasshoppers, was kept under close observation in order to forecast outbreaks and to anticipate loss by timely advice.

Excellent progress was made of the wheat stem sawfly control work which was considerably extended during the year. The value of trap crops and their practicability in the protection of the general wheat crop was clearly demonstrated on a field scale, and the increase of the efficiency of the natural parasites by certain simple cultural practices indicates that this may be a factor in reducing losses from this insect.

A destructive outbreak of bertha armyworm occurred upon certain areas where irrigation is practised. The crop damage from this outbreak, however, was reduced to a minimum by control activities following prompt organization of the growers.

VERNON, B.C.

The fruit insect investigations conducted from this laboratory related, as in 1928, to the life-history and control of the woolly aphis. As the control of this pest was of major importance no detailed studies of other fruit pests were made, although preliminary work was started in connection with the life-history and control of the oyster-shell scale. A great deal of work was done in connection with the control of the woolly aphis in relation to its spread of perennial canker of apple trees. Experiments were undertaken with soil treatments, trunk banding, canker paints, and winter and summer spraying for the control of this insect. Many of these showed great promise and will be further tested out in 1930.

On the whole the fruit crops of the province were singularly free from insect injury in 1929.

Grasshoppers increased throughout the Nicola and Chilcotin districts and did considerable damage and root maggot and wireworm injury was severe throughout the province.

The potato beetle work in the Kootenays continued successfully under the direction of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, this laboratory co-operating by making a survey of the situation in late summer and advising the provincial department as to the same and the amounts of poisoned dust necessary to continue the work in 1930.

The Forest Insect laboratory at Vernon during 1929-30 carried out a series of investigations on forest insect outbreaks, certain important forest insect surveys and biological studies of important forest insects. The yellow pine area was still free from bark-beetle outbreaks, except on one small section where a small amount of control work will be required in 1930.

Investigations on the spruce budworm were carried out on Vancouver island and near Barkerville in the Caribou district.

An investigation of a hemlock looper outbreak was conducted at Wigwam Inn and near Vancouver. At Wigwam Inn an airplane dusting operation was conducted in co-operation with the Provincial Forest Service with complete success.

A general forest insect reconnaissance was made of Stanley park, the Vancouver watershed, and Howe sound. The black-headed tip moth and the hemlock looper are becoming abundant in that area.

The survey of the eastern Rockies was continued, this being the third year that this work has been conducted. No extensive epidemics of forest insects have been discovered thus far in that area. This survey will be continued during the summer of 1930 north of the Canadian National Railway and including the Jasper park region.

A hemlock looper outbreak in Stanley park was investigated and recommendations made for airplane dusting control in 1930.

At the request of the National Research Council an intensive study of reported damage by smelter fumes was made on the Columbia river, below Trail, and situated in the northern part of Stephens county, Washington state.

A series of biologic studies of forest insects of the coast region was carried out in our field station at Pender harbour.

A branch sub-laboratory in Vancouver is conducted in co-operation with the Forest Products Laboratory of the Dominion Department of the Interior. Various forest insect investigations in the coastal region are conducted from this laboratory.

Our officers made the usual inspections of reported infestations and recommended action where necessary.

Correspondence with timber owners and the general public with reference to forest insect injuries is constantly increasing.

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

During 1929 very satisfactory progress can be reported on all projects and investigations undertaken. In connection with one or our two major projects—a study of the tick population of British Columbia, with especial reference to disease transmission by *Dermacentor venustus*—much information was obtained, both as to the rodent hosts of ticks, the ticks themselves and cases of tick paralysis in man and sheep.

Valuable data were secured in our other major project—investigations with a view to eliminating the warble fly pest from the main dairy districts of the province. The losses occasioned by warble flies were investigated, both in the

Lower Fraser valley and interior points, and statistics were compiled dealing with these. Some 520 animals were critically examined. In the former district 56 per cent were infested in February and in the latter 71 per cent in March. The total loss in the province through warble fly damage was calculated to be in excess of one quarter of a million dollars annually. An extensive survey was conducted early in 1930, with the co-operation of the leading dairymen in the province to ascertain the earliest appearance of grubs in different districts, since this point is of vital importance in outlining control measures.

A serious and rather unusual outbreak of sheep wool maggots in flocks in the Dry Belt was investigated. In some cases owners of small bands of several hundred head lost as many as fifty lambs. Suitable measures of control were brought to the attention of flock owners through personal visits and press notices.

A survey was taken to ascertain the main poultry parasites occurring in the province and valuable data were accumulated as to these pests and the measures in use to combat them.

Studies of the black flies of British Columbia were continued and the information secured in 1928 was considerably augmented.

When time could be spared from other investigations, attention was given to mosquito surveys requested in connection with various control projects. Mosquito control work undertaken by the Kamloops city authorities was supervised and almost 100 per cent control was realized. Assistance was given to the Kelowna and other mosquito control leagues and about half a dozen surveys were conducted.

Exhibits illustrating the control of live stock insects were shown at the six most important exhibitions and fairs in the province and a considerable amount of lecturing and other extension work was undertaken.

AGASSIZ, B.C.

Two control campaigns against the European earwig were planned and supervised in 1929, one in Vancouver and one in Ioco. In New Westminster a further study was made of certain phases of the bionomics of this insect. Much valuable data was collected bearing on more efficient control measures.

Efforts towards the natural control of this insect and of the Lecanium scale were continued by the liberation of parasitic flies received from the Belleville laboratory.

Experiments with copper sulphate dust to control slugs were made, and promising results obtained from the small number of tests possible.

The collection of data regarding the wheat midge was commenced this season with a view of determining the correct data for sowing to avoid this pest. These data are being correlated with phenological phenomena to avoid seasonal variations.

An extensive survey to determine the present area of infestation of the European satin moth was directed from this laboratory in 1929. The two scouts employed in this work located a considerable extension of the known area of infestation. The natural control of this insect was also commenced this year by the establishment of a colony of parasitic flies in the Lower Fraser valley. These flies were sent from the Belleville laboratory.

Mosquito control work was supervised again at Harrison Hot Springs, with excellent results. Observations on injury to nursery stock by the tarnished plant bug were made at Sumas, B.C., and preliminary observations and experiments in control of the raspberry *Byturus,* first reported as a pest of loganberries in 1928, were conducted at Sardis, B.C.

The Parks Board of Vancouver were advised and assisted with control work against the Lecanium scale and other insect pests on the park and boulevard trees in that city.

VICTORIA, B.C.

The investigation on the cherry fruit worm was practically completed this season and a satisfactory method of control discovered. A light petroleum oil emulsion combined with nicotine sulphate was found to give very satisfactory control, the infestation on sprayed trees being 2·36 per cent as compared to 19 per cent on the checks. Points in the life-history not covered by last year's investigations were cleared up this season.

A study of the holly leaf miner, which seriously disfigures holly trees and injures foliage intended for export, was commenced this season and satisfactory progress made in the study. A method of control by dusting with lime-nicotine dust was found to destroy practically 100 per cent of the adult flies, and further investigations along this line will be made during the coming season.

The control of earwigs in the city of Victoria and neighbouring municipalities was supervised by our officers. The original infestations have been kept well within bounds by the poisoning operations carried on from year to year, and while fresh infestations continue to be reported, these are occasioned by the accidental introduction of earwigs from outside points.

The new raisin-shorts bait for strawberry root weevil which was devised at this laboratory has proved a complete success and is well reported on by growers in this district and in Washington state.

A method for control of flea beetles which infest cruciferous crops was discovered this season and may be used as an alternative to the nicotine dust method previously advocated. This is by means of a light petroleum emulsion spray combined with nicotine sulphate. This insecticide gave good control and further trials are to be made during the coming season.

The exhibits of the Entomological Branch at the fall fairs at Vancouver and Victoria attracted considerable attention and interest. The officers at this laboratory continue to co-operate closely with the provincial Department of Agriculture.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were issued by the Entomological Branch during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930:—

Circulars

44. " The Rose Chafer "—by W. A. Ross and J. A. Hall. (Revised edition.)
62. " Mosquito Control in Canada "—by Eric Hearle and C. R. Twinn. (Revised edition.)
73. " The Round-headed Apple-tree Borer and its Control "—by C. E. Petch.

Pamphlets

50. " The Satin Moth in British Columbia "—by R. Glendenning. (Revised edition.)
71. " The Pale Western Cutworm "—by H. L. Seamans. (Reprinted.)

Bulletin

112. " Household Insects and Their Control "—by Arthur Gibson and C. R. Twinn.

In addition to the above, officers of the Entomological Branch have contributed important papers to technical journals as well as to agricultural, horticultural, and other publications.

THE FRUIT BRANCH

The commercial apple crop for 1929 is estimated at 3,939,915 barrels. As compared with 3,235,970 barrels in 1928 or 124 per cent of the five-year average.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF APPLES BY PROVINCES

—	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Canada
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
1925	956,060	40,000	70,900	950,140	932,673	2,949,767
1926	927,370	30,000	111,000	573,600	1,311,800	2,954,370
1927	925,000	28,000	104,600	673,500	1,079,500	2,810,600
1928	1,089,000	22,000	105,950	561,300	1,457,720	3,235,970
1929	1,737,846	35,000	187,180	878,502	1,101,357	3,939,915
5-year Average 1925–1929	1,127,055	31,000	115,926	727,408	1,176,610	3,174,124

APPLE EXPORTS FOR SEASONS 1925–1930

—	Barrels	Boxes
1925–1926	1,156,064	628,144
1926–1927	688,270	805,190
1927–1928	654,478	568,340
1928–1929	721,656	899,490
1929–1930	1,496,821	668,717

SMALL AND TENDER FRUIT PRODUCTION, 1927–28–29

—	1927	1928	1929
	bush.	bush.	bush.
Cherries	216,800	271,250	253,799
Peaches	347,580	605,770	672,541
Pears	332,200	255,430	348,688
Plums and prunes	263,200	480,010	285,460
	qts.	qts.	qts.
Raspberries	5,232,700	4,306,860	5,021,424
Strawberries	10,946,200	11,364,740	14,415,344
Other berries	3,737,000	3,324,340	4,603,703

POTATO PRODUCTION

The total potato production for Canada in 1929, amounted to 39,930,000 cwt., as compared with 50,195,000 cwt. in 1928

The following shows the acreage and yield by provinces for 1929:—

—	Area	Total yield	Merchantable yield
	acres	cwt.	cwt.
Prince Edward Island	42,500	3,820,000	3,209,000
Nova Scotia	30,783	2,872,000	2,441,000
New Brunswick	45,215	4,646,000	4,042,000
Quebec	162,411	15,429,000	12,497,000
Ontario	148,435	8,484,000	7,042,000
Manitoba	30,436	1,161,000	1,033,000
Saskatchewan	41,637	1,149,000	919,000
Alberta	27,822	1,022,000	858,000
British Columbia	14,488	1,347,000	1,145,000
Canada	543,727	39,930,000	33,186,000

ONION PRODUCTION

The total onion production for Canada last year amounted to 29,530 tons as compared with 23,273 tons in 1928.

The following table shows the acreage, yield per acre, and total yield by provinces for 1929:—

	Area	Yield per acre	Total yield
	acres	tons	tons
Quebec	495	5·0	2,475
Ontario	1,383	10·53	14,565
British Columbia	1,393	8·96	12,490
Canada	3,271	9·03	29,530

INSPECTION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The work of the Fruit Branch in connection with the administration of the Fruit Act and Root Vegetables Act has shown considerable expansion over previous years. A new feature has been the administration of the Potato Export Regulations included in the Root Vegetables Act revised 1929, and this work has entailed a considerable increase in the inspection staff in the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to which the export regulations applied. The inspection of fruit and vegetable packages has been an important duty and factories or plants manufacturing containers have been systematically examined.

Inspections under the Fruit Export Regulations show an increase of 10 per cent over last year, but the requested inspection service shows a reduction of approximately 5 per cent, caused by the transfer of a large number of inspections of potatoes under the Export Regulations to the Administrative Service. A great expansion in the inspection of fruits and vegetables generally has taken place and the total number of inspection certificates issued is approximately 26 per cent in excess of the previous year.

The following table shows the number and kind of inspections made, by provinces, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930:—

Province	Grading and marking regulations	Fruit export regulations	Potato export regulations	Standard package regulations	Requested inspection service	Total inspections
British Columbia	6,354	1,285		47	6,236	13,922
Prairie Provinces	904				394	1,298
Western Ontario	5,495	317		92	2,812	8,716
Eastern Ontario and Quebec	2,333	423		52	1,450	4,258
Nova Scotia	3,141			655	1,032	4,828
New Brunswick	269	4	7,080	12	13	7,378
Prince Edward Island	5		5,398			5,403
Total	18,501	2,029	12,478	858	11,937	45,803

The total number of inspections made during the year under review as compared with the two previous years is shown in the following table:—

Inspection	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Administration	19,140	23,570	33,866
Requested Inspection Service	12,603	12,546	11,937
Total	31,643	36,116	45,803

THE FRUIT ACT

The following table shows the number of packages of various kinds of fruits inspected during the year ending March 31, 1930. The number of packages examined shows an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year:—

Product		Number of packages in lot	Number of packages inspected	Bulk
Apples	barrels	661,034	72,379	
Apples	boxes	2,781,113	159,156	
Apples	baskets	139,412	17,430	
Apples	bulk			194
Peaches	baskets, etc.	210,912	14,964	
Pears	barrels	486	94	
Pears	baskets, etc.	128,814	9,642	
Plums	"	155,817	10,440	
Tomatoes	"	174,868	24,198	
Small fruits	"	487,336	57,579	
Grapes	"	277,123	21,353	
Miscellaneous fruits	"	545	545	
Mixed fruit and vegetables	packages	2,834,218	188,331	
Frozen raspberries	barrels	491	53	
Total		7,852,169	576,164	194

The number of violations reported under the Fruit Act and the number of convictions as compared with 1928-29 are as follows:—

Year	Number of violations	Number of convictions	
		Domestic fruit	Imported fruit
1928–29	1,527	43	8
1929–30	1,355	21	1

FRUIT EXPORT REGULATIONS

Under these regulations all apples, pears and plums intended for export, except to the United States, are required to be inspected before shipment and a certificate issued stating the grade and condition of the product. As in previous years these regulations did not apply to fruit exported from Nova Scotia.

At the commencement of the season a reduction in the inspection fee from $5 to $3 per carload was made and this reduction accounts for a loss in revenue of 18·5 per cent, while the number of inspections increased 10 per cent as compared with last year.

The following table shows the number of export certificates and release permits issued, and the revenue collected, by provinces, for the year under review:—

Province	Export certificates	Release permits	Revenue
			$
British Columbia	1,285	60	3,807 50
Western Ontario	317	293	1,329 80
Eastern Ontario and Quebec	423	5	1,670 00
New Brunswick	4		10 60
Total	2,029	358	6,817 90

The total number of certificates and permits issued and revenue received as compared with the two previous years are as follows:—

Year	Export certificates	Release permits	Revenue
			$
1927–28	1,510	689	6,890 40
1928–29	1,827	106	8,393 45
1929–30	2,029	358	6,817 90

STANDARD PACKAGE REGULATIONS

Under these regulations factories and plants manufacturing barrels, boxes, baskets, crates, berry boxes and other fruit and vegetable containers were systematically inspected and the following table shows the number of inspections made as compared with the two previous seasons:—

—	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Inspections	943	1,109	858

ROOT VEGETABLES ACT

Considerable expansion has taken place in the inspection of vegetables. At the request of the potato industry in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island regulations concerning compulsory inspection of all carlots and cargoes of potatoes exported from these provinces were included in the Root Vegetables Act amended 1929. The amended Act also included grades for table turnips and celery and these products were inspected for administrative purposes. During the season a demand arose for the inspection of table turnips at shipping point and a great many cars, mostly intended for export, were shipped under Government inspection. There was also a marked improvement in the quality of table stock potatoes from certain areas in Quebec and Ontario.

The following table shows the number of packages of various vegetables inspected during the year ending March 31, 1930, which is an increase of 66 per cent over the previous year:—

Product		Number of packages in lot	Number of packages inspected	Bulk
Potatoes	bags	4,313,937	278,380	....
Potatoes	15 lb. bags	298,750	12,589	....
Potatoes	barrels	153,534	21,944	....
Potatoes	bulk	....	....	4,095
Sweet potatoes	hampers	569	80	....
Sweet potatoes	barrels	926	67	....
Onions in bags		436,533	23,503	....
Onions in crates		16,803	2,352	....
Miscellaneous vegetables		1,425	1,425	....
Total		5,222,377	340,340	4,095

The number of violations reported under this Act and the number of convictions during the year, as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

Year	Number of violations	Convictions
1928-29	429	7
1929-30	531	7

POTATO EXPORT REGULATIONS

These regulations were put into effect at the beginning of the 1929 shipping season and applied only to the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In accordance therewith all carloads and cargoes of potatoes originating in these provinces and intended for shipment to points outside the respective provinces were inspected prior to shipment and certificates issued stating the grade and condition. In instances where it was found impracticable to inspect a shipment destined to a domestic market it was permitted to move under release permit, but arrangements were made to inspect the shipment at destination. For this service a fee of $3 per carload was levied and the number of inspection certificates and release permits issued and revenue collected were as follows:—

Province	Inspection certificates	Release permits	Revenue
			$
New Brunswick	7,080	16	22,180 00
Prince Edward Island	5,398	8	16,194 00
Total	12,478	24	38,374 00

REQUESTED INSPECTION SERVICE

This service has maintained its important position in the fruit and vegetable industry and may be now considered a permanent factor, but while the use of this service is optional on the part of the industry, it has evolved, as in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, into a compulsory service for potatoes and turnips by regulation, on request of growers and shippers, while in British Columbia a voluntary request for the inspection of all carloads of fruits and vegetables originating in the province was received prior to the commencement of the shipping season. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario, marketing fruits and vegetables under a certificate of quality is also increasing. This service has also been extensively used with respect to imported products and a very wide range in commodities have been inspected on request.

With respect to the inspection fee, any district or province requesting the inspection at shipping point of 90 per cent or more of its entire carlot movement was granted a reduction from $5 to $3 per carload.

Where the request for inspection covered the entire carlot movement, provision was made to permit cars found impracticable to inspect, to move under release permit in order not to interfere with the normal movement to market.

The total number of certificates and permits issued and the revenue collected under this service, by provinces, during the year ending March 31, 1930, are as follows:—

Inspection District	Inspection certificates	Release permits	Revenue
			$
British Columbia	6,236	29	18,861 17
Prince Provinces	394	....	1,686 00
Western Ontario	2,812	....	9,719 00
Eastern Ontario and Quebec	1,450	....	6,674 00
Nova Scotia	1,032	....	2,552 50
New Brunswick	13	....	65 00
Prince Edward Island	....	....	....
Total	11,937	29	39,557 67

The following table shows the number of requested inspection certificates issued by provinces as compared with the two previous years:—

Inspection District	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
British Columbia	4,475	1,835	6,236
Prairie Provinces	614	412	394
Western Ontario	1,002	1,581	2,812
Eastern Ontario and Quebec	706	839	1,450
New Brunswick	3,086	4,407	13*
Prince Edward Island	2,568	3,019	*
Nova Scotia	152	453	1,032
Total	12,603	12,546	11,937

* See Potato Export Regulations.

In the administration of the Fruit Act and Root Vegetables Act, inspections made under the fruit and potato export regulations are revenue bearing. Revenue also is obtained from inspections under the requested inspection service, a service purely optional on the part of the industry. Total revenue received during the year as compared with previous years is as follows:—

REVENUE BEARING INSPECTIONS

Year	Requested inspections	Fruit export regulations	Potato export regulations	Total inspections	Total revenue
					$
1924-25	2,839	....	....	2,839	14,190 00
1925-26	4,060	....	....	4,060	19,819 50
1926-27	9,044	....	....	9,044	43,471 00
1927-28	12,603	2,199	....	14,802	68,339 40
1928-29	12,546	1,933	....	14,479	65,852 95
1929-30	11,937	2,029	12,478	26,444	86,242 07

ONION STORAGE WAREHOUSE

The demonstration frost-proof storage warehouse provided by the Department and operated by this Branch, at Leamington, Ont., during the seasons of 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29, proved of so great value in facilitating the proper marketing of the onion crop of that district, that the co-operative organization undertook to operate the warehouse under lease during the season of 1929-30, and it was again patronized to full capacity.

The use of this warehouse has enabled the growers, through the co-operative organization, to develop a more orderly marketing condition. The onions are placed in crates and go into storage in October, the period of distribution being from February to May, with a minimum of shrinkage.

NOTES

In accordance with recommendations made by the industry, changes were made in the Fruit Act as follows:—

P.C. 731 of May 1, 1929, authorized the use of a registered number to indicate the importer under the Imported Fruit Regulations.

P.C. 771 of May 8, 1929, provided slight changes in the dimensions of the tomato lug and six-basket crate, and standardized the two-quart basket, a three-basket container and the twenty-quart field or orchard basket.

P.C. 1158 of July 2, 1929, provided some changes in regard to tomato grades and ungraded fruit in baskets.

A. Fulton, B.S.A., Chief of the Markets Extension Division, resigned during the summer to accept a position as Commercial Representative for the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in Great Britain. This position was filled by the promotion of Mr. W. B. Gornall, formerly employed as Assistant to the Fruit Commissioner.

There has been an increasing demand by the growers and distributors for standards of quality for various kinds of fruit and vegetables. Educational work along this line was undertaken by issuing branch recommended grades for strawberries and apricots, also for cabbage and cauliflower. This has proven very successful and will undoubtedly result in a consumer demand which will eventually require established grades by legislation.

Educational work in respect to blueberry marketing was continued in the province of Quebec; also in the marketing of long-haul shipments of green peas under refrigeration, in which there has been a marked growth of interest.

Officers of the Branch attended and addressed various provincial and local fruit and vegetable growers' meetings, and in several instances acted as judges at fairs and exhibitions.

MARKETS DIVISION

The final estimates for the 1929 Canadian fruit crop indicate a shipping point value of $19,767,935, and compares very favourably with the final estimate for 1928, $19,824,333, a reduction of $56,398, or less than half of one per cent. Nova Scotia and Quebec experienced about the largest apple crops on record, Ontario and New Brunswick had the largest yields in years, while the British Columbia apple crop showed a decrease of 24 per cent from the yield of the year previous. While boxed apples brought good returns, Eastern Canada, shipping largely in barrels, suffered greatly through world conditions. The crop in England was double that of the year previous, while Continental European producing sections had yields much larger than normal, which resulted in a very draggy European market throughout the season with low price levels prevailing. The condition of the European markets had a corresponding effect on our domestic markets. The quality of the apple crop was not of the best, with the result that growers and shippers experienced a bad year. As an example, Nova Scotia had the heaviest commercial crop in recent years, 1,737,846 barrels, and received the lowest average shipping point returns on record. Pears, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, and other berries were produced in greater abundance than in 1928, while plums and prunes, apricots, cherries, and grapes returned lighter yields. Cherries and grapes obtained approximately the same average returns as the year before, while all other tender fruits sold at slightly higher levels.

The following table is a final estimate of production and shipping point value of fruits in 1929, as compared with 1928:—

—	Year	Total quantity	Average price	Total value
		brl.	$	$
Apples	1928	3,235,970	3·49	11,297,867
	1929	3,939,915	2·70	10,637,770
		bush.		
Pears	1928	255,430	1·85	473,246
	1929	348,688	1·88	654,501
Plums and prunes	1928	480,010	1·28	615,890
	1929	285,460	2·05	584,261
Peaches	1928	605,770	1·98	1,200,345
	1929	672,541	2·51	1,684,746
Apricots	1928	36,210	2·48	89,800
	1929	33,341	3·47	115,693
Cherries	1928	271,250	3·08	836,137
	1929	253,799	3·38	856,912
		qts.		
Strawberries	1928	11,364,740	0·13	1,426,990
	1929	14,415,344	0·12	1,796,528
Raspberries	1928	4,306,860	0·17	728,641
	1929	5,021,424	0·18	886,620
Other berries	1928	3,324,340	0·12	390,617
	1929	4,603,703	0·12	533,864
		lbs.		
Grapes	1928	69,120,000	0·04	2,764,800
	1929	50,426,000	0·04	2,017,040
Total value	1928			19,824,333
	1929			19,767,935

VEGETABLES

The potato crop returned a yield considerably under that of the year previous, the final estimate being 39,930,000 cwt. as compared with 50,195,000 cwt. in 1928. All provinces, with the exception of Quebec, reported a much lower yield. This condition was most noticeable in the Prairie Provinces where, as a result of extremely dry weather conditions, the crop was under 50 per cent that of 1928. The Quebec yield was 18 per cent in excess of that of 1928, and comprised 38·6 per cent of the total Canadian crop. The following table indicates the 1929 acreage and production for Canada, and by provinces, as compared with 1928:—

—	Year	Acreage	Production
			cwt.
Canada	1928	599,063	50,195,000
	1929	543,727	39,930,000
Prince Edward Island	1928	51,890	5,708,000
	1929	42,500	3,820,000
Nova Scotia	1928	30,685	3,280,000
	1929	30,783	2,872,000
New Brunswick	1928	52,239	6,776,000
	1929	45,215	4,646,000
Quebec	1928	164,000	13,071,000
	1929	162,411	15,429,000
Ontario	1928	181,241	11,875,000
	1929	148,435	8,484,000
Manitoba	1928	31,054	2,585,000
	1929	30,436	1,161,000
Saskatchewan	1928	42,800	3,052,000
	1929	41,637	1,149,000
Alberta	1928	28,366	2,220,000
	1929	27,822	1,022,000
British Columbia	1928	16,788	1,628,000
	1929	14,488	1,347,000

Marketing conditions were quite favourable, particularly as the season advanced, quotations being very much higher than the year before. Maritime growers received for Canada No. 1 grade, delivered at warehouse or siding, $1.75 to $3 per barrel of 165 pounds, mostly $2.25 to $2.50. During the past season cars rolled from the Maritimes and Quebec in comparatively large numbers to the Prairies and a few cars were shipped as far as the Pacific coast. Exports to the United States were comparatively heavy during the winter and spring months.

Onion production amounted to 29,530 tons as compared with 23,273 tons in 1928, an increase of 26·9 per cent. Resulting from plentiful supplies, onion prices throughout the season were poor to fair.

EXPORTS

Apple exports show a large increase during the 1929-30 shipping season as compared with the 1928-29 season; 1,727,089 barrels were exported during the season just over, while 1,021,490 barrels were exported the year before. This is an increase of 69 per cent. The following table shows the apple exports by provinces for the last two seasons:—

Province	1928–29	1929–30	Per cent
	barrels	barrels	
Nova Scotia	680,840	1,396,251	205
Ontario	42,200	103,379	245
	boxes	boxes	
British Columbia	895,350	682,378	76
Total in barrels	1,021,490	1,727,089	169

It will be observed from the above table that Nova Scotia exports increased 205 per cent and Ontario 245 per cent, while British Columbia showed a decrease of 24 per cent. While exports showed a very large increase over the year before, returns were very disappointing. English and European crops were much heavier than in 1928, which lessened the demand for apples from this continent. The Nova Scotia crop was exceptionally large but of indifferent quality, and some English markets, notably Cardiff, were constantly flooded with exports from the Annapolis Valley.

EXTENSION OF FOREIGN MARKETS

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

In co-operation with the Botany Division and Trade Commissioners of the Department of Trade and Commerce, considerable work was done with a view to establishing Canadian certified seed potatoes on foreign markets. Several small shipments were made between September and December, which were assembled in Montreal and Saint John, N.B., and which consisted of Green Mountain, Irish Cobbler, Spaulding Rose, Bliss Triumph, Dooley, Early Rose and Burbank varieties. Efforts were made to include in these shipments, seed from the various provinces producing certified stock, but it is felt that in the event of good results obtaining from these shipments, that it will be necessary to confine further developments to those provinces which are best able to care for this market. In addition to the above, a shipment of Burbanks was made direct from British Columbia. Unfortunately, direct shipment from the West coast takes forty to 45 days, and it would appear to be doubtful if any substantial business could be built up with British Columbia, although the Burbank is seemingly most suited to the demands of the Argentine trade. Efforts are presently being made to introduce Canadian certified seed potatoes into other South American countries, and to the East Indies.

APPLES

A small test shipment of apples, comprising four boxes each of Newtown, Winesap, Jonathan, and Grimes Golden, financed by the Fruit Branch was sent to Shanghai, China, in co-operation with the Trade Commissioner at that place, to find out how Canadian apples would be received on that market. Co-operating with enterprising shippers, barrelled apple shipments to the Argentine, and boxed apple shipments to the Netherland East Indies were made.

APPLE SLACKS

Experimental Shipments of Nova Scotia Barreled Apples

Early in 1928 three experimental consignments of Nova Scotia Stark apples were shipped to Liverpool by the Fruit Branch, with the object of comparing four methods of packing barrels for long distance delivery with the least possible loss from slackness. It was felt, however, that a more satisfactory comparison might be obtained by employing certain varieties which appeared from an analysis to be particularly susceptible to slackness. Accordingly a scheme for a second experiment was drawn up, and, in co-operation with the National Research Council and the province of Nova Scotia, a further series of shipments was made in the autumn of 1928, with Gravenstein, Golden Russet and Blenheim Orange—150 barrels in each shipment of each variety, varying the method of packing, and shipping at the same time as controls 50 barrels of each variety packed under regular packing house methods.

In the fall of 1929 further investigations were carried out on certain factors which appeared to have a bearing on the condition of pack at destination. The experiment was limited to Gravenstein, Golden Russet and Blenheim Orange—60 barrels for each variety and sub-divided into six lots of ten barrels each, under different methods of packing and at different periods of shipping for each variety, the first shipment of Gravensteins leaving Halifax for Liverpool on September 17.

Arrangements were made to have all the experimental barrels carefully inspected before shipment, and again on arrival in England.

Information was compiled on the loss and weight of different varieties from packing until arrival in England, namely, the percentages of slacks found, the percentages of slacks in regular shipments from the various packing houses, the satisfaction given by the different makes of barrels, and other information likely to be of use in solving this problem.

MARKET NEWS

The Markets Extension Division during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, disseminated crop and market information of interest to growers and dealers through the medium of crop reports and market bulletins. The crop reports dealt with estimated production and condition of leading commercial fruits and vegetables and were issued monthly, June to October inclusive, with a special potato crop review issued in January. In the spring of 1929 it was decided to revise the form of the market bulletin. The bulletin as published did not allow a ready comparison between commodities on the various markets and it was felt that if the report was by commodities showing price range on the principal markets it would be of more value to the industry, and to that end the Canadian Fruit and Vegetable Market Bulletin was devised and published, the first issue being distributed on Friday, August 9. From the favourable comments that have been received from all sections of the country it is evident that the change in form of this publication has met with the approval of the entire industry.

PUBLICITY

The Markets Extension Division has during the past years prepared information suitable for broadcasting, which reports have been broadcast over the Eastern Chain of the C.N. Radio Stations. Three broadcast speeches over the Fredericton, N.B., Station, were made under the direction of this Division. Late in the year in co-operation with the Publications Branch, arrangements were made whereby every Friday an article dealing with crops or markets is prepared and released through the Canadian press.

Exhibition work was carried on during the past year. Exhibits were placed at all the Class A Fairs in the Prairie Provinces, including Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina; at the Canadian National Exhibition and Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, and at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa. In view of the fact that the Fruit Branch has taken over the work of administering the Meat and Canned Foods Act as it applies to fruits and vegetables, the canning phase of the industry was emphasized in each of these exhibits. An exhibit was also placed at the Imperial Fruit Show at Birmingham, England, supervised by the Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner in co-operation with the Empire Marketing Board. A display was staged of the principal varieties of apples from the main producing provinces. Apples were also purchased for free distribution to visitors at the show, the Empire Marketing Board providing an appropriation to meet the expenses incurred in this distribution.

The educational film "Growing and Marketing Canadian Apples" has been loaned to various fruit-growing and co-operative societies for showing at members' meetings.

The lecturer and demonstrator has attended various exhibitions and given demonstrations in canning, has lectured and demonstrated at women's meetings, and in short courses in home economics and has written three bulletins "Home Canning," "Commercially Canned Products," and "The Cooking of Vegetables." The Demonstrator's work during the year has emphasized the variety and quality of canned products, and has covered six provinces. A result of the work in this connection is that it has been shown that women desire and need authentic information regarding all phases of the use of fruits and vegetables in the home.

Canning Division

The inspectors of this Division visit, from time to time, the canning and jam factories and apple evaporators operating under permit from this Branch, also the wholesale warehouses and various customs points where import shipments of canned fruits and vegetables and their products are presented for entry into Canada.

In 1929 there were 414 plants operating under permit from this Branch whose products entered into interprovincial or export trade. Of these, 262 are canning factories, 71 are jam factories and 78 are apple evaporators or dehydrators.

The following shows the distribution of the plants for the year ending March 31, 1930, compared with those in operation during the year ending March 31, 1929:—

—	1929–30	1928–29
Prince Edward Island	4	4
Nova Scotia	27	27
New Brunswick	10	11
Quebec	49	36
Ontario	271	249
Manitoba	7	7
Saskatchewan	1	....
Alberta	2	3
British Columbia	43	43
Total	414	380

The twelve canning inspectors, assisted by various Fruit Inspectors, made 3,300 visits to these plants during the year 1929.

Two thousand four hundred certificates were issued covering products from which 694 samples were taken, including shipments of the following:—

	cases
Tomatoes	477,000
Tomato products	477,842
Peas	22,100
Corn	11,410
Pears	64,700
Evaporated and dehydrated apples	40,830

During the past year over 2,000 samples of canned fruits and vegetables were inspected and graded by the inspectors at the various plants, and 3,000 samples were submitted to head office for check-grading.

Inspectors are located at the principal import points, such as Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver. Samples are taken from import shipments of canned and evaporated fruits and vegetables and, with the exception of those taken at Vancouver which numbered 1,181, are submitted to head office, and some 5,224 samples have been examined at Ottawa during the past year. A permanent Inspector is stationed in Vancouver for the purpose of grading samples from import shipments, as well as inspecting and grading samples of goods packed in British Columbia.

During the past fiscal year, 8,988 reports covering samples graded at Ottawa and at Vancouver were sent to the interested parties, this being an increase of 3,800 over the previous year. In addition, reports in letter form were forwarded on special lots; 385 samples of jams, jellies, glace cherries, catsup, etc., were submitted to the Dominion Chemist for analysis; 300 samples of tomato paste to the Pathologist for examination, and 325 samples of evaporated apples and waste were also submitted to the Chemist at Ottawa for moisture testing, and many others were tested in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

When samples are found to be incorrectly labelled as to grade, steps are immediately taken whereby an Inspector places the entire lot under detention until such time as further samples are taken and graded. If the second samples are found similar to the first, then the packer or importer is required to relabel the goods to meet with the grade found.

Certain changes have been made in the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act with respect to preserved fruits and vegetables and fruit and vegetable products as follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 852 of May 23, 1929. To facilitate the export movement of these products, the regulations were amended to permit of established brands in export markets receiving recognition so long as the Canadian products are purchased on a basis of quality.

Order in Council P.C. 920 of May 29, 1929. Defining standard containers for jams, jellies and marmalades and setting forth limit of time when such non-standard containers may be used.

Ministerial Order of March 17, 1930. Adding to present list of standard containers for canned fruits and vegetables which may be used without declaration of net weight and drained weight.

QUALITY STANDARDS FOR JAM, MARMALADE, JELLY AND PRESERVE

During the year standards of quality were set for jam, marmalade, jelly and preserve by Order in Council under the Food and Drugs Act, this regulation being administered by the Fruit Branch.

Under this legislation three standards of quality are established, a pure jam designated as such consisting of fruit and sugar only; for the second grade a named fruit with other fruit juice or pectin may be used; and for the third quality two or more fruits may be used and may or may not contain colour, preservative, glucose, corn syrup or other sweetening.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

The Transportation Division has had a very full year in its work relating to (*a*) traffic or costs of transportation and (*b*) facilities and practices for transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables. Principal among its traffic subjects were the following:—

The 1923 Express Rates Case, revived in the winter of 1928-29, was withdrawn definitely in January, 1930, leaving room for negotiations for local adjustments, of which a number are presently in hand.

Partial failure of the potato crop in the Prairie Provinces led to an application by potato shippers in the Maritime Provinces for freight rates sufficiently lower than the normal class basis in order that their potatoes could move into the Canadian Northwest in fair competition with potatoes from North Dakota and Minnesota, whose combined cost of freight and duty to Winnipeg, for instance, is 63 cents to 69 cents per 100 pounds. The high price ruling and expected for potatoes and the short crop in North Dakota and Minnesota disposed the railways to believe that Maritime potatoes needed no aid this season. Some reduction was granted after lengthy negotiations, but not enough to put maritime potatoes on a level footing with the imports which met considerable demand.

Assistance was given the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, on solicitation, in the preparation of a comparison of freight rates on fruit from British Columbia, in connection with their appeal for removal of the Mountain Differential.

Assistance was given the apple exporters of Nova Scotia in preparation of an application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for relief from the top wharfage charge assessed by the Halifax Harbour Commission on apples and potatoes for export through that port, it being held that this new cost, postdating the Maritimes Freight Rates Act and reducing its benefit, should be recoverable by the Dominion Atlantic Railway under the Act instead of being assessed against the traffic. Recent favourable decision by the board will relieve the traffic of this charge for the future, and retroactive application will result in cash rebates and waiving of deferred collections totalling, it is estimated, over $10,000 in the Annapolis valley.

Among questions of facilities and practices of the shippers and carriers, we are continuing our practical assistance in precooling-by-fanning methods for loaded cars. A marked advance was made at Haney, B.C., the past season, by reversing the direction of the fans, now pulling cold air off the ice and pouring it over the load. In the coming season an improved type of fan is to be tried out. Precooling apparatus purchased last season by shippers at Oliver, B.C., is being leased for practical demonstration at a point where volume of traffic and convenience in re-icing are more favourable than at Oliver. The car precooling principle is to be embodied in a carlot assembly plant to be constructed at Matsqui, B.C., south of the Fraser river, where an effort is being made to secure a refrigerator car body to be built into the plant and equipped with portable fans for precooling assembled and held-over lots of berries, with the same fans available for precooling straight carlots on track. The possibilities in carlot precooling instead of investment in expensive building and equipment for the purpose have attracted considerable attention in British Columbia.

During the past season the only temperature tests conducted in divided basket vs. brine tank refrigerator cars were with heated traffic. Unusual temperature and crop conditions gave few opportunities for tests with refrigerated fruits and vegetables, and the Canadian meat packers offered no opportunities for further tests with their traffic. The packers' objections to adoption of the divided basket bunker type of refrigerator car have eased off considerably, also the railways' orders for new equipment for 1930 delivery are for the basket type entirely, and it is intended that refrigerated and ventilated tests will be conducted during the 1930 movement.

From British Columbia we have a request to look into the benefits of controlled ventilation, i.e., ventilating with night air only vs. continuous ventilation, for those products which do not take kindly to refrigeration. We entirely agree with what is contended, that the insulated refrigerator car body could retain considerable of the night cooling effect, and that to close the ventilators against the sometimes excessive mid-day temperatures would prevent much of the over-maturity found in products moved under continuous or standard ventilation. Some shippers contend that they could more than double the sale of tomatoes in the Prairie Provinces if shipped better flavoured and coloured. The railways hold that the trainmen, through their organization, will resist any effort to have them made responsible for transit opening and closing of ventilators, and, of course, the practice would have little value if this were done at divisional points only. We propose, however, and will have co-operation of the railways, to look into the practical value of the practice, leaving operating difficulties for adjustment if or when the service proves worthy of negotiations or even of a special charge. Density of traffic justifying attendants, i.e., five or more cars per train, would solve the obstacle in question.

CANADIAN HORTICULTURAL COUNCIL

Many matters of interest to the fruit and vegetable industry have been given consideration by the Canadian Horticultural Council during the past year and full information with respect to its activities may be secured from its annual report. The Department continued to give this organization financial support to the extent of a grant of $8,000 for the year 1929-30.

PUBLICATIONS BRANCH

The work of the Publications Branch during the fiscal year 1929-30 included the distribution of 4,442,918 bulletins, pamphlets, circulars, reports, press notices and special articles, involving the addressing of 3,282,850 envelopes from 107 mailing lists. This represents an increase of upwards of 15 per cent in the volume of work handled by the Branch as compared with the preceding fiscal year. Large as this distribution was it would have been much greater had it been possible more fully to acquaint farmers and others interested with the nature and extent of the published material available on request and without charge.

The ultimate value of the work done by the several branches of the Department of Agriculture throughout the Dominion depends directly upon the extent to which the results of research and experimentation are made available to those concerned in the agricultural industry, including not only farmers, dairy, live stock and poultrymen, but also the service organizations connecting the farm with the consumer, and the ultimate consumers of farm products.

It is as the connecting link between the Department and the public that the Publications Branch functions, and each year sees an increase in the practical range and extent of its operations.

The principal work of the Branch is the distribution of bulletins, pamphlets circulars and reports containing information useful to those concerned with or engaged in the agricultural industry. This is supplemented and extended through a news and features service to the daily and weekly newspapers, the farm publications and other magazines in Canada.

At the present time 95 per cent of the distribution is made direct to individuals. The key to direct mailing of bulletins and other publications is Seasonable Hints, and of these 2,054,854 were sent out during the year under review. With each copy of " Hints " is included a reply-card carrying a list of some ten of the more recent publications. The return of these cards and special requests provided for the direct mailing of 767,317 publications during the year, as indicated below:—

PUBLICATIONS SENT OUT BY SPECIAL REQUEST

April, 1929	64,998
May, 1929	79,027
June, 1929	77,826
July, 1929	11,159
August, 1929	67,207
September, 1929	63,792
October, 1929	116,161
November, 1929	44,803
December, 1929	38,274
January, 1930	44,823
February, 1930	100,854
March, 1930	58,393
Total	767,317

DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

The work of the Distribution Division is summarized as follows:—

Item	1929-30	1928-29	Increase or Decrease
Seasonable Hints	2,054,854	1,360,143	694,711
Market Reports, etc	1,013,570	1,307,237	−293,667
Publications—New	604,132	889,097	−284,965
Publications—Old	688,814	211,240	477,574
Total	4,361,370	3,767,717	593,653
Press Items (256)			
Other Articles (198)	70,010	42,470	27,540
Slip Lists	6,978	4,392	2,586
Total	4,438,358	3,814,579	623,779

From this it will be seen that there was an increase of 15 per cent in total distribution, largely in connection with Seasonable Hints, Publications—old, and press items. Seasonable Hints now issues quarterly instead of three times a year, and the news service developed in the preceding year has been materially extended.

The decrease in market reports, etc., distribution comes through the withdrawal from circulation from June to October of the Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Market Report, accounting for a decrease of 130,000 copies, and the issuing of the Fruit and Vegetable Market Bulletin on a weekly instead of a twice-a-week basis, accounting for a further 80,000 copies. The increase in the slip-sheet item comes through the revision of mailing lists by the branches for whom they are maintained.

The "reply card" issued with Seasonable Hints and also included with each bulletin or pamphlet supplied on special request, continues to prove a useful medium in extending circulation, as is indicated by the following statement:—

PUBLICATIONS SENT ON REPLY CARDS

Reply Cards Received			Publications sent
Month	Year	Number	
April	1929	9,589	46,968
May	1929	2,137	23,644
June	1929	725	9,914
July	1929	10,048	24,907
August	1929	7,113	28,023
September	1929	2,773	5,721
October	1929	19,847	58,098
November	1929	12,137	36,412
December	1929	5,490	37,312
January	1930	12,129	28,205
February	1930	3,425	9,247
March	1930	12,528	31,000
Totals		98,031	339,451

An average of 3·4 publications are mailed for each reply card received.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

At the end of the fiscal year under review there were available for distribution in the Publications Branch 361 publications as listed below:—

Subject	Number available
Reports—	
Departmental	8
Dominion Experimental Farm	15
Branch Farms and Stations	25
Bulletins, Pamphlets and Circulars—	
Field Crops Division	55
Field Crops Reports	7
Livestock	50
Dairying	37
Orchard and Gardens	27
Insects and Plant Diseases	50
Poultry	27
Miscellaneous	44
Acts, Orders and Regulations	16
	361

Of these 361 publications available for distribution it is interesting to note that 138 were issued and distributed during the fiscal year 1929-30. Of a total of 1,115,842 copies received 604,132 were sent out.

MAILING LISTS DIVISION

In the Mailing Lists Division 107 separate mailing lists are maintained from which envelopes are addressed as required. The work of this Division is summarized as follows:—

MAILING LIST MAINTENANCE

—	1929–30	1928–29	Increase or Decrease
Seasonable Hints	400,482	400,205	277
Address plates stamped	51,744	44,247	7,497
Addresses on special lists	3,466	3,462	4
Address lists	107	103	4
Special applications	45,996	54,201	−8,205
Addresses cancelled	35,315	20,459	14,856
Total address plates	477,580	473,582	3,998
Addresses changed	1,831	1,370	461

Constant revision is required to keep mailing lists up-to-date. One item alone is the revision of addresses occasioned by postal changes in new offices opened, offices closed, and old offices reopened—over 360 of these changes, an average of 30 per month, necessitated the revision of portions of all the lists during the year. New names are constantly being added, and of course much "dead wood" is constantly being weeded out. New names come from three principal sources—Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, reply cards, the banks and similar large organizations dealing directly with farmers.

The work done by the Mailing Lists Division is summarized as follows:—

ENVELOPES ADDRESSED

For use in Mailing	1929–30	1928–29	Increase or Decrease
Bulletins and other printed matter	1,983,867	1,334,412	649,455
Market reports, etc	1,145,813	1,352,844	−207,031
Circulars, press items, etc	72,966	42,470	30,496
For other branch use	73,226	54,935	18,291
For Slip-List use	6,978	4,392	2,586
Totals	3,282,850	2,789,053	493,797

The increase in the distribution of Seasonable Hints and the decrease in the distribution of certain market reports noted in connection with the work of the Distribution Division, is also apparent in the number of envelopes addressed. The difference of 1,160,068 between the total items distributed and the total of envelopes addressed is interesting in that it shows rather conclusively the practical use to which envelopes are put.

In connection with the Mailing Lists Division it is interesting to note that there were 51,744 new address plates stamped in connection with 45,996 new applications and 37,146 address changes, an increase of 7,497 in the number of new plates made, and of 15,317 in the number of addresses changed, compared with the preceding fiscal year.

Mailing lists are maintained in this Division as follows:—

Branch	Number of lists	Number of address plates
Dairy and Cold Storage	4	10,131
Entomological	17	9,946
Experimental Farms	28	120,511
Library	3	3,744
Live Stock	17	20,481
Seed	15	14,340
Fruit	9	12,615
Publications	8	284,472
International Institute	4	284
World's Grain Exhibition and Conference	2	1,056
Totals	107	477,580

NEWS SERVICES

There has been a marked increase during the fiscal year 1929-30 in the volume and range of news material issued by the Publications Branch. A growing appreciation on the part of the press for the news value of service information is apparent and this important end of the work has been enlarged and completely reorganized to include the entire range of Canadian daily and weekly newspapers and farm publications. Material used by the Canadian press has increased in volume, and toward the close of the year this was extended to include a weekly summary of the live stock market reports.

A Clip-sheet service was inaugurated in March, with a distribution of 493 publications, including 100 daily newspapers, 35 farm publications, 323 self-print weekly newspapers printed in Toronto and Winnipeg respectively. The Clip-sheet service carries in the average of ten topical paragraphs relating to the work of the Department and farm interest, prepared in news style, embodying the departmental identification, and intended to develop and maintain interest in the Department and its work.

The Clip-sheet service is supplemented by a regular service of news material mailed direct to daily and weekly newspapers, and a special article service for farm publications and magazines.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

During the fiscal year the Publications Branch received 1,115,842 copies of new publications, of which 849,843 were printed in English and 265,999 were printed in French. Of these new publications 604,132 copies were distributed during the period, and of those distributed 469,380 were English and 134,752 were French. Complete detail with respect to the new publications received and their distribution is given in the following statement:—

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Branch and Title	Received			Distributed		
	English	French	Total	English	French	Total
Report of the Minister of Agriculture....	4,994	1,749	6,743	4,550	1,700	6,250
Dairy and Cold Storage Branch—						
Testing of Milk, Cream and Dairy Products by Babcock Test. Bul. 14	4,925	2,475	7,400	708	650	1,358
Buttermaking on the Farm. Bul. 57.	1,975		1,975	500		500
Composition of Canadian Cheddar and Process Cheese. Bul. 79	2,988		2,988	350		350
Manufacture of Ice Cream. Bul. 102.		2,475	2,475		315	315
List of Cheese Factories and Creameries in Canada. Bul. 109	50		50	50		50
Color Defect of Cheddar Cheese. Bul. 128	2,800		2,800	1,680		1,680
Why and How to Use Cottage Cheese. Cir. 7		29,600	29,600		950	950
Cause of Variations in the Percentage of Fat in Hand Separator Cream....		9,950	9,950		1,100	1,100
Milk Drinks. Cir. 43	9,900		9,900	3,200		3,200
Notes on the Cold Storage of Eggs. Cir. 50	975		975	75		75
Yield and Relative Value of Some Dairy Products. Cir. 68	2,400		2,400	100		100
Why and How to Use Milk. Pamp. 36	24,850		24,850	10,070		10,070
Care of Cream for Buttermaking. Pamp. 37		4,975	4,975		4,625	4,625
Neutralization of Cream for Buttermaking. Pamp. 52		1,975	1,975		985	985
An Argument in the Kitchen. Pamp. 67	500		500	50		50
The Cold Storage Act. No. 19	74		74	65		65
The Dairy Industry Act and Regulations, No. 26	4,890		4,890	2,000		2,000
Regulations Governing the Inspection of Condensed, Evaporated and Dried Milk, No. 27	26		26	9		9

NEW PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Branch and Title	Received			Distributed		
	English	French	Total	English	French	Total
The Entomological Branch—						
Insects of the Flower Garden. Bul. 99	....	4,900	4,900	....	3,000	3,000
Household Insects and Their Control. Bul. 112	24,490	....	24,490	15,390	....	15,390
The Rose Chafer, Cir. 44	1,400	....	1,400	150	....	150
Mosquito Control in Canada, Cir. 62	4,500	....	4,500	50	....	50
Round-Headed Apple-Tree Borer and Its Control, Cir. 73	2,700	....	2,700	50	....	50
The Satin Moth in British Columbia, Pamp. 50	1,400	....	1,400	720	....	720
Methods of Protection from Mosquitoes, Black Flies, and Similar Pests in the Forest, Pamp. 55	1,800	....	1,800	350	....	350
The Pale Western Cutworm, Pamp. 71	1,400	....	1,400	500	....	500
Experimental Farms Branch—						
Report of the Division of Animal Husbandry, March 31, 19	10,000	2,500	12,500	9,690	1,440	11,130
Report of Division of Bacteriology, 1928	4,350	....	4,350	4,300	....	4,300
Report of the Bee Division, 1928	7,550	2,650	10,200	6,200	2,400	8,600
Report of the Division of Botany	....	950	950	....	500	500
Report of the Cereal Division	6,150	2,200	8,350	2,842	1,950	4,792
Report of Chemistry Division, 1928	5,500	1,800	7,300	5,400	1,672	7,072
Report of Economic Fibre Division	6,350	1,950	8,300	5,200	1,900	7,100
Report of Field Husbandry Division, 1928	8,350	....	8,350	8,300	....	8,300
Report of Forage Plants Division	5,350	4,600	9,950	5,200	3,331	8,531
Report of Division of Horticulture, 1927	....	2,950	2,950	....	2,770	2,770
Report of the Poultry Division, 1928	12,850	....	12,850	3,754	....	3,754
Report of Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.	6,900	....	6,900	6,850	....	6,850
Report of Experimental Sub-Station, Beaverlodge, Alta., 1927	950	....	950	810	....	810
Report of Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., 1928	....	800	800	....	650	650
Report of Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, Que	8,100	17,480	25,580	4,900	17,382	22,282
Report of Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1928	12,650	900	13,550	12,600	850	13,450
Report of Experimental Station, Farnham, Que., 1928	3,960	3,575	7,535	2,760	2,615	5,375
Report of Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B., 1928	8,600	....	8,600	8,500	....	8,500
Report of Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask., 1928	12,400	....	12,400	12,300	....	12,300
Report of Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ont	4,450	1,950	6,500	4,000	1,800	5,800
Report of Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S	6,050	950	7,000	6,000	900	6,900
Report of Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta	10,590	950	11,540	9,470	925	10,395
Report of Experimental Station, La Ferme, Que	3,200	2,350	5,550	3,150	2,194	5,344
Report of Experimental Station, Lennoxville, Que., 1928	5,500	2,950	8,450	5,450	2,878	8,328
Report of Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta., 1928	4,450	....	4,450	4,375	....	4,375
Report of Experimental Station, Morden, Man., 1928	4,400	950	5,350	4,275	100	4,375
Report of Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., 1928	5,050	....	5,050	5,000	....	5,000
Report of Experimental Farm, Rosthern, Sask., 1928	5,500	....	5,500	5,250	....	5,250
Report of Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que	3,050	9,100	12,150	3,000	8,950	11,950
Report Experimental Station, Scott, Sask., 1928	22,760	....	22,760	22,700	....	22,700
Report Experimental Station, Sidney, B.C., 1928	5,350	....	5,350	5,110	....	5,110
Report of Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C., 1928	6,350	....	6,350	6,300	....	6,300

NEW PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Branch and Title	Received			Distributed		
	English	French	Total	English	French	Total
Experimental Farms Branch—*Con.*						
Report of Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., 1928	5,925	....	5,925	5,725	....	5,725
Report of Experimental Substations, 1927 and 1928:—Fort Providence, N.W.T.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; Fort Smith, N.W.T.; Fort Resolution, N.W.T.; Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.; Salmon Arm, B.C.; and Betsiamites, Que	4,425	....	4,425	4,275	....	4,275
Report of Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, P.E.I., 1926–1927	....	3,950	3,950	....	1,700	1,700
Report of Illustration Stations in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, 1928	5,250	....	5,250	5,200	....	5,200
Report of Illustration Stations in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, 1928	4,000	....	4,000	3,950	....	3,950
Preparing Poultry Produce for Market, Bul. 20	14,800	4,900	19,700	14,700	2,790	17,490
Rabbits, Bul. 28	9,700	4,900	14,600	4,024	3,000	7,024
Bees and How to Keep Them, Bul. 33	19,400	....	19,400	5,750	....	5,750
Preserving Fruits and Vegetables in the Home, Bul. 77	29,760	9,800	39,560	2,340	2,300	4,640
The Strawberry and Its Cultivation in Canada, Bul. 80	14,850	....	14,850	1,200	....	1,200
Smuts, Diseases of Cultivated Plants, Bul. 81	9,530	2,850	12,380	960	735	1,695
The Conversion of Dry Roughage into a Succulent Feed, Bul. 96	4,900	1,950	6,850	480	400	880
Tables for Computing Yields of Forage Crops, Bul. 97	100	....	100	90	....	90
Poultry Breeding Records, Bul. 103	....	1,850	1,850	....	1,800	1,800
Stem Rust in Western Canada, Bul. 106	....	925	925	....	325	325
Peas—A Guide to Seed Growers, Bul. 107	....	2,900	2,900	....	2,850	2,850
Canadian National Egg Laying Contests, Bul. 108	17,050	2,500	19,550	11,760	1,900	13,660
Studies in Forest Pathology, Pt. 2, Bul. 111	4,500	....	4,500	2,000	....	2,000
Herbaceous Perennials, Bul. 113	24,800	7,070	31,870	18,565	200	18,765
The Raspberry and Its Cultivation in Canada, Bul. 114	22,600	4,950	27,550	7,525	190	7,715
Cost of Producing Farm Crops in Eastern Canada, Bul. 115	14,916	....	14,916	9,756	....	9,756
Microbiological Studies of Honey, Bul. 116	4,800	....	4,800	450	....	450
Combined Reaper-Thresher, 1922–28, Bul. 118	14,750	3,850	18,600	9,550	865	10,415
Late Blight and Rot of Potatoes, Bul. 119	9,350	2,250	11,600	9,300	2,200	11,500
Corn Growing in Manitoba, Bul. 121	9,850	1,950	11,800	3,600	600	4,200
Close-Grazing, Composition of Grass, etc., Bul. 122	7,550	....	7,550	7,440	....	7,440
Testing the Producer's Milk for Quality, Bul. 123	14,850	4,950	19,800	12,305	600	12,905
Use of Irrigation Water on Farm Crops, Bul. 125	7,850	....	7,850	3,789	....	3,789
Grading Up the Dairy Cow by the Use of Pure-bred Sires, Bul. 126	25,010	....	25,010	6,750	....	6,750
Bacteriological Investigations of Milking Machines, Bul. 127	7,600	....	7,600	3,236	....	3,236
The Feeding of Dairy Cattle, Cir. 46	....	10,000	10,000	....	9,430	9,430
How to Make and to Use Hotbeds and Cold Frames, Cir. 63	....	10,000	10,000	....	700	700
Washing and Sterilization of Farm Dairy Utensils, Cir. 64	....	5,000	5,000	....	825	825
The Control of Loose Smut in Wheat, Cir. 66	10,000	2,000	12,000	915	1,950	2,865
The Diseases of Rye and Other Grains and Grasses Called Ergot, Cir. 69	....	1,950	1,950	....	1,900	1,900
Root Rots of Cereals, Cir. 72	6,450	....	6,450	4,125	....	4,125
Barley Culture in Canada, Pamp. 99	2,500	....	2,500	2,500	....	2,500

NEW PUBLICATIONS—*Concluded*

Branch and Title	Received			Distributed		
	English	French	Total	English	French	Total
Experimental Farms Branch—*Con.*						
Tomato Culture, Pamp. 100	....	10,000	10,000	....	1,400	1,400
The Yellow Disease of Hyacinths, Pamp. 104	1,000	100	1,100	700	70	770
The Black Leg Disease of Potatoes, Pamp. 105	8,900	2,450	11,350	8,850	2,450	11,300
Package Bees—And How to Install Them, Pamp. 107	24,350	....	24,350	2,836	....	2,836
The Farmer's Account Book	5,100	....	5,100	75	....	75
The Fruit Branch—						
Canning, Drying and Storing Fruit and Vegetables, Bul. 32	....	320	320	....	320	320
Canadian Grown Apples, Bul. 35	5,400	....	5,400	3,300	....	3,300
Fruit and Vegetables, Bul. 65	3,840	....	3,840	2,380	....	2,380
The Fruit Act and Regulations, No. 7	1,000	....	1,000	600	....	600
The Meat and Canned Foods Act, No. 25	250	....	250	150	....	150
The Root Vegetables Act and Regulations, No. 28	6,000	....	6,000	1,200	....	1,200
Health of Animals Branch—						
Report of the Veterinary Director General for the Year ending March 31, 1929	3,000	1,000	4,000	2,900	750	3,650
Fox Ranching in Canada, Bul. 12	12,000	4,000	16,000	3,600	1,640	5,240
Blackleg, Bul. 117	4,000	2,000	6,000	3,700	1,950	5,650
Anthrax, Bul. 120	5,000	2,000	7,000	4,975	1,975	6,950
The Meat and Canned Foods Act, No. 15	250	....	250	250	....	250
The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, No. 18	185	....	185	125	....	125
Bovine Tuberculosis—Regulations, etc	5,000	....	5,000	25	....	25
Bovine Tuberculosis—Plan for the Eradication of	500	....	500	25	....	25
Live Stock Branch—						
Sheep Dipping, Cir. 29	4,000	....	4,000	1,400	....	1,400
The Effect of Male Birds on Market Eggs, Cir. 60	1,500	....	1,500	500	....	500
The Dressing and Cutting of Lamb Carcasses, Pamp. 8	9,800	....	9,800	6,050	....	6,050
Selection of Lamb Cuts, Pamp. 9	9,000	6,000	15,000	3,700	5,940	9,640
How to Caponize, Pamp. 12	9,850	4,950	14,800	2,200	860	3,060
Bacon Hog and Hog Grading, Pamp. 40	18,000	....	18,000	10,156	....	10,156
Hog Marking, Pamp. 88	5,250	....	5,250	2,050	....	2,050
Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock, Pamp. 106	10,500	6,300	16,800	3,500	6,250	9,750
Live Stock and Live Stock Produce Act, No. 18, S.I.	100	....	100	100	....	100
Hog Grading Regulations, P.C. 352	2,000	....	2,000	200	....	200
The Grading and Marking of Dressed Poultry	4,500	....	4,500	1,000	....	1,000
The Grading and Marking of Eggs	9,500	....	9,500	3,925	....	3,925
Poultry Culling in New Brunswick	200	....	200	77	....	77
Suggestions for the Preparation of Frying or Broiling Chickens	....	3,200	3,200	....	2,400	2,400
Suggestions for Bigger Egg Profits	500	500	1,000	475	300	775
Beef Grading Service. Beef Chart	175	....	175	35	....	35
Report of Special Committee Appointed to Investigate Market Outlets for Alberta's Hog and Bacon and Pork Products in British Columbia and the Pacific Coast States of the United States	200	....	200	132	....	132
Publications Branch—						
List of Publications, Pamp. 101	....	200	200	....	200	200
List of Publications, Pamp. 108	30,000	10,000	40,000	9,376	1,665	11,041
Publications Index Book	10,000	2,330	12,330	250	630	880
The Seed Branch—						
The Feeding Stuffs Act, No. 10	2,080	....	2,080	280	....	280
The Agricultural Pests' Control Act, No. 22	2,500	....	2,500	300	....	300
Fertilizer Analyses No. 29	1,500	500	2,000	1,420	160	1,580
Totals	849,843	265,999	1,115,842	469,380	134,752	604,132

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS BRANCH

Provision was made during **1929** for the establishment of a new Branch in the Department to deal with the subject of Agricultural Economics. For a number of years work in this field has been carried on by different branches. An instance of this is the assistance and encouragement given to co-operative marketing activities by certain branches, details of which have appeared in these reports in years past. It was felt however that much of this work, which necessarily lacked co-ordination, might well be brought together in a new Branch and given added emphasis. By so doing new phases of work for which there has grown a demand in recent years, might be undertaken. This decision is directly in line with the requests of producers and farm organizations as well as provincial departments of agriculture and educational institutions throughout Canada and is in keeping with progressive agricultural development in other countries.

PROVINCIAL ACTIVITIES

In most of the provinces divisions of marketing or of economics have now been organized. In a few instances these divisions or branches had their inception ten or more years ago. Similarly, in all of the agricultural colleges in Canada, courses in agricultural economics are now taught and in most instances a separate department of agricultural economics exists. In view of this development, which reflects public interest in the subject, it was considered opportune and desirable to establish in this Department a Branch which would in a measure co-ordinate the work of federal and provincial authorities and undertake work of an inter-provincial nature or of a type which provincial bodies were not prepared to handle. In doing this and in the establishment of the services of this new Branch the intention is to recognize agricultural economics, embracing such divisions as co-operative marketing, farm management, agricultural history and so forth, as a distinct entity carrying on its research, service and educational activities in the closest co-operation with other Branches of this Department and with individuals and institutions in all parts of Canada. The establishment of this new service is the culmination of several years of effort and a further evidence of the desire of this Department to be of service to Canadian agriculture and the public generally.

BRANCH FORMALLY ORGANIZED

The Agricultural Economics Branch was formally organized October 1, 1929, although provision for its establishment had been made a few months earlier. The order creating the Branch called for the appointment of a Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner, an assistant to the Commissioner and two stenographers. The Commissioner and one stenographer reported for duty October 1 and the Assistant to the Commissioner on November 1. Later a second stenographer was appointed and on April 1, 1930, the Assistant Commissioner assumed office.

During their first six months of operations which were the latter six months of the fiscal year now closed, officials of the new Branch were engaged largely in establishing offices, acquiring equipment and familiarizing themselves with the work of the Department generally. During this period too the Commissioner attended and addressed ten conventions and meetings in connection with the work of the new Branch. In addition several projects were started which will be referred to in more detail.

CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES BEING SURVEYED

There are a large number of co-operative associations in Canada engaged in marketing farm products, buying farm supplies or providing other services for farmers and others along co-operative lines. In several provinces co-operative activities have reached a very high stage of development, but while a great deal is known about a few of the very large associations little information is available on others and particularly the hundreds of smaller associations which are scattered throughout all of the provinces. As it is the intention of the Branch to do considerable research work with the associations and to be of service to officials and membership generally it was felt that the approach to the subject should be by way of an inventory of what is being done. With this in mind a detailed questionnaire was drawn up designed to bring out information on the operations of these organizations. These have been addressed to the associations and when the returns are in the results will be tabulated. The outcome should be a fairly good picture of co-operative activities in Canada. This sort of survey will have to be carried on at frequent intervals to keep our records up-to-date and to provide a source of data which can be drawn upon with reliability by persons interested in the subject. This survey, supplemented by personal study of the larger associations will start our statistical storehouse, so to speak, in which we expect to accumulate as years go by a worthwhile fund of information on an activity which represents several hundred thousand farmers and handles a turnover of between a quarter and a half billion dollars annually. This survey however, is but the start of a program which it is hoped to build upon and enlarge in the course of the next few years.

ECONOMIC SURVEYS

At the request of the Canadian Horticultural Council and other interested parties the Agricultural Economics Branch is undertaking a survey of conditions under which apples are being produced and marketed. This is part of a general program of research on behalf of the Horticultural industry.

The request for such a study was originally made sometime prior to the organization of this Branch and called for a survey of all phases of the horticultural industry. However a little consideration of the nature of the problem thus involved indicated the impossibility of including all or even several phases of the business in one study. It was decided therefore to start with a survey of the production and marketing of apples which represents one of the important phases of the horticultural industry, and to follow this with such other surveys as funds and personnel would permit.

With this in mind preliminary plans were drafted in co-operation with the Fruit Branch and with other interested bodies. Survey forms have been prepared and all of the necessary details worked out to enable a start on the survey being made as soon as the roads are fit for travel. It is intended to make a detailed study of orchard farming on a total of several hundred representative farms in the several fruit producing regions. From a somewhat larger number of producers as much information as possible will be obtained by questionnaire. This survey will embrace a complete study of business operations and will relate the profitableness of farming to the production and marketing practices carried on. Following the survey of production conditions an analysis of marketing practices and results will be undertaken. This survey is but one of many such which will be initiated during the next few years to obtain basic data on actual farm operations.

EDUCATIONAL AND SERVICE

The staff of the Branch, as already stated, has been represented at ten conventions or meetings for the purpose of presenting discussions on agricultural economics and the activities of the Branch. In preparation for these addresses, agricultural production, consumption and foreign trade statistics were assembled and analyzed. There is a very keen interest in this type of information at the present time due to the competition for markets, both domestic and foreign, and in presenting such data the Branch appears to be rendering a very timely and much appreciated service.

A very keen demand for information on economic subjects by government departments, associations and individuals has been experienced. In acting as a clearing house for information and as a co-ordinating body for provincial agencies interested in economic matters pertaining to agriculture the Branch has already been of considerable service. Indeed the major portion of the time of the staff during the past year has been occupied in assembling and preparing information for those requesting such.

SUPERVISION OF RACE TRACK BETTING

With the assistance and co-operation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Department of Agriculture supervised betting on all race tracks in Canada during the year 1929.

Race meetings were held on the race tracks of thirty racing associations, with a total of three hundred and thirty-five days racing. The total wagered on all tracks was $45,580,845, while the total amount retained by associations as their legal percentage was $3,104,455.65, while $1,886,800 was paid as prize money.

The following table gives by provinces Canadian race track statistics of betting for the year 1929:—

Province	Number of associations	Number of days racing	Amounts wagered	Pari-Mutuel receipts retained	Prize money
			$	$	$
Quebec	7	87	7,177,709 00	521,176 60	402,700 00
Ontario	8	112	27,028,076 00	1,759,561 90	994,100 00
Manitoba	3	33	4,691,441 00	334,608 55	175,800 00
British Columbia	5	56	4,441,064 00	321,780 37	196,400 00
Alberta	5	35	1,848,530 00	137,516 98	92,700 00
Saskatchewan	2	12	394,025 00	29,811 25	25,100 00
CANADA	30	335	45,580,845 00	3,104,455 65	1,886,800 00

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT WEIR,

Minister of Agriculture.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

NATIONAL DEFENCE

CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1930

(MILITIA AND AIR SERVICES)

250—7-30 (4045)
H.Q. 650-5-38

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Department of National Defence (Militia and Air Services) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. RALSTON,
Minister of National Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, July 1, 1930.

OTTAWA, July 1, 1930.

The Honourable the Minister,
Department of National Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration, to be laid on the Table of the House, this, the Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Militia and Air Services) for the fiscal year 1929-30.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister.

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REPORT OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, CANADA

(Militia and Air Services)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1929

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF

The report of the several directorates and branches under the Chief of the General Staff are shown in the following order:—

(a) Militia Service

(1) Military Operations and Intelligence.
(2) Military Training and Staff Duties.
(3) Armament.
(4) Operation of Wireless Systems.
(5) Physical Training and Cadet Services.
(6) Historical Section.

(b) Royal Canadian Air Force

(1) Military Operations and Intelligence

Operations

Attention continues to be given to questions and problems in relation to defence.

Intelligence

The work of collecting, collating and disseminating military intelligence has been well maintained.

Geographical Section, General Staff

General

One control party was employed during the summer of 1929 in the province of Ontario, and topography was carried out in both Ontario and Quebec.

The Annual Course of Instruction in Surveying was held during the period January 7 to October 31, 1929. Seven candidates were authorized to take the course, and one qualified as a Skilled Topographical Surveyor, three were granted "Fair" certificates, and three, found unsuitable, were returned to their units. As part of their instruction this class ran, under supervision, one hundred miles of transit line and two hundred and ten miles of levels.

	square miles
Up to March 31, 1930, the total area surveyed, for which map sheets have been published was	43,050
Area fully surveyed (map sheets not published)	2,000
Area controlled and photographed	1,940
Area controlled only	500
Total	47,490

The above figures include the following new work performed during 1929-30:—

	square miles
New 1″ sheets published	1,529
Topography	1,370
Control	1,440
Aerial photography	3,250

Aerial Photography

Vertical aerial photographs for the Geographical Section were taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force, during the summer of 1929, over the following areas:—

	square miles
Portions of Peterborough, Rice Lake, Campbellford, Trenton, Tweed, Belleville and Wellington (Ontario)	2,080
St. Evariste, Armstrong and part of Disraeli (Quebec)	1,170

Field Work

Control.—The control party was in the field from May 1 to November 16, a period of 27½ weeks. This party ran 840 miles of transit line and 1,500 miles of levels, which completed the control in the Campbellford, Trenton, Belleville, and Wellington sheets.

Magnetic declinations were determined for the following four sheets: Peterborough, Rice Lake, Port Hope, and Belleville.

All computations have now been completed and show a satisfactory degree of accuracy in the field work.

Topography was completed for four standard sheets—Disraeli, Lindsay, Rice Lake, and Port Hope. In addition, the topography for a new 4-inch map of Trenton Air Station and vicinity was completed. The total amount of topography carried out was 1,370 square miles.

Photo Control and Photo Plotting was carried out during the winter of 1929-30, as follows:—

Sheet	Control	Plotting
St. Evariste, Armstrong	Nearly completed	68 square miles
Peterborough, Belleville and Trenton	Completed	420 "

Office Work

During the year the compiling, drawing, and publishing of air-route strip maps were undertaken and two strips—No. 1 Montreal to Morrisburg and No. 2 Morrisburg to Kingston—were published, while a further strip—Toronto to Windsor—was taken in hand.

The details of the work accomplished by the Reproduction and Publication Subsections follow:—

Printing—

(a) *For Department of National Defence*—	
Four new 1″ sheets were published, namely: Carleton Place, Beaverton, Newmarket, Arnprior	3,397
One new ½″ sheet, Woburn, was published	455
Two new air-route strip maps, Nos. 1 and 2, were published	812
Fourteen 1″ sheets and one ½″ sheet were reprinted	7,983
Six 2″ and 1/20,000 map sheets were reprinted	5,518
Two reprints of the Index Map for 1″ and ½″ sheets were made	510
Twenty-six forms and miscellaneous diagrams, etc., were printed	3,814
One confidential map was proved	20
Miniature targets, printed	36,738
Departmental cheques	240,145
Three maps for Civil Aviation Report	13,963
Two Regimental Colours were reproduced and printed	29
A new edition of the Western Front Map was printed	475
Grids were overprinted on three special maps	360
Co-ordinate cards	1,578
(b) *For other Government Departments*—	
Twelve sheets of the map of London, Ontario, for the Geodetic Survey, reproduced and printed	6,058
Ten sheets for the Geological Survey, printed	32,151

Photography—	
Wet plate negatives, 10″ x 12″ to 30″ x 40″	361
Photo-Litho zinc plates, 20″ x 26″ to 34″ x 41″	321
*Dry plate negatives, 3¼″ x 4¼″ to 5″ x 7″	116
*Photographic prints, 3¼″ x 4¼″ to 10″ x 12″	503
Blue and black prints, various sizes	123
Lantern slides	104
Roll films developed	11

*Included in these figures are reproductions of 21 Regimental Badges with 213 prints.

Maps Issued—		
1″ and ½″ Topographic map sheets, air-route strip maps and miscellaneous maps sold to public		8,262
1″ and ½″ Topographic map sheets, air-route strip maps and miscellaneous maps issued free—		
National Defence Headquarters	2,978	
Military Districts	4,532	
Other Federal Government Departments	1,441	
Provincial Government Departments	178	
Educational institutions	359	
Miscellaneous	2,472	
		11,960
Total issued		20,222

During the period under review maps sold show an increase of 21·4 per cent, while free issues to educational institutions, reference libraries, etc., decreased 10·6 per cent. The total number issued, however, remains practically the same.

The proceeds from sale of maps show an increase of 36 per cent over those for the preceding year.

General Staff and Departmental Library

Volumes presented	4
Volumes purchased	278
Volumes bound periodicals	48
Total (exclusive of statistics and general data received from other Branches and Departments of the Government)	330
Volumes accessioned	560

Subscriptions to eighty-four weekly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals and eight daily newspapers were continued, the former of which are circulated throughout the Department.

All the books and binding orders placed during the period under review were delivered or completed before the end of the fiscal year.

(2) Military Training and Staff Duties

1. The money available in the N.P.A.M. Vote did not permit of any material change in the program of training during 1929-30. Therefore the policy of concentrating attention and effort towards the tactical training of units and sub-units combined with instruction in the use of weapons was continued.

2. In the N.P.A.M. approximately the same numbers trained as in 1928-29; there was a slight increase in camp training and a corresponding decrease in training at local headquarters.

PERMANENT FORCE

3. It was again considered that the best results would be obtained by assembling as far as possible Permanent Force units at central camps for training with the object of concentrating this year on individual rather than collec-

tive training. This was carried out in the form of instructional courses. Units attended camps as under:—

Petawawa Camp—July 24 to August 24—
Royal Canadian Dragoons.
Royal Canadian Regiment.
Royal 22e Regiment.
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (from Military Districts 1 to 7).

Sarcee Camp—July 29 to August 29—
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (from Military Districts 10 to 13).

4. In the case of units other than those above mentioned training was carried out locally.

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

1. Training was divided generally into unit training at local headquarters or in camp and individual training at schools and courses of instruction.

2. Detachments of mobile artillery were authorized to carry out four days' training at local headquarters and eight days at practice camp. At Petawawa Camp, medium artillery for the first time in Canada trained as mechanized units, using lorries issued to the 3rd Medium Battery, R.C.A. This proved a decided success.

Heavy Artillery (Coast Defence units) trained for eight days at local headquarters and four days in gun practice at the forts.

3. In addition to unit training, Camp Schools not exceeding sixteen days' duration were held at various centres for the qualification of N.P.A.M. personnel.

The following table shows the training completed by units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia:—

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1

Unit	At Local Headquarters			At Camps			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
H.Q. 8th Mounted Brigade				2		6	2		6
1st Hussars				19	98	1,417	19	98	1,417
H.Q. 7th Field Brigade, C.A	3	1	16	2	1	27	3	1	43
12th Field Battery, C.A	5	34	156	6	33	346	6	34	502
55th Field Battery, C.A	5	36	164	5	33	334	5	36	498
H.Q. 11th Field Brigade, C.A				1	1	18	1	1	18
16th Field Battery, C.A	5	35	141	5	32	327	5	35	468
29th Field Battery, C.A	4	36	160	5	34	345	5	36	505
7th Field Co. C.E	9	46	578				9	46	578
1st Divisional Signals C.C. of S	17	117	1,725				17	117	1,725
University of Western Ont. Contingent C.O.T.C	13	162	1,921				13	162	1,921
Ontario Agricultural College Contingent C.O.T.C	4	26	321				4	26	321
H.Q. 1st Infantry Brigade				3		9	3		9
Middlesex Light Infantry				21	114	1,548	21	114	1,548
The Perth Regiment	23	164	2,203				23	164	2,203
The Huron Regiment				16	84	1,176	16	84	1,176
The Canadian Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)	25	183	2,350				25	183	2,350
The Bruce Regiment				16	99	1,377	16	99	1,377
The Oxford Rifles	20	144	1,719				20	144	1,719
The H. L. I. of Canada	28	172	1,523	19	105	452	28	182	1,975
The Wellington Rifles				16	136	1,824	16	136	1,824
The Scots Fusiliers of Canada	30	154	2,147				30	154	2,147
The Elgin Regiment	29	175	2,324				29	175	2,324
The Lambton Regiment	17	165	2,184				17	165	2,184
The Essex Scottish	34	244	3,290				34	244	3,290
The Kent Regiment	29	169	1,962				29	169	1,962
2nd Machine Gun Battalion C.M.G.C				20	108	1,517	20	108	1,517
1st Divional Train, C.A.S.C				3	21	288	3	21	288
No. 11 Field Ambulance	5	22	324				5	22	324
No. 15 Field Ambulance	5	23	326				5	23	326
No. 1 Detachment, C.O.C				1	7	98	1	7	98
	310	2,108	25,534	160	906	11,109	430	2,786	36,643

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2

Unit	At Local Headquarters			At Camps			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
H.Q. 1st Mounted Brigade				3	1	50	3	1	50
Governor General's Body Guard				16	106	1,439	16	106	1,439
2nd Dragoons				15	78	1,075	15	78	1,075
The Mississauga Horse				20	98	1,382	20	98	1,382
10th Brant Dragoons				14	71	993	14	71	993
H.Q. 3rd Field Brigade, C.A	2	1	12	2	1	25	2	1	37
9th (Toronto) Field Battery, C.A	5	34	156	5	34	330	5	34	486
15th Field Battery, C.A	5	34	156	5	34	327	5	34	483
30th Field Battery, C.A	5	34	156	5	34	332	5	34	488
53rd Field Battery, C.A	5	34	156	5	33	320	5	34	476
H.Q. 8th Field Brigade, C.A	2	1	12	2	1	27	2	1	39
10th (St. Catharine) Field Battery, C.A	5	34	156	5	34	347	5	34	503
11th (Hamilton) Field Battery, C.A	5	34	156	5	34	349	5	34	505
40th Field Battery, C.A	5	33	152	5	34	351	5	34	503
H.Q. 2nd Divisional Engineers	10	29	368				10	29	368
1st Field Troop, C.E	3	27	280				3	27	280
2nd Divisional Signals, C.C. of S	21	53	923				21	53	923
8th Divisional Signallers	5	47	627				5	47	627
Toronto University Contingent, C.O.T.C	22	296	3,684				22	296	3,684
H.Q. 4th Infantry Brigade	2		24				2		24
The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry	31	212	2,916				31	212	2,916
The Dufferin Rifles of Canada	27	120	1,398	7	27	136	27	120	1,534
The Wentworth Regiment	22	109	1,358	11	41	156	22	109	1,514
The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's)	34	256	3,469				34	256	3,469
H.Q. 5th Infantry Brigade				3	2	65	3	2	65
The Haldimand Rifles				16	115	1,363	16	115	1,363
The Norfolk Regiment of Canada	22	113	1,183	7	27	100	22	113	1,283
The Lincoln and Welland Regiment	31	115	1,739	20	151	1,679	31	151	3,418
H.Q. 6th Infantry Brigade	2		24				2		24
The Queens Own Rifles of Canada	65	369	5,040				65	369	5,040
The Royal Grenadiers	31	203	2,904				31	203	2,904
The 48th Regiment (Highlanders)	34	414	5,358				34	414	5,358
H.Q. 14th Infantry Brigade	2		24				2		24
The Irish Regiment	27	48	786	14	14	112	27	48	898
The Toronto Regiment	31	160	2,205				31	160	2,205
The Toronto Scottish Regiment	31	259	3,457				31	259	3,457
The Queen's Rangers	30	172	2,275				30	172	2,275
H.Q. 22nd Infantry Brigade				3	2	63	3	2	63
The Grey Regiment				22	157	2,134	22	157	2,134
The Simcoe Foresters				24	128	1,811	24	128	1,811
The Northern Pioneers				10	116	1,554	10	116	1,554
The Algonquin Regiment				15	153	2,092	15	153	2,092
H.Q. 25th Infantry Brigade	3	1	32	3	3	24	3	3	56
The York Rangers	19	127	1,418	15	76	359	19	127	1,777
The Peel and Dufferin Regiment	26	141	1,287	21	116	523	26	141	1,810
The Halton Rifles	19	133	1,430	10	56	322	19	133	1,752
The Ontario Regiment	24	151	1,172	19	138	616	24	151	1,788
The Sault Ste. Marie Regiment	21	98	1,293				21	98	1,293
1st Machine Gun Battalion C.M.G.C	34	52	772	11	30	182	34	52	954
3rd Machine Gun Battalion C.M.G.C	29	137	1,966				29	137	1,966
2nd Divisional Train, C.A.S.C	17	37	648				17	37	648
8th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C	20	13	396	1	14	203	20	13	599
No. 2 Field Ambulance				4	32	423	4	32	423
No. 5 Field Ambulance				7	33	419	7	33	419
No. 7 Cavalry Field Ambulance				5	34	533	5	34	533
No. 16 Field Ambulance				5	34	456	5	34	456
No. 19 Field Ambulance				6	34	453	6	34	453
No. 2 Detachment C.A.D.C				1	1	24	1	1	24
No. 2 Detachment C.O.C					7	56		7	56
No. 2 Detachment C.P.C					2	26		2	26
Totals	734	4,131	51,568	371	2,136	23,231	927	5,374	74,799

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3

Unit	At Local Headquarters			At Camps			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
H.Q. 2nd Mounted Brigade				2	4	76	2	4	76
Princess Louise Dragoon Guards				15	110	1,513	15	110	1,513
3rd Prince of Wales Can Dragoons				13	93	1,268	13	93	1,268
4th Hussars				6	79	1,019	6	79	1,019
H.Q. 1st Field Brigade, C.A.	3		12	2		16	3		28
1st Field Battery, C.A.	5	34	156	4	34	304	5	34	460
2nd (Ottawa) Field Battery, C.A.	4	33	143	4	29	263	4	33	406
25th Field Battery, C.A.	5	34	159	4	34	304	5	34	463
51st Field Battery C.A.	6	33	156	4	35	303	6	35	459
H.Q. 4th Field Brigade, C.A.	1	1	8	1		9	1	1	17
4th Field Battery, C.A.	4	32	139	3	21	204	4	32	343
22nd Medium Battery, C.A.	5	31	144	5	33	338	5	33	482
H.Q. 9th Field Brigade, C.A.		1	4					1	4
3rd (Gananoque) Field Battery, C.A.	5	25	177				5	25	177
32nd Field Battery, C.A.	2	25	74				2	25	74
34th Field Battery, C.A.	5	32	125	5	28	295	5	32	420
H.Q. 3rd Divisional Engineers				1		12	1		12
3rd Field Company C.E.				6	41	556	6	41	556
3rd Divisional Signals C.C. of S.				15	113	1,652	15	113	1,652
2nd Signal Troop C.C. of S.				1	18	253	1	18	253
Queen's University Contingent, C.O.T.C.	11	202	2,076				11	202	2,076
H.Q. 7th Infantry Brigade	2		5	1		2	2		7
The Prince of Wales Own Regt	21	170	1,630	18	132	458	21	170	2,088
The Argyll Light Infantry	22	162	1,578	16	144	480	22	162	2,058
The Peterborough Rangers	20	160	1,435	16	111	412	20	160	1,847
The Frontenac Regiment				17	155	2,071	17	155	2,071
The Victoria and Haliburton Regiment	22	127	1,490	16	80	201	22	127	1,691
The Brockville Rifles	27	164	1,926				27	164	1,926
H.Q. 8th Infantry Brigade				2	3	64	2	3	64
The Lanark and Scottish Regiment				26	131	1,884	26	131	1,884
The Grenville Regiment Lisgar Rifles				12	89	1,226	12	89	1,226
The Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders				21	137	1,891	21	137	1,891
The Ottawa Highlanders	26	169	1,650	20	150	510	26	169	2,160
Le Regiment de Hull	25	166	2,245				25	166	2,245
H.Q. 9th Infantry Brigade				2	3	62	2	3	62
The Northumberland Regiment				16	117	1,588	16	117	1,588
The Hastings and P.E. Regiment				17	123	1,669	17	123	1,669
The Durham Regiment				22	159	2,113	22	159	2,113
The Governor General's Foot Guards	29	167	2,321				29	167	2,321
4th Machine Gun Battalion C.M.G.C.	19	140	749	10	92	796	19	140	1,545
3rd Divisional Train, C.A.S.C.				12	58	916	12	58	916
No. 1 Field Ambulance				5	30	415	5	30	415
No. 23 Field Ambulance				4	19	280	4	19	280
No. 3 Detachment C.O.C.				1	6	87	1	6	87
No. 3 Section C.A.V.C.					4	48		4	48
Totals	269	1,908	18,402	345	2,415	25,558	446	3,404	43,960

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4

Unit	At Local Headquarters			At Camps			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars	....	....	....	15	92	1,239	15	92	1,239
The Eastern Townships Mtd. Rifles	....	....	....	13	87	1,212	13	87	1,212
24th (Shefford) Fld. Bty. C.A.	4	41	148	2	25	242	4	41	390
35th Fld. Bty. C.A.	4	34	128	2	25	243	4	34	371
79th Fld. Bty. C.A.	2	38	160	....	....	....	2	38	160
H.Q. 2nd Montreal Regt. C.A.	2	1	12	....	....	....	2	1	12
H.Q. 2nd Field Brigade C.A.	2	1	12	....	1	9	2	1	21
5th (Westmcunt) Field Battery C.A.	5	36	164	5	34	325	5	36	489
7th Montreal Field Battery C.A.	5	40	180	5	34	332	5	40	512
27th Field Battery C.A.	5	32	148	4	34	321	5	34	469
66th Field Battery C.A.	5	40	180	4	34	322	5	40	502
H.Q. 2nd Medium Brigade, C.A.	3	1	16	2	1	26	3	1	42
1st. Medium Battery, C.A.	5	40	180	5	34	330	5	40	510
3rd. Medium Battery, CA.	5	40	180	4	33	314	5	40	494
7th Medium Battery, C.A.	5	40	180	4	34	323	5	40	503
10th Medium Battery, C.A.	6	39	180	5	34	331	6	39	511
4th Divisional Engineers	12	48	720	....	....	....	12	48	720
4th Divisional Signals, C.C. of S.	19	82	1,138	....	....	....	19	82	1,138
3rd Signal Troop, C.C. of S.	2	16	188	....	....	....	2	16	188
McGill University C.O.T.C.	22	81	1,236	....	....	....	22	81	1,236
Loyola College Contingent, C.O.T.C.	6	119	1,494	....	....	....	6	119	1,494
University Bishops College Contingent, C.O.T.C.	4	65	828	....	....	....	4	65	828
L'Universite de Montreal Contingent, C.O.T.C.	16	195	2,532	....	....	....	16	195	2,532
H.Q. 10th Infantry Brigade	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	4
The Sherbrooke Regiment	25	125	1,461	15	75	339	25	125	1,800
Les Carabiniers de Sherbrooke	32	141	1,240	24	71	283	32	141	1,523
Le Regiment de St. Hyacinthe	23	127	1,568	....	....	....	23	127	1,568
H.Q. 11th Infantry Brigade	2	....	3	1	....	4	2	....	7
Le Regiment de Chatauguay	....	....	....	20	133	1,902	20	133	1,902
Les Carabiniers Mont Royal	29	291	2,560	20	125	580	29	291	3,140
Le Regiment de Joliette	4	84	966	....	....	....	4	84	966
The Three Rivers Regiment	24	163	1,373	12	52	256	24	163	1,629
Le Regiment de Maisonneuve	32	290	2,584	20	70	360	32	290	2,944
The Victoria Rifles of Canada	32	288	2,520	21	145	664	32	288	3,184
The Royal Highlanders of Canada	72	563	5,160	32	247	1,116	72	563	6,276
The Royal Montreal Regiment	33	287	2,561	23	108	523	33	287	3,084
The Canadian Grenadier Guards	28	292	2,560	20	138	632	28	292	3,192
1st Motor Machine Gun Brigade	17	83	796	14	37	204	17	83	1,000
8th Machine Gun Battalion, C.M.G.C.	10	55	520	8	26	136	10	55	656
4th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C.	20	56	906	....	....	....	20	56	906
No. 6 Field Ambulance	5	15	240	....	....	....	5	15	240
No. 9 Field Ambulance	7	17	288	....	....	....	7	17	288
No. 20 Field Ambulance	....	....	....	10	20	359	10	20	359
No. 4 Sect on C.A.V.C.	....	....	....	....	3	36	....	3	36
No. 4 Detachment C.P.C.	....	....	....	1	2	12	1	2	12
Totals	534	3,906	37,310	312	1,754	12,979	594	4,245	50,289

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5

Unit	At Local Headquarters			At Camps			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
H.Q. 4th Mounted Brigade	....	....	....	2	5	90	2	5	90
7th Hussars	....	....	....	18	82	1,226	18	82	1,226
11th Hussars	....	....	....	16	82	1,295	16	82	1,295
H.Q. 13th Field Brigade C.A.	2	1	12	1	....	9	2	1	21
57th (Quebec) Field, Battery, C.A.	4	41	180	5	34	344	5	41	524
82nd Field Battery C.A.	2	36	152	1	31	384	2	36	536
H.Q. 6th (Quebec & Levis) Coast Brigade.	3	2	20	4	2	60	4	2	80
57th Heavy Battery C.A.	5	48	202	4	36	400	5	48	602
58th Heavy Battery C.A.	5	49	215	4	36	400	5	49	615
59th Heavy Battery C.A.	4	49	211	4	36	400	4	49	611
H.Q. 5th Divisional Engineers	2	....	24	....	....	....	2	....	24
15th Field Company, C.E.	1	18	220	....	....	....	1	18	220
5th Divisional Signals, C.C. of S.	25	81	1,236	....	....	....	25	81	1,236
4th Signal Troop, C.C. of S.	1	19	224	....	....	....	1	19	224
Laval University Contingent, C.O.T.C.	6	52	678	....	....	....	6	52	678
H.Q. 13th Infantry Brigade	....	....	....	3	1	48	3	1	48
Le Regiment de Montmagny	....	....	....	19	72	1,101	19	72	1,101
Le Regiment de Beauce	....	....	....	23	94	1,404	23	94	1,404
Fusiliers du St. Laurent	....	....	....	29	209	2,905	29	209	2,905
Les Chasseurs Canadiens	....	....	....	14	104	1,435	14	104	1,435
Les Francs Tireurs de Saguenay	....	....	....	8	82	1,096	8	82	1,096
The Royal Rifles of Canada	26	170	1,610	25	126	486	26	170	2,096
Les Voltigeurs de Quebec	31	219	2,991	....	....	....	31	219	2,991
Le Regiment de Quebec	29	167	2,288	....	....	....	29	167	2,288
Le Regiment de Levis	22	154	2,002	....	....	....	22	154	2,002
5th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C.	....	....	....	11	36	574	11	36	574
No. 25 Field Ambulance	6	24	180	6	24	168	6	24	348
No. 30 Field Ambulance	....	....	....	5	19	141	5	19	141
No. 5 Section, C.A.V.C.	....	....	....	....	4	48	....	4	48
No. 5 Detachment C.O.C.	....	....	....	1	1	24	1	1	24
Totals	174	1,130	12,445	203	1,116	14,038	322	1,921	26,483

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6

Unit	At Local Headquarters			At Camps			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
Kings Canadian Hussars				13	73	1,059	13	73	1,059
The P.E.I. Light Horse				17	73	1,127	17	73	1,127
H.Q. 14th Field Brigade C.A	1	1	8	2	1	36	2	1	44
52nd Field Battery, C.A	5	33	152	4	34	437	5	34	589
84th Field Battery, C.A	5	34	156	5	34	468	5	34	624
87th Field Battery, C.A	4	34	152	3	34	444	4	34	596
H.Q. 16th Field Brigade, C.A	2	1	12	2	1	36	2	1	48
6th (Sydney) Field Battery, C.A	5	33	152	5	34	468	5	34	620
36th Field Battery C.A	5	34	156	4	34	456	5	34	612
83rd Field Battery C.A	4	33	148	4	34	437	4	34	585
86th Field Battery, C.A	5	34	156	5	34	468	5	34	624
H.Q. 1st (P.E.I.) Medium Brigade	1	1	8	1	1	23	1	1	31
1st Halifax Coast Brigade, C.A	18	134	1,217	18	100	398	18	134	1,615
2nd Medium Battery, C.A	5	33	152	4	34	436	5	34	588
8th Medium Battery, C.A	4	33	148	4	32	414	4	33	562
9th Heavy Battery, C.A	5	34	156	5	34	468	5	34	624
No. 7 (Fortress) Signal Company, C.C. of S.				3	27	406	3	27	406
No. 2 Company 6th Divisional Signals, C.C. of S				5	50	686	5	50	686
10th Fortress Company, C.E	3	52	542				3	52	542
Dalhousie University Contingent, C.O.T.C.	4	75	807				4	75	807
Nova Scotia Technical College Contingent, C.O.T.C.	3	45	548				3	45	548
H.Q. 17th Infantry Brigade				3	2	68	3	2	68
The Lunenburg Regiment				15	111	1,518	15	111	1,518
The Annapolis Regiment				15	98	1,365	15	98	1,365
The Colchester & Hants Regiment				17	102	1,468	17	102	1,468
The Halifax Rifles	23	84	1,063		7	84	23	84	1,147
The Princess Louise Fusiliers	13	93	1,077		9	108	13	93	1,185
H.Q. 18th Infantry Brigade				3	2	68	3	2	68
The Pictou Highlanders				23	100	1,477	23	100	1,477
The Cumberland Highlanders				18	99	1,417	18	99	1,417
The Cape Breton Highlanders				13	99	1,340	13	99	1,340
The P.E.I. Highlanders				20	99	1,514	20	99	1,514
6th Machine Gun Battalion, C.M.G.C.				17	84	1,210	17	84	1,210
6th Divisional Train C.A.S.C.				6	23	376	6	23	376
No. 22 Field Ambulance				4	29	396	4	29	396
No. 26 Field Ambulance				4	30	443	4	30	443
No. 6 Detachment C.O.C				1	2	51	1	2	51
No. 6 Section, C.A.V.C				1		12	1		12
No. 6 Detachment C.P.C					1	15		1	15
Totals	115	821	6,810	264	1,561	21,197	314	1,929	28,007

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7

Unit	At Local Headquarters			At Camps			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
H.Q. 9th Mounted Brigade				3	3	77	3	3	77
8th Princess Louise N.B. Hussars				18	75	1,132	18	75	1,132
The N.B. Dragoons				17	77	1,178	17	77	1,178
H.Q. 12th Field Brigade, C.A	2	1	12	2	1	33	2	1	45
8th Field Battery C.A	4	32	144	5	34	429	5	34	573
28th (Newcastle) Field Battery, C.A	4	35	156	5	34	418	5	35	574
89th (Woodstock) Field Battery C.A	4	34	152	4	34	418	4	34	570
90th Field Battery, C.A	1	33	136	3	34	407	3	34	543
H.Q. 3rd N.B. Medium Brigade, C.A	1	1	8	1	1	22	1	1	30
4th Medium Battery, C.A	6	34	160	5	34	428	6	34	588
6th Medium Battery, C.A	6	30	144	5	33	418	6	33	562
15th Medium Battery, C.A	6	34	160	4	34	412	6	34	572
1st Brighton Field Company, C.E				1	19	244	1	19	244
6th Divisional Signals, C.C. of S				6	44	635	6	44	635
University of N.B. Contingent, C.O.T.C.	10	160	1910				10	160	1,910
H.Q. 16th Infantry Brigade				3	3	80	3	3	80
The Carleton Light Infantry				16	116	1,562	16	116	1,562
The York Regiment				25	95	1,413	25	95	1,413
The North Shore (N.B.) Regiment)				22	95	1,388	22	95	1,388
The N. B. Rangers				22	105	1,556	22	105	1,556
The St. John Fusiliers	22	101	824	14	74	394	22	101	1,218
7th Machine Gun Battalion, C.M.G.C.				24	100	1,453	24	100	1,453
7th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C				4	31	508	4	31	508
No. 14 Field Ambulance				9	21	317	9	21	317
No. 7 Detachment C.O.C					5	75		5	75
No. 7 Section C.A.V.C					3	36		3	36
Totals	66	495	3,806	218	1,105	15,033	240	1,293	18,839

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10

Unit	At Local Headquarters			At Camps			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
H.Q. 6th Mounted Brigade				2	3	60	2	3	60
The Fort Garry Horse				11	148	1,979	11	148	1,979
The Manitoba Horse				10	83	1,128	10	83	1,128
The Manitoba Dragoons				10	153	1,948	10	153	1,948
The Manitoba Mounted Rifles				15	177	2,449	15	177	2,449
The Border Horse				4	42	572	4	42	572
H.Q. 5th Field Brigade C.A.	2		8	2		16	2		24
13th (Winnipeg) Field Battery, C.A.	5	34	156	5	34	309	5	34	465
17th Field Battery, C.A.	4	34	152	4	34	303	4	34	455
19th Field Battery, C.A.	5	34	156	5	34	312	5	34	468
38th Field Battery, C.A.	5	34	156	5	34	294	5	34	450
59th Field Battery, C.A.	5	16	116				5	16	116
12th Field Company, C.E.	2	19	252				2	19	252
10th Divisional Signals, C.C. of S.	10	16	331	4	35	499	10	35	830
	6	51	741				6	51	741
Manitoba University Contingent, C.O.T.C.	21	170	1,653				21	170	1,653
H.Q. 20th Infantry Brigade	2		24				2		24
The Winnipeg Rifles	25	131	1,872				25	131	1,872
The Winnipeg Grenadiers	19	169	1,800				19	169	1,800
The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	20	138	1,896				20	138	1,896
The Winnipeg Light Infantry	23	127	1,800				23	127	1,800
The Lake Superior Regiment	25	125	1,800				25	125	1,800
The Kenora Light Infantry	10	73	710				10	73	710
The Manitoba Rangers	22	129	1,768				22	129	1,768
1st Cavalry Machine Gun Squadron	5	47	552				5	47	552
2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigade	7	38	420				7	38	420
10th Machine Gun Battalion, C.M.G.C.	19	89	1,200				19	89	1,208
10th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C.	6	11	128				6	11	120
No. 3 Field Ambulance	7	28	420				7	28	420
No. 4 Field Ambulance	6	29	420				6	29	420
No. 21 Cavalry Field Ambulance				1	13	168	1	13	168
No. 10 Section C.A.V.C.					4	48		4	48
Totals	261	1,542	18,531	76	794	10,085	314	2,184	28,616

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11

Unit	At Local Headquarters			At Camps			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
5th B.C., Light Horse				15	81	1,251	15	81	1,251
The B.C. Dragoons				19	144	2,146	19	144	2,146
H.Q. 15th Field Brigade, C.A.	3	1	16		1	11	3	1	27
31st Field Battery, C.A.	5	38	172	5	28	338	5	38	510
68th Field Battery, C.A.	6	39	180	4	34	390	6	39	570
85th Field Battery, C.A.	5	38	169	4	33	389	5	38	558
5th Medium Battery, C.A.	5	40	171	5	34	410	5	40	581
H.Q. 5th (B.C) Coast Brigade, C.A.	4	26	240	3	2	16	4	26	256
55th Heavy Battery, C.A.	5	38	294	5	38	226	5	38	520
56th Heavy Battery, C.A.	5	30	205	5	30	182	5	30	387
2nd Anti-Aircraft Section	2	16	126	2	16	92	2	16	218
58th Field Battery, C.A.	5	30	134	4	34	418	5	30	552
12th Heavy Battery, C.A.	1	5	24				1	5	24
H.Q. 11th District Engineers	3		24	1		4	3		28
6th Field Company, C.E.	5	37	318	1	8	36	5	37	354
11th Divisional Signals	4	14	234				4	14	234
No. 11 (Fortress) Signals Company, C.C. of S.	1	24	175	1	24	150	1	24	325
British Columbia University Contingent, C.O.T.C.	7	89	964				7	89	964
H.Q. 23rd. Infantry Brigade	2	4	48	1	5	24	2	5	72
1st B.C. Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own)	25	105	1,038	20	79	409	25	105	1,447
The Vancouver Regiment	16	120	1,088	12	73	350	16	120	1,438
The Westminster Regiment	20	129	1,140	16	60	318	20	129	1,458
The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada	26	146	1,376	14	119	538	26	146	1,914
The Irish Fusiliers of Canada	19	99	944	10	58	286	19	99	1,230
The Rocky Mountain Rangers				7	40	560	7	40	560
The Canadian Scottish Regiment	34	163	1,576	32	118	618	34	163	2,194
11th Machine Gun Battalion, C.M.G.C.	18	86	818	6	53	250	18	86	1,068
11th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C.	11	32	492				11	32	492
No. 13 Field Ambulance	6	8	76				6	8	76
No. 18 Field Ambulance	5	35	320	5	10	58	5	35	378
Totals	248	1,392	12,362	197	1,122	9,470	289	1,658	21,832

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12

Unit	At Local Headquarters			At Camps			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
H.Q. 7th Mounted Brigade				1		13	1		13
14th Canadian Light Horse				8	79	1,042	8	79	1,042
16th Canadian Light Horse				12	83	1,159	12	83	1,159
18th Canadian Light Horse				8	85	1,135	8	85	1,135
The Saskatchewan Mounted Rifles				8	75	1,024	8	75	1,024
18th Field Battery, C.A	3	31	111	3	31	306	3	31	417
60th Field Battery, C.A	3	25	93	3	24	297	3	25	390
77th Field Battery, C.A	5	27	128	4	22	170	5	27	298
H.Q. 17th Field Brigade, C.A	2		8				2		8
21st Field Battery, C.A	5	50	181	5	34	350	5	50	531
44th Field Battery, C.A	6	29	104	2	22	214	6	29	318
3rd Field Troop, C.E	2	15	204				2	15	204
14th Field Company, C.E	5	24	299				5	24	299
12 Divisional Signals				8	111	1,522	8	111	1,522
6th Signal Troop					9	117		9	117
Saskatchewan University C.O.T.C	19	159	2,136	4	13	174	19	159	2,310
H.Q. 19th Infantry Brigade				1		1	1		1
King's Own Rifles of Canada	23	137	1,794				23	137	1,794
The Regina Rifle Regiment	21	188	1,565	9	129	578	21	188	2,143
The Weyburn Regiment				7	115	1,384	7	115	1,384
The Assiniboia Regiment				9	83	1,108	9	83	1,108
The Saskatchewan Border Regiment				6	120	1,503	6	120	1,503
The Saskatoon Light Infantry	18	116	1,578				18	116	1,578
The Prince Albert Volunteers				11	107	1,428	11	107	1,428
The Yorkton Regiment				12	106	1,404	12	106	1,404
The Battleford Light Infantry				9	118	1,551	9	118	1,551
12th Machine Gun Battalion, C.M.G.C	9	56	673	5	26	380	9	56	1,053
12th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C	7		84		14	163	7	14	247
No. 10 Field Ambulance				3	15	216	3	15	216
No. 32 Field Ambulance	7	26	278				7	26	278
No. 12 Detachment, C.O.C	1	8	96				1	8	96
Total	136	891	9,332	138	1,421	17,239	239	2,011	26,571

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 13

Unit	At Local Headquarters			At Camps			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
H.Q. 5th Mounted Brigade				3	3	72	3	3	72
15th Canadian Light Horse				16	155	2,062	16	155	2,062
19th Alberta Dragoons				17	170	2,226	17	170	2,226
1st Alberta Mounted Rifles				6	88	1,119	6	88	1,119
2nd Alberta Mounted Rifles				15	111	1,513	15	111	1,513
H.Q. 18th Field Brigade, C.A	1	1	8				1	1	8
20th Field Battery, C.A	4	32	144	4	31	272	4	32	416
22nd Field Battery, C.A	3	19	82	2	17	152	3	19	234
H.Q. 20th Field Brigade, C.A	2	1	12	2	1	24	2	1	36
61st Field Battery, C.A	5	34	156	5	34	312	5	34	468
78th Field Battery, C.A	5	23	112	5	23	221	5	23	333
92nd Field Battery, C.A	5	34	156	5	34	312	5	34	468
4th Field Troop, C.E	3	26	311				3	26	311
13th Divisional Signals	13	72	643	10	42	247	13	72	890
Alberta University, C.O.T.C	31	239	3,078				31	239	3,078
H.Q. 24th Infantry Brigade	2		18	2		6	2		24
The Calgary Highlanders	25	94	990	17	67	234	25	94	1,224
The Calgary Regiment	24	131	1,439	17	93	342	24	131	1,781
The South Alberta Regiment	20	134	615	12	83	754	20	134	1,369
H.Q. 29th Infantry Brigade	1		4				1		4
The Edmonton Regiment	24	146	671	17	129	1,165	24	146	1,836
The Edmonton Fusiliers	20	110	520	15	107	955	20	110	1,475
The North Alberta Regiment	1	29	120	2	19	161	2	29	281
13th Machine Gun Battalion, C.M.G.C	17	82	578	8	49	344	17	82	922
13th Divisional Train, C.A.S.C	5	10	106	5	21	167	5	21	273
No. 8 Field Ambulance	4	27	242				4	27	242
No. 17 Cavalry Field Ambulance				3	30	364	3	30	364
Total	215	1,244	10,005	188	1,307	13,024	276	1,812	23,029

SUMMARY—NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINING, 1929-30.

1. UNIT TRAINING

Arms of Service	Numbers Trained At Local Headquarters			Numbers Trained at Camps		
	All Ranks	Men days	Average Period Days	All Ranks	Men days	Average Period days
Cavalry	...	...	...	3,504	42,771	12·2
Artillery	3,189	13,521	4·2	2,780	25,266	9·1
Engineers	346	3,598	10·4	78	852	10·9
Signals	771	8,727	11·3	526	6,167	11·7
Officers Training Corps	2,334	25,866	11·1	17	174	10·2
Infantry	14,370	139,379	9·7	9,644	81,761	8·5
Machine Gun	1,049	9,044	8·6	728	6,472	8·9
Other Arms and Services	571	5,970	10·5	832	9,500	11·4
Total	22,630	206,105	9·1	18,109	172,963	9·6

2. SCHOOL TRAINING

Subject	Officers	Other Ranks	Total all Ranks
Number attended Royal and District Camp Schools	776	856	1,632
Number attended Central Camp Schools	180	223	403
Number attended Provisional Schools	719	2,708	3,427

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINING 1929-30—RECAPITULATION

Military Districts	Numbers Trained								
	At Local Headquarters			At Camps (exclusive of District Camp Schools)			Total Trained		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days	Officers	Other Ranks	Men Days
1	310	2,108	25,534	160	906	11,109	430	2,786	36,643
2	734	4,131	51,568	371	2,136	23,231	927	5,374	74,799
3	269	1,908	18,402	345	2,415	25,558	446	3,404	43,960
4	534	3,906	37,310	312	1,754	12,979	594	4,245	50,289
5	174	1,130	12,445	203	1,116	14,038	322	1,921	26,483
6	115	821	6,810	264	1,561	21,197	314	1,929	28,007
7	66	495	3,806	218	1,105	15,033	240	1,293	18,839
10	261	1,542	18,531	76	794	10,085	314	2,184	28,616
11	248	1,392	12,362	197	1,122	9,470	289	1,658	21,832
12	136	891	9,332	138	1,421	17,239	239	2,011	26,571
13	215	1,244	10,005	188	1,307	13,024	276	1,812	23,029
Total	3,062	19,568	206,105	2,472	15,637	172,963	4,391	28,617	379,068

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

The program for Schools of Instruction was based on that which obtained in 1928-29. The results compare favourably with those of last year.

Again Permanent Force personnel rendered all assistance possible within the limitations imposed by the restricted strength of the force. The efficiency of the Instructional Cadre and the very satisfactory assistance its personnel has rendered to the N.P.A.M. at Courses and Schools of Instruction is again brought to notice.

Courses for the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia were held as follows:—

COURSES ABROAD

Permanent Force

Imperial Defence College

Lt.-Col. W. G. Beeman, D.S.O., R.C.A., January, 1930, to January, 1931.

Staff College, Camberley

Captain R. O. G. Morton, R.C.A., January, 1928, to December, 1929.
Lieut. (Bvt. Capt.) R. G. Whitelaw, R.C.R., January, 1928, to December, 1929.
Captain M. H. S. Penhale, R.C.A., January, 1929, to December, 1930.
Captain J. C. Murchie, R.C.A., January, 1929, to December, 1930.
Lieut. (bvt. Major) H. L. N. Salmon, M.C., R.C.R., January, 1930, to December, 1931.

Staff College, Quetta

Major E. L. M. Burns, M.C., R.C.E., February, 1928, to December, 1929.
Lieut. (bvt. Capt.) G. R. Bradbrooke, M.C., L.S.H. (R.C.), February, 1928, to December, 1930.

Senior Officers' School

Lt.-Col. W. G. Hagarty, D.S.O., R.C.A., May, 1929, to August, 1929.
Major (bvt. Lt.-Col.) A. E. Harris, R.C.A., September, 1929, to December, 1929.
Major H. O. Lawson, R.C.A.S.C., January, 1930, to April, 1930.

R.A.M.C. College

Captain J. V. Williams, M.C., R.C.A.M.C., February, 1929, to September, 1929.

GUNNERY STAFF COURSE

Captain (bvt. Major) C. V. Bishop, M.C., R.C.H.A., September, 1928, to August, 1929.
Captain (bvt. Major) W. H. Dobbie, D.S.O., R.C.A., September, 1929, to August, 1930.
Lieut. (bvt. Capt.) A. E. Routier, M.C., R.C.A., September, 1929, to August, 1930.

School of Military Engineering

Lieut. A. J. Kerry, R.C.E., August, 1929, to October, 1930.

Advanced Class Military College of Science

Captain G. B. Howard, R.C.O.C., November, 1928, to February, 1931.

Junior Officers' Course, R.A.S.C. College

Lieut. G. E. R. Smith, R.C.A.S.C., March, 1928, to April, 1930.

Ordnance Officers' Course

Lieut. E. H. Parsons, R.C.O.C., February, 1930, to December, 1930.

Equitation

Captain N. A. Gianelli, L.S.H. (R.C.), January, 1929, to May, 1929.
No. 783 A/Sgt. F. A. Green, R.C.D., July, 1928, to May, 1929.
No. 2754 Sgt. G. E. Reade, L.S.H. (R.C.), July, 1928, to May, 1929.

Small Arms Courses

Lieut. G. L. Foster, R.C.R., April, 1929, to September, 1929.
No. 20792 Sgt.-Instr. K. C. McCulloch, P.P.C.L.I., April, 1929, to September, 1929.

Chemical Warfare School

Captain W. G. Colquhoun, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., October, 1929, to November, 1929.

Attachments and Exchanges

Major P. Earnshaw, D.S.O., R.C.C.S., April, 1929, to May, 1929.
Major (bvt. Lt.-Col.) W. G. Hagarty, D.S.O., R.C.A., September, 1929, to October, 1929.
Major (bvt. Lt.-Col.) A. E. Harris, R.C.A., January, 1930, to February, 1930.
Captain J. V. Williams, M.C., R.C.A.M.C., October, 1928, to February, 1929.
Captain W. G. Colquhoun, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., July, 1929, to September, 1929.
Lt.-Col. S. Tamblyn, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.C.A.V.C., November, 1929, to February, 1930.
Captain G. P. Morrison, R.C.A., October, 1929, to April, 1930.
Lieut. and Captain (local Major) J. K. Lawson, R.C.R., April, 1929, to April, 1931.
Captain W. J. Home, M.C., R.C.R., September, 1928, to August, 1930.
Lieut. J. R. Sparling, R.C.A.S.C., October, 1928, to September, 1930.
Lieut. (bvt. Capt.) J. H. Carvosso, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., September, 1928, to August, 1930.

COURSES IN CANADA

Staff College Preparatory Course

A course for officers preparing for the examination for admission to the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, from October 1, 1929, to February 28, 1930. This course was attended by seven officers, all of whom competed at the examination for the three vacancies allotted to Canada. In addition, four officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force attended for instruction until the end of December, 1929.

Long Course

This course is held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and is designed to qualify officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia for commissions in the Permanent Force. Two candidates qualified at the course which commenced in February, 1929, and concluded in May, 1929. Three candidates attended the course which commenced in February, 1930.

Refresher Course

In conjunction with the Long Course, a Refresher Course was held for junior officers of the Permanent Force, which was attended by one officer of the Royal Canadian Signals.

Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering

Courses for Field Works Instructors and Military Foreman of Works were held for personnel of the Royal Canadian Engineers. A total of five non-commissioned officers attended.

Signal and Small Arms Courses

See under "Signal Training" (page 29) and "Small Arms Training" (page 31), respectively.

Militia Staff Course

The Militia Staff Course is designed to train officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia for employment in appointments on the Staff of Formations in the Field.

The Practical Portion of the seventh post-war course of twelve days' duration was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., for candidates from Eastern Canada, and at Sarcee Camp, Alberta, for candidates from Western Canada, during the summer of 1929. Fifty-eight officers qualified at the former and fifteen at the latter. In addition, three officers attended in the East and six in the West as a Refresher Course.

The Theoretical Portion of the eighth post-war course, which consists of a series of lectures, was carried out in the several districts during the winter months; 163 officers attended the written examinations and many others attended the lectures from time to time.

Examination for Promotion to Rank of Colonel, Non-Permanent Active Militia

A special practical examination of three days' duration was held following the Practical Portion of the Militia Staff Course at Kingston, Ont., and Sarcee Camp in order to qualify Lieutenant-Colonels of the Non-Permanent Active Militia for promotion to the rank of Colonel. Nine candidates attended the examination at Kingston and three attended at Sarcee, all of whom qualified.

Cookery Course

A course in cookery for personnel of the Permanent Force was held at Winnipeg, Man. This course was of six weeks' duration and was attended by six candidates.

Qualifying and Specialists' Courses

Courses were held for personnel of the Non-Permanent Active Militia at Royal and Permanent Schools as follows:—

(For Signals and Small Arms see under reports of these respective branches.)

Military District No.	Schools	Dates		Average Numbers Attending	
		From	To	Officers	Other Ranks
2	Royal Canadian School of Cavalry, Toronto	4-11-29	23-12-29	1	....
2	" " " "	25-11-29	1- 3-30	4	1
2	" " " "	6- 1-30	15- 2-30	9	17
4	" " " St. Johns	14-10-29	23-11-29	6	4
4	" " " "	25-11-29	7-12-29	3	16
4	" " " "	6- 1-30	1- 3-30	7	10
10	" " " Winnipeg	6- 1-30	1- 3-30	7	17
13	" " " Calgary	25-11-29	7-12-29	1	....
13	" " " "	6- 1-30	15- 2-30	16	27
3	" " Artillery, Kingston	14-10-29	7-12-29	4	9
3	" " " "	6- 1-30	1- 3-30	7	11
6	" " " Halifax	11-11-29	30-11-29	2	6
6	" " " "	3- 3-30	22- 3-30	2	....
10	" " " Winnipeg	14-10-29	7-12-29	5	11
10	" " " "	6- 1-30	1- 3-30	7	9
11	" " " Esquimalt	11-11-29	30-11-29	2	5
6	Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering, Halifax	9- 7-29	3-11-29	....	2
6	Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering, Halifax	15- 8-29	15- 1-30	....	3
1	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, London, Infantry	14-10-29	23-11-29	1	....
1	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, London, Infantry	28-10-29	9-12-29	6	4
1	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, London, Infantry	6- 1-30	15- 2-30	21	26
2	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Toronto, Infantry	13- 1-30	22- 2-30	16	42
4	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns. St. Johns, Infantry	20- 1-30	1- 3-30	7	6
5	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Quebec, Infantry	11-11-29	23-11-29	1	....
5	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Quebec, Infantry	3- 2-30	15- 3-30	14	6
6	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Halifax, Infantry	21-10-29	30-11-29	9	....
6	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Halifax, Infantry	24- 2-30	8- 3-30	1	....
10	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Winnipeg, Infantry	18-11-29	30-11-29	5	....
10	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Winnipeg, Infantry	6- 1-30	15- 2-30	9	18
11	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Esquimalt, Infantry	7-10-39	16-11-29	6	10
11	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Esquimalt, Infantry	27- 1-30	8- 3-30	7	16
1	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, London, Machine Guns	6- 1-30	15- 2-30	3	3
2	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Toronto, Machine Guns	13- 1-30	23- 2-30	....	7
5	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Quebec, Machine Guns	3- 3-30	15- 3-30	1	2
6	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Halifax, Machine Guns	27- 1-30	8- 3-30	....	5
10	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Winnipeg, Machine Guns	6- 1-30	15- 2-30	4	18
11	Royal Canadian School of Infantry and Machine Guns, Esquimalt, Machine Guns	27- 1-30	8- 3-30	5	20
1	R.C.A.S.C. School of Instruction, London	14-10-29	22-11-29	1	3
6	" " Halifax	4-11-29	13- 1-30	8	....
6	" " Halifax	27- 1-30	8- 3-30	1	9
10	" " Winnipeg	14-10-29	7-12-30	1	8
10	" " Winnipeg	27- 1-30	15- 3-30	1	1
11	" " Esquimalt	27- 1-30	15- 3-30	1	....
	Special Qualifying Course of Instruction (Infantry)				
4	Infantry, at Sherbrooke, Que	5- 2-30	15- 4-30	9	....
	" Three Rivers, Que	5- 2-30	15- 4-30	8	....

In addition to above, the Provisional Schools conducted for the various arms were:—

Military District No.	Arm	Number of Schools	Average Number Attending	
			Officers	Other Ranks
2	Cavalry	1	6	18
3	"	3	18	17
10	"	2	11	16
11	"	1	3	15
1	Proficiency in Riding	1	6	....
2	"	1	2	*20
11	"	1	12	....
1	Artillery	2	17	19
2	"	2	4	20
3	"	1	5	13
4	"	1	7	21
5	"	2	7	10
6	"	3	11	44
7	"	1	9	14
10	"	2	7	8
11	"	5	23	42
1	Engineers	1	3	13
2	"	1	....	21
4	"	1	10	7
12	"	2	2	20
1	Infantry	9	51	141
2	"	11	64	146
3	"	16	94	94
4	"	2	11	23
5	"	1	2	9
6	"	1	4	7
7	"	1	....	21
10	"	4	23	42
11	"	4	24	85
12	"	2	27	22
13	"	3	32	50
1	Machine Guns	2	10	11
2	"	1	10	2
3	"	2	12	20
6	"	2	10	14
7	"	1	10	9
11	"	3	11	22
1	Canadian Army Service Corps	1	5	12
2	" "	2	12	13
3	" "	1	5	2
6	" "	1	5	4
7	" "	1	6	3
10	" "	1	5	2
11	" "	2	12	24
12	" "	1	6	18
2	Canadian Army Medical Corps	3	1	37
4	" "	2	29	....
11	" "	2	10	18
12	" "	1	5	8
2	Cadet Instructors	4	....	150
4	"	3	....	16
4	"	2	....	29
5	"	1	....	63
6	"	2	....	24
7	"	1	....	22
10	"	2	....	50
11	"	1	....	20
12	"	1	....	32
13	"	1	....	26
3	Buglers and Trumpeters	1	....	8
		....	659	1,637

The number of officers and other ranks who obtained certificates at these schools and at Camp Schools is shown in statements appearing on pages 22 and 24.

Staff Tours and Tactical Exercises

Staff Tours and Tactical Exercises were carried out throughout the year under arrangements made by District Officers Commanding.

Promotion Examinations (P.F.)

A total of eleven officers presented themselves at the written examination held in October, 1929; of this number two qualified in one or more subjects for the rank of Major and five qualified for the rank of Captain. Twenty-four candidates sat at the March, 1930, examination; of this number nine qualified in one or more subjects for the rank of Major and seven qualified for the rank of Captain.

Foreign Languages

Interpretership Examinations in French for officers and Gentlemen Cadets, Royal Military College, were held under the regulations of the British Civil Service Commissioners at centres in Canada in June, 1929, and January, 1930, at which two officers and four Gentlemen Cadets qualified as interpreters as follows:—

1st Class, 1; 2nd Class, 5.

Canadian Officers' Training Corps

In addition to the annual training of C.O.T.C. Contingents as shown under "Training" above, there was a very satisfactory attendance of Cadets at the half-yearly examination for Certificates "A" and "B," as shown in the summary of results given on page 26.

The former certificate qualifies a candidate for a commission in the Non-Permanent Active Militia and the latter is equivalent to a certificate for the rank of Captain, Non-Permanent Active Militia, and exempts the holder from the Test Examination for entrance to the Long Course.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1929, AND MARCH 31, 1930

OFFICERS

Name of School	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	Quartermasters	Transport Officers	Proficiency in Riding	Grade "A" Certificate Cadet Services of Canada (N.P.)	C.S.AS.			Signals							Partial Qualifications								C.O.T.C. Certificate "A"	C.O.T.C. Certificate "B"	C.O.T.C. Certificate "B" Interim	Certificate of Mil. Qualif'n R.M.C.	Elementary Physical Education Course No. 1 R.M.C.	Passed	Subject "K" Machine Guns	Nursing Sisters	Totals
																		Part I					Part II											
								"A" Wing	"B" Wing	"C" Wing	"L.T." 1st Class	"L.T." 2nd class	"V.T." 1st Class (Special)	"V.T." 1st Class	"V.T." 2nd Class	Instructors	Qualification (Can. Sigs.)	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	"A" Wing C.S.A.S.	"B" Wing C.S.A.S.	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants									
R.C.S. of Cav., Toronto, Ont	3	1	7			15																												26
R.C.S. of Cav., St. Johns, P.Q	1	4	4			16																												25
R.C.S. of Cav., Winnipeg, Man		1	5			6																												12
R.C.S. of Cav., Calgary, Alta	2	4	2			2																												10
R.C.S. of Arty., Kingston, Ont	4	5	7			1																												17
R.C.S. of Arty., Winnipeg, Man	1	2	7																															10
R.C.S. of Arty., Esquimalt, B.C			1																															1
S. of Mil. Eng., Halifax, N.S	1	1	1																															3
R.C.S. of Sigs																4	3																	7
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (I), London, Ont	3	4	9																															26
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (M.G.), London, Ont			1																															1
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (I), Toronto, Ont	4	15	23																															42
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (M.G.), Toronto, Ont		2	4																															6
R.C.S. of Inf., St. Johns, P.Q	3	5	5																															13
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (I), Quebec, P.Q	5	1	8																													1		15
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (I), Halifax, N.S	1	4	4																															9
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (M.G.), Halifax, N.S	1	2																																3
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (I), Winnipeg, Man	1	9	10																															20
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (M.G.), Winnipeg, Man		1	3																															4
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (I), Esquimalt, B.C	4	3	7																															14
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (M.G.), Esquimalt, B.C.	2	1																																3
R.C.A.S.C.S. of Instrn	5	4	9	5		36																												59
C.S.A.S								80	47	6											3	8												144
Prov. Schools of Cav																		4	13	19														36
Prov. Schools of Arty																		11	22	35														68
Prov. Schools of Engrs																		4	6	11														21
Prov. Schools of Sigs											9	3	1	41	2																			56
Prov. Schools of Inf																		44	125	204					1									374
Prov. Schools of M.G																		11	19	24														54
Prov. Schools of C.A.S.C				3														9	11	29														52
Prov. Schools of C.A.M.C	8	15	17																															40
Artillery Staff Course																																		11

C.O.T.C. Candidates																										256	32	29						317
R.M.C., Kingston, Ont																													20	9				29
Boards of Examiners	6	3	9	4		97																												119
Militia Staff Course																															*82			82
Lieut.-Colonels																															48			48
Colonels																															12			12
Proficiency in Riding Courses						33																												33
Camp Schools of Cav	3	14	37			16														2														72
Camp Schools of Arty	11	19	30																				1		1									62
Camp Schools of Engrs	1	1	1																															3
Camp Schools of Sigs			†6																															6
Camp Schools of Inf	39	131	179	3		1	10																1	4	6									374
Camp Schools of M.G	7	11	28																													4		50
Camp Schools of C.A.S.C	5	7	10	4	1	2																			1									30
Camp Schools of C.A.M.C	1	3	4																															8
Course of Instrn., C.A.M.C																																	1	1
Cadet Instructor's Course, Toronto, Ont							147																											147
Cadet Instructoris Course, Hamilton, Ont							47																											47
Cadet Instructor's Course, Kingston, Ont							14																											14
Cadet Instructor's Course, St. Johns, P.Q							21																											21
Cadet Instructor's Course, St. Romauld, P.Q							9																											9
Cadet Instructor's Course, Beauceville, P.Q							39																											39
Cadet Instructor's Course, Quebec, P.Q							11																											11
Cadet Instructor's Course, Fredericton, N.B							20																											20
Cadet Instructor's Course, Winnipeg, Man							42																											42
Cadet Instructor's Course, Victoria, B.C							20																											20
Cadet Instructor's Course, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask							33																											33
Cadet Instructor's Course, Calgary, Alta							22																											22
Totals	122	283	438	19	1	225	435	80	47	6	9	3	1	41	2	4	3	83	196	324	3	8	2	4	9	256	32	29	20	9	143	5	1	2,843

COURSES HELD IN ENGLAND

Chemical Warfare School	3 "Ql"
Netheravon S.A.S. (Vickers M. Gun)	1"Distinguished"
18th S.A.S. Tech. Short Course, Mil. College of Science	1 "Qualified"
Gunnery Staff Course	1 "g*†"

Grand Total 2,849

*9 Refresher.
†5 less Subject "R"

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION GRANTED BETWEEN 1ST APRIL, 1929, AND 31ST MARCH, 1930—*Concluded*

WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Name of School																			Signalling								Cadet Signalling			Specialists P.F.									C.S. A.S.					Partial Qualification						
																																												Part I			Part II			
	W.O. II	Quartermaster-Sergeants	Sergeants	Bombardiers and Corporals	Buglers	Trumpeters	Gunlayers, C.D. & A.A.	D.R.F.	Battery Commander's Asst.	Artillery Specialists	Proficiency in Riding	Height Finders	Instruments	Farriers	Shoeing Smiths	2nd Class Certificates of Education	3rd Class Certificates of Education	Grade "B" Physical Training	Assistant Instructors	Qualified Can. Signals	"L.T." 1st Class	"L.T." 2nd Class	"V.T." 1st Class (Special)	"V.T." 1st Class	"V.T." 2nd Class	"V.T. 3rd Class	1st Year (Semaphore)	2nd Year (Morse)	3rd Year (Advanced)	Stenography	Typewriting	P.T. Instructor	Topographical Surveyor	Mil. Foreman of Wks. S/Sgt.	Engr. Clerk S/Sgt.	Mil. Mech. S/Sgt.	Fd. Wks. Instr. Class 1	Dispenser Part "B"	"A" Wing	"B" Wing	"C" Wing	Subject "K" Machine Guns	Elementary Physical Education Course No. 1 (R.M.C.)	W.O. II	Sergeants	Corporals	W.O. 11	Sergeants	Passed	Totals
R.C.S. of Cav., Toronto, Ont.			7	2																																														9
R.C.S. of Cav., St. Johns, P.Q.			4	6																																														10
R.C.S. of Cav., Winnipeg, Man.	2		14	13																																														29
R.C.S. of Cav., Calgary, Alta.	3		17	13																																														33
R.C.S. of Arty., Kingston, Ont.	6		52	19																																														77
R.C.S. of Arty., Halifax, N.S.			3							15						16	8																																	42
R.C.S. of Arty., Winnipeg, Man.	7		13	2																																														22
R.C.S. of Arty., Esquimalt, B.C.			2	5			48	21	2			7	6																																					91
S. of Mil. Eng'g, Halifax, N.S.	1		1																															3	2	1	3													11
R.C.S. of Signals																			33	16																														49
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (I), London, Ont.	13		65	3																																														81
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (M.G.), London, Ont.	2		9	1																																														12
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (I), Toronto, Ont.	15		40	29																																														84
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (M.G.), Toronto, Ont.			2	5																																														7
R.C.S. of Inf., St. Johns, P.Q.			3																																							2								5
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (I), Quebec, P.Q.	1		15	6																																														22
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (M.G.), Quebec, P.Q.			2																																															2
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (I), Halifax, N.S.	3																																																	3

R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (M.G.), Halifax, N.S.			2																																																2
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (I), Winnipeg, Man.	3		31	25																																														59
R.C.S. of I. & M.G. (M.G.), Winnipeg, Man.	1		9	4																																														14
R.C.S. of I. & M.G., Esquimalt, B.C.			4	6																																														10
R.C.A.S.C.S. of Instrn.	9	10	29							12																																						60
R.C.A.M.C.S. of Instrn.			9	2																																	1											12
C.S.A.S.																																						50	77	15								142
Artillery Staff Course																																																7	7
Survey Course, N.D.H.Q.																																5																5
R.M.C., Kingston, Ont.																															1										21						22
Prov. Schools of Cav.																																												11	3			14
Prov. Schools of Arty.																																											7		33			40
Prov. Schools of Engineers																																											4	15	5			24
Prov. Schools of Sigs.																				46	27	21	581	262	84	2,384	277	61																				3,743
Prov. Schools of Inf.																																											21	133	72	2	27		255
Prov. Schools of M.G.																																											2	14				16
Prov. Schools of C.A.S.C.																																											13	9	4			26
Prov. Schools of C.A.M.C.																																											1	17				18
Prov. Schools of Buglers, Ottawa, Ont.				6																																												6
Camp Schools of Cav.	2		8	13									1	7																																		31
Camp Schools of Arty.			6	2																																														8
Camp Schools of Engineers			9	10																																														19
Camp Schools of Inf.	14		155	77																																					7							253
Camp Schools of M.G.			22	11																																														33
Camp Schools of C.A.S.C.	5	16	1	1																																						—						23
Camp School of Trumpeters and Buglers, Barriefield, Ont.				7	2																																											9
C.M.S.C. Examinations																													33	34																		67
Proficiency in Riding Courses										43																																						43
Normal and Public Schools																	4,659																															4,659
Totals	87	26	534	255	13	2	48	21	2	15	55	7	6	1	7	16	8	4,659	33	16	46	27	21	581	262	84	2,384	277	61	33	34	1	5	3	2	1	3	1	50	77	15	9	21	48	199	117	2	27	7	10,209

COURSES HELD IN ENGLAND

Netheravon S.A.S. .... 1 "Distinguished"

Grand Total 10,210

MD	Contingent	Strength		Syllabus	Certificate "A"				Certificate "B"			
					Practical		Written		Practical		Written	
		Officers	Other Ranks		Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed
1	University of Western Ontario	17	170	Infantry	17	13	13	7	7	7	6	1
				Medical	15	15	15	14	6	5	6	3
	Ontario Agricultural College	2	38	Infantry	7	6	6	4	5	4	4	2
2	University of Toronto	26	307	Artillery	6	5	5	2	1	1	1	1
				Infantry	52	52	46	28	22	22	25	8
				Medical			1	1				
3	Queen's University	24	164	Infantry	33	30	30	22	12	11	8	4
				Medical	52	52	46	39				
	McGill University	16	81	Cavalry	16	15	15	7	4	4	4	2
				Engineers					1	1	1	1
				Signals	8	8	5	2	6	6	5	3
				Infantry	14	14	14	9	4		2	1
4	University of Bishops College	4	52	Infantry	10	6	6	2				
	Loyola College	6	104	Infantry	27	27	22	14				
	University of Montreal	8	108	Signals					1	1	1	0
				Infantry					7	7	5	2
5	Laval University	6	52	Infantry	25	18	8	0	5	5	4	0
6	Nova Scotia Technical College	3	45	Engineers	17	17	17	15				
	Dalhousie University	2	91	Infantry	21	19	17	11				
7	University of New Brunswick	10	166	Infantry	59	51	50	40	12	12	13	4
10	University of Manitoba	19	235	Infantry	35	27	25	18	12	10	8	3
				Medical	11	11	10	10	11	11	9	4
11	British Columbia University			Infantry	46	46	36	29	7	7	4	3
	University School Cadet Corps			Infantry	11	9	8	4				
12	University of Saskatchewan	18	190	Infantry	31	27	27	25	10	8	7	1
13	Alberta University	25	324	Signals	1	1	1	1				
				Infantry	66	47	45	26	5	5	5	1
				Medical	12	11	9	9				

SIGNALS

General

Continued progress during the year in signal training of personnel of the Royal Canadian Signals and regimental signallers of the Permanent Force and Non-Permanent Active Militia has been made.

With two exceptions each Military District has now an officer of the Royal Canadian Signals on its staff as District Signal Officer. Due to the shortage of officers it has been necessary to combine the duties of District Signal Officer in Military Districts No. 4 and No. 5, and Military Districts No. 6 and No. 7 under one officer for each of the two districts.

No increase in the Instructional Cadre (Signals) has been effected during the year under review, but the need of further assistant instructors in signalling in all districts is apparent.

Royal Canadian Signals

The limited establishment of the Corps at the end of the fiscal year was 39 officers and 264 other ranks. The strength of the Corps on that date was 27 officers and 226 other ranks, whose duties are distributed as follows:—

—	Officers	Other Ranks
District Signal Officers and Instructional Cadre (Signals)	9	20
Permanent Force—		
M.D. Signals Office and S.I. & T.D	3	6
R.C. Signals Depot	5	51
Royal Canadian School of Signals	1	2
Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System	2	34
Royal Canadian Air Force		9
Civil Government Air Operations	6	62
Air Mail Routes	1	42
Total	27	226

Regimental Signallers of Permanent Force Units

The Annual Technical Inspection and Classification of Signallers of Permanent Force units were, on the whole, satisfactory. The results for the year under report are tabulated below. There is still a great need of junior officers being trained in units in order that they may supervise and encourage signal training within their units.

Unit	Classified		Under Training	
	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks
"A" Squadron R.C.D's		2	1	4
"B" Squadron R.C.D's		4		
"A" Squadron, L.S.H. (R.C.)		3		
"B" Squadron, L.S.H. (R.C.)		2		
"A" Battery, R.C.H.A		Not classified		
"B" Battery, R.C.H.A		Not classified		
"C" Battery, R.C.H.A		11		
1st Heavy Battery, R.C.A		8		3
2nd Heavy Battery, R.C.A		5		2
3rd Medium Battery, R.C.A		Not classified		
5th Heavy Battery, R.C.A		3		4
"A" Company, The R.C.R		6		
"B" Company, The R.C.R		9		1
"C" Company, The R.C.R		3		3
"D" Company, The R.C.R		3		
"A" Company, P.P.C.L.I		9		1
"B" Company, P.P.C.L.I		6		
"A" Company Royal 22e Regt		6	1	1
		80	2	19

Results of Annual Technical Inspection and Classification of Signal Sections, Non-Permanent Active Militia

The results for the year ending March 31, 1930, are as follows:—

(*a*) VISUAL TELEGRAPHY

Military District	Number of Classifications	Signallers presented	Number classified
No. 1	30	322	306
No. 2	42	381	369
No. 3	31	318	298
No. 4	28	188	161
No. 5	23	175	157
No. 6	32	252	216
No. 7	16	143	125
No. 10	24	109	104
No. 11	17	113	105
No. 12	27	143	98
No. 13	27	96	90
Totals	297	2,240	2,029

(*b*) LINE TELEGRAPHY

No. 1	9	22	22
No. 2	15	72	64
No. 3	11	36	32
No. 4	4	9	9
No. 5	10	16	16
No. 6	4	10	10
No. 7	3	10	10
No. 10	12	27	25
No. 11	4	13	13
No. 12	8	12	10
No. 13	1	1	1
Totals	81	228	212

(*c*) WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

No. 1	3	3	3
No. 7	2	2	2
No. 10	1	1	1
Totals	6	6	6

Royal Canadian School of Signals

The Royal Canadian School of Signals operated a summer school at Camp Borden, Ont., during the summer of 1929. Royal Military College and Canadian Officers Training Corps Cadets were attached for training in visual, line and wireless telegraphy, qualifying courses were held for officers and non-commissioned officers of Canadian Signals and courses were held for Permanent Force and Non-Permanent Active Militia personnel qualifying for Instructors and Assistant Instructors certificates in visual telegraphy.

The following table shows the attendance and results of these classes:—

—	Officers	Other Ranks
(a) Attendance—		
Permanent Force		5
Non-Permanent Active Militia	8	66
R.M.C. and C.O.T.C. Cadets	18	
Totals	26	71
(b) Qualifications Obtained—		
Instructors and Assistant Instructors, Visual Telegraphy	4	33
Qualifying—		
Captain	2	
Lieutenant	1	
Sergeants		16
R.M.C. and C.O.T.C. cadets—		
Operator Visual Class I	10	
Operator Line Class I	4	
Operator Wireless Class I (Partial)	4	
Totals	25	49

Provisional Schools of Signals

During the year the following provisional schools were conducted:—

Visual Telegraphy	81
Line Telegraphy	12

The number of certificates awarded as a result of above schools is as follows:—

—	Officers	Other Ranks
(a) Visual Telegraphy—		
Class I Special	1	21
Class I	41	581
Class II	2	262
Class III		84
Total Visual Telegraphy	44	948
(b) Line Telegraphy—		
Class I	9	46
Class II	3	27
Total Line Telegraphy	12	73

At local headquarters, when an evening provisional school of signals is conducted, instruction in signalling is arranged for cadets who are twelve years of age or over and are enrolled members of an authorized Cadet Corps.

Boys who undergo this training make particularly desirable recruits for units of the Canadian Signals and are joining the non-permanent signal service in increasing numbers each year.

During the year under report the following number of cadets were awarded certificates:—

1st year (Semaphore)	2,384
2nd year (Morse)	277
3rd year (advanced)	61
Total	2,722

Award of Trophies

The Signallers Challenge Cup, for annual competition between regimental signal sections of non-permanent cavalry and infantry units, was won for the year 1929 by The Toronto Regiment, Military District No. 2. This is the second year in succession that this unit has won the Cup.

The Cavalry Signallers Challenge Cup, presented by the Canadian Cavalry Association for annual competition between regimental signal sections of the non-permanent cavalry, was won for the year 1929 by the Manitoba Mounted Rifles, Military District No. 10.

SMALL ARMS SCHOOL

During the period under review, training in the rifle, bayonet, light automatic, machine gun, revolver, section leader training and anti-gas measures was carried out in the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The following annual range courses were fired:—

Permanent Active Militia

Recruits of cavalry and infantry fired an elementary course in the rifle and light automatic. Recruits of other units fired a modified course.

Trained soldiers of cavalry and infantry fired the advanced classification course with rifle, light automatic and Vickers machine gun, machine gun practices being introduced for the first time into the range course of cavalry units. Recruits and trained soldiers of other units fired a shorter course more suitable to their requirements.

The results obtained in the foregoing range course maintained the satisfactory standard of the previous year.

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The program of weapon training is published in " Memorandum for Camps of Instruction, Part I," the various courses being based on those laid down for the British Territorial Army.

The proportion of N.P.A.M. exercised in range practices, in relation to the total of all ranks actually trained and eligible to fire, was 59 per cent, an increase of 3 per cent over the percentage for 1928.

The total number of firers represented by the above proportion was 18,665 (an increase of 1,767), and includes the following arms of the service: Cavalry, Engineers, Signals, C.O.T.C., Infantry, Machine Gun Corps, and C.A.S.C.

The weapons used were the rifle, Vickers machine gun and light automatic, the greatest relative improvement being shown in the last named.

BEST SHOT BADGES

Best Shot Badges for the year 1929 were awarded to the best shot in the Royal Military College and in each squadron, battery, company, independent troop or headquarters wing of cavalry, artillery, engineers, corps of signals, officers' training corps, infantry, machine gun corps and army service corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The badge is awarded to the non-commissioned officer or man obtaining the highest score in the classification practices of the annual rifle course and the names of winners are published in Militia Orders. Six hundred and seven such badges were awarded for 1929, being an increase of ninety-nine over the number awarded the previous year.

CAMBRIDGE CHALLENGE BOWL COMPETITION

The Cambridge Challenge Bowl was won for the second year in succession by Headquarters, the Royal Canadian Regiment, London, with an average score of 110·7.

This trophy was donated by officers of His Majesty's Regular Army on leaving Canada in 1904, and is awarded to the squadron, battery, company, headquarters or detachment of any unit of the Permanent Force having a strength of thirty all ranks or over obtaining the highest average in the annual rifle course. To be eligible 80 per cent of the competing unit must take part in the competition.

KING'S MEDAL, 1929

The King's Medal for the champion shot of the Military Forces of the Dominion of Canada was won by Lieutenant D. T. Burke, the Governor General's Foot Guards.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS

On March 31, 1929, there were in existence 188 military rifle associations and 83 civilian rifle associations.

The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and all Provincial Rifle Associations held prize meetings during the period under review.

CANADIAN RIFLE TEAM

The team which represented Canada at the National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley, England, in 1929, was an outstanding success. The premier team competition, the Kolapore Cup, was won, and in addition individual members won the Prince of Wales Trophy, the Corporation of London Cup, and the Elkington Aggregate. The greatest achievement was the winning of the King's Prize and the Grand Aggregate by Lt.-Col. R. M. Blair, V.D., the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, who in each competition had to shoot off a tie with another Canadian.

COURSES AT THE CANADIAN SMALL ARMS SCHOOL AT CONNAUGHT RIFLE RANGE

Number and Nature of Course	Passed	Failed
Course No. 89—Rifle (Service and Miniature)—		
Cadet Instructors	19	
Course No. 90—Rifle and Light Automatic, N.P.A.M.—		
Officers	28	
W.Os. and N.C.Os	22	
Course No. 91—Vickers Machine Gun, Range-finder and Revolver, N.P.A.M.—		
Officers	16	
W.Os. and N.C.Os	17	2
Course No. 92—Rifle and Light Automatic, N.P.A.M.—		
Officers	14	
W.Os. and N.C.Os	7	
Course No. 93—Vickers Machine Gun, Range-finder and Revolver, N.P.A.M.—		
Officers	13	
W.Os. and N.C.Os	8	1
Course No. 94—Anti-Gas Measures, P.F.—		
Officers	6	
W.Os. and N.C.Os	15	
Course No. 95—Rifle, Light Automatic and Section Leader Training, P.F.—		
Officers	2	
W.Os. and N.C.Os	13	
Course No. 96—Vickers Machine Gun, Range-finder and Revolver, P.F.—		
Officers	10	
W.Os. and N.C.Os	22	
Course No. 97—Artillery Staff Course, P.F.—		
Officers	1	
W.Os. and N.C.Os	7	

AT SARCEE CAMP

Number and Nature of Course	Passed	Failed
Course No. 98—Rifle (Service and Miniature)—		
Cadet Instructors	8	....
Course No. 99—Rifle and Light Automatic, N.P.A.M.—		
Officers	8	....
W.Os. and N.C.Os	5	2
Course No. 100—Vickers Machine Gun, Range-finder and Revolver, N.P.A.M.—		
Officers	7	....
W.Os. and N.C.Os	16	3
Course No. 101—Rifle, Light Automatic and Section Leader Training, P.F.—		
Officers	1	....
W.Os. and N.C.Os	3	....
Course No. 102—Vickers Machine Gun, Range-finder and Revolver, P.F.—		
Officers	1	....
W.Os. and N.C.Os	14	....

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA, TRAINING AND SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

COMPARISON FOR PRE AND POST WAR

—	——	Pre-War		Post-War					
Serial No.	*(a)*	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*	*(f)*	*(g)*	*(h)*	*(i)*
		1913-1914	1914-1915	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930
1	Establishment—								
	Personnel	76,606	70,064	122,600	121,183	138,316	136,705	134,967	123,843
2	Strength—								
	Personnel	55,282	59,004	50,492	49,075	49,075	52,326	52,248	51,831
	Numbers trained at local H.Q.—								
3	Personnel	22,891	24,597	21,800	23,572	20,616	22,327	24,094	22,630
4	Average Period Days	16	16	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Numbers trained at Camp								
5	Personnel	32,391	34,407	6,700	6,663	4,293	11,858	16,971	18,109
6	Average Period Days	12	12	9	9	9	9	9	10
7	Total numbers trained	Not available						34,348	33,008
	Numbers qualified—								
8	Royal Schools	1,348	1,089	366	1,206	1,445	2,157	1,767	883
9	Camp Schools	....	....	256	312	411	672	938	1,230
10	Provisional Schools	2,949	4,548	559	2,722	2,671	2,174	3,463	5,362
11	C.O.T.C. "A"	2	23	200	177	191	218	211	339
12	C.O.T.C. "B"	....	....	58	45	100	48	89	44
13	Total	4,299	5,660	1,439	4,462	4,818	5,269	6,468	7,858
14	Funds available	$2,050,000	$2,263,000	$1,020,000	$1,150,300	$1,115,700	$1,444,300	$1,662,100	$1,646,100
	Expended	$2,005,166	$2,107,126	$1,017,288	$1,126,708	$1,111,028	$1,435,865	$1,661,753	$1,645,772

NOTE.—1. Expenditure shown is for services now covered in N.P.A.M. Sub-Votes "A" and "B".
2. From 1926 to 1929 the M.S.C. and C.S.A.S. have been included under Royal Schools. Certificates to Cadet Instructors, or to Cadets other than C.O.T.C., not included.

(3) Armament

1. Existing armament has been maintained in a serviceable condition as far as limited funds permitted, but a considerable amount of service equipment is becoming much worn due to use at annual training, and additional expenditure in this connection must be contemplated in the near future. This is particularly applicable to expensive technical stores such as dial sights, directors, etc.

2. The reserves of Coast Defence and Field Army Artillery ammunition are lower than a year ago. Provision has been made for the replacement of a large proportion of the year's expenditure, but the funds allotted are not sufficient to permit of replacement being carried out in full.

3. The anti-aircraft equipment in use in this country is obsolete in the British service, and the training possible is such as will, only in a limited degree, maintain the organization and efficiency of Anti-Aircraft Sections. Up to the present it has not been possible to consider purchase of modern equipment owing to the limited funds available.

4. The 3rd Medium Battery, R.C.A., has been issued with lorries to replace horses for training. These lorries, which have a chassis of commercial type, were used at Petawawa Camp during the training season of 1929-30 for the training of Medium Batteries, Non-Permanent Artillery. The change proved to be a decided success, as it enabled a greater amount of training to be carried out than was possible with the limited number of horses on Permanent Force charge. Mechanized traction is considered to be a saving in the long run as compared with the maintenance of horsed batteries. So organized, a battery also requires less personnel.

(4) Operation of Wireless Systems

During the fiscal year 1929-30 a total of twenty-five (25) Radio Stations were operated throughout the Dominion of Canada by the Royal Canadian Signals.

Three new stations were established during this period—two in Manitoba and one in Saskatchewan—while the station operated in conjunction with the Hudson Strait expedition was dismantled upon the cessation of operations in that vicinity.

The following list shows the distribution of the twenty-five Radio Stations:

1. *Northwest Territories and Yukon*
    - Aklavik, N.W.T.
    - Dawson, Y.T.
    - Edmonton, Alta.
    - Herschel Island, Y.T.
    - Mayo, Y.T.
    - Fort Resolution, N.W.T.
    - Fort Simpson, N.W.T.
    - Fort Smith, N.W.T.
2. *Alberta*
    - Grand Prairie, Alta.
    - High River, Alta.
3. Saskatchewan
    - Ile a la Crosse.
    - Lac la Ronge.
    - Ladder Lake.
    - Pelican Narrows.
    - Prince Albert.
    - Waskesiu.
4. *Manitoba*
    - Berens River.
    - Cormorant Lake.
    - Norway House.
    - Thicket Portage.
    - Winnipeg.
    - Winnipegosis.
5. *Ontario*
    - Camp Borden.
    - Ottawa.
6. *Air Mail Service.*
    - St. Hubert.

The Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System

This system served to link up the Northwest Territories and the Yukon with the Dominion's chain of communications.

The Canadian National Telegraphs and the Canadian Pacific Telegraph at Edmonton are both connected by direct wires to the wireless station at West Edmonton, the southern terminal station of the system.

In addition to providing intercommunication channels between posts in the Northwest Territories and Yukon, this system transmitted a daily news bulletin from Edmonton to all stations in the Mackenzie valley. Aircraft weather reports, air mail reports, stock quotations, and similar services of vital interest to isolated posts were transmitted as requested.

By arrangement, the motorship *Baymaud* belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, which wintered at Cambridge Bay, and the *St. Roch* belonging to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were kept in constant touch with the main arteries of communication at Edmonton.

All stations of this system forwarded weather reports twice daily to the Meteorological Services at Toronto.

TABLE I.—TRAFFIC REPORT, THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON RADIO SYSTEM, 1929

Station	Messages Handled		Receipts	
	Sent	Received	Gross	Net
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Aklavik	1,536	648	2,061 66	1,798 00
Herschel	158	104	626 19	508 10
Baymaud and St. Roch	443	102	414 95	304 70
Dawson City	3,113	1,626	5,304 07	3,677 95
Alaskan Points	276	85	316 79	300 24
Mayo, Y.T.	2,402	1,253	5,788 18	3,902 08
Simpson, N.W.T.	1,796	692	2,107 80	1,708 38
Smith, N.W.T.	2,759	1,484	4,280 22	3,540 37
Resolution, N.W.T.	847	518	1,787 64	1,416 22
Edmonton, Alta	3,444	10,278	22,497 69	22,325 56
Stoney Rapids, Sask	189	171	1,187 68	883 98
Bathurst Inlet	10	12	45 64	45 03
Totals	16,973	16,973	46,418 51	40,409 51

The Alberta System

The radio stations at High River, Alta., and at Grand Prairie in the Peace River country were operated during the flying season in connection with forestry patrol work. These stations maintained ground to ground communication while planes equipped with R.C.S. built aircraft transmitters provided air to ground communication during flight.

The Saskatchewan System

Owing to the extension of the forestry patrol work along with important mining activities in the northern portions of the province, it was necessary to establish an additional radio station at Pelican Narrows during the spring of 1929. Three of these stations were operated during the flying season only.

The Manitoba System

Two additional low power radio stations were added to the Manitoba chain during the year, one at Berens River, and the other at Thicket Portage (mile 185 Hudson's Bay Railway). Traffic was handled by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan System chiefly for various government departments, in particular the Forestry Branch, the Parks Board, The R.C.A.F. and the Civil Government Air Operations. In addition a fair amount of commercial revenue traffic was handled between the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs and outlying points in these provinces served by the radio stations.

The following table shows the amount of traffic handled during the year:—

TABLE II.—R.C.A.F. TRAFFIC REPORT, SASKATCHEWAN RADIO SYSTEM, 1929

Station	Messages Handled		Words Handled	
	Sent	Received	Sent	Received
Ile a la Crosse	607	182	16,636	5,405
Lac la Ronge	1,457	667	40,433	17,788
Ladder Lake	1,962	2,250	56,247	63,461
Pelican Narrows	859	381	23,189	10,941
Prince Albert	1,353	2,570	39,918	73,119
Waskesiu	266	187	7,645	5,257
Manitoba Transfer	943	1,210	24,892	32,989
	7,447	7,447	208,960	208,960

TABLE III.—COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC REPORT, SASKATCHEWAN RADIO SYSTEM, 1929

Station	Messages handled		Receipts	
	Sent	Received	Gross	Net
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Ile a la Crosse	72	41	132 06	115 38
Lac la Ronge	854	615	1,469 75	1,115 62
Pelican Narrows	195	156	468 89	345 44
Prince Albert	916	1,232	2,770 14	2,770 14
Waskesiu	106	69	139 84	120 78
Stoney Rapids	29	60	35 20	35 20
Manitoba Transfer	30	29	61 74	55 75
Totals	2,202	2,202	5,077 62	4,558 31

TABLE IV.—R.C.A.F. TRAFFIC REPORT, MANITOBA RADIO SYSTEM, 1929

Station	Messages handled		Words handled	
	Sent	Received	Sent	Received
Berens River	563	330	15,491	8,385
Cormorant Lake	4,786	3,241	142,126	87,927
Lac du Bonnet	1,729	1,424	41,759	36,873
Norway House	1,620	798	47,018	21,480
Winnipeg	4,170	7,780	108,324	224,250
Winnipegosis	574	237	17,279	5,835
Thicket Portage	302	213	9,776	5,167
Sask. Transfer	987	708	27,721	19,677
Totals	14,731	14,731	409,594	409,594

TABLE V.—COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC REPORT, MANITOBA RADIO SYSTEM, 1929

Station	Messages handled		Receipts	
	Sent	Received	Gross	Net
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Berens River	147	83	257 95	225 42
Cormorant Lake	30	39	47 63	45 48
Lac du Bonnet	10	1	9 50	6 30
Norway House	501	288	701 13	593 32
Winnipeg	331	610	926 49	894 49
Winnipegosis	5	....	7 55	6 40
Thicket Portage	2	4	5 70	5 70
Sask. Transfer	1	2	3 36	3 36
Totals	1,027	1,027	1,959 31	1,780 47

TABLE VI.—RESULTS OF PATROLS CARRYING RADIO APPARATUS, 1929

Station	Using Radio	100 per cent successful	50 to 100 per cent successful	Less than 50 per cent successful
Manitoba—				
Berens River	4	1	2	1
Cormorant Lake	27	15	4	8
Lac du Bonnet	10	2	3	5
Norway House	21	16	2	2
Winnipegosis	16	11	3	2
Saskatchewan—				
Lac la Ronge	10	3	2	5
Ladder Lake	8	6	1	1
Totals	96	54	17	24

The Ontario System

The Radio stations at Camp Borden and Ottawa, in addition to being used as training stations, handled communications between the Depot R.C.S., the R.C.A.F. Training Centre Camp Borden, and N.D.H.Q. Ottawa.

The Ottawa station was also in communication with St. Hubert, P.Q., these stations being used in connection with the air mail services from Rimouski, P.Q.

TABLE VII.—TRAFFIC REPORT, OTTAWA-BORDEN-ST. HUBERT SYSTEM

Station	Messages handled		Words handled	
	Sent	Received	Sent	Received
Borden	2,539	2,181	70,599	61,025
Ottawa	2,805	3,281	68,551	88,049
St. Hubert	742	624	17,450	7,526
Totals	6,086	6,086	156,600	156,600

AIR MAIL SERVICES

The Royal Canadian Signals are responsible for the installation and operation of radio aids to air navigation for all air mail routes in Canada. The collection and dissemination of weather reports for air mail pilots is an important feature of this work.

The small transmitter originally installed at St. Hubert was replaced during July with a 4½ KVA transmitter designed for both telegraph and telephone transmission. By means of this station pilots using St. Hubert aerodrome are in touch with the latest radio advices concerning the weather on the Ottawa-Montreal, Montreal-Toronto, Montreal-Rimouski and Montreal-New York air mail routes. Some of the air mail planes working from St. Hubert have already been equipped with receiving sets and are carrying operators for the purpose of receiving special weather broadcasts emanating for this station.

The radio operators at St. Hubert copy the regular radio weather broadcasts from Arlington, Va., and, with the assistance of radio and teletype, advices from Rimouski, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London and Windsor and Albany, N.Y.

Arrangements are being made for the installation of radio beacon stations at Forest Man., Regina, Sask., Maple Creek, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., Red Deer, Alta., and London, Ont. The radio aids to air navigation afforded by these stations should prove valuable to lighter-than-air aircraft in the future.

SHORT WAVE COMMUNICATION

During the year a small amount of service traffic has been handled with England via Australia. Owing to the skip distance effect it has frequently happened that direct communication has been interrupted between Canada and England.

Short wave experimental equipment is being despatched to certain stations of the North West Territories and Yukon Radio System. Fort Simpson installation was effected during the winter and encouraging reports of their signal strength in Dawson, Mayo, Aklavik and Edmonton have been received.

A fair percentage of departmental traffic has been handled between Ottawa and Military District No. 6, Halifax, and Mililtary District No. 11, Victoria, B.C,. in co-operation with the naval stations at Halifax and Esquimalt. This service has given satisfaction for general routine business.

Short wave communications were maintained with units of the Canadian Signals. Schedules were conducted with the following non-permanent active militia Signal units in Canada:—

No. 22 Company—Edmonton, Alta.
No. 2 " —Toronto, Ont.
No. 3 " —Barriefield Camp, Ont.
No. 6 " —Saint John, N.B.
No. 10 " —Winnipeg, Man.
No. 17 " —Port Arthur, Ont.

(5) Physical Training and Cadet Services

PHYSICAL TRAINING

In fulfilment of the agreement with provincial educational authorities to co-operate in the physical instruction of student teachers at Normal schools and other centres, the department now maintains a staff of twenty-nine assistant instructors of the Permanent Force, who during the year under review instructed 9,841 candidates. Of these, 4,659 after completing the required course and passing an examination received certificates of competency to instruct in the exercises and games contained in the official "Syllabus of Physical Training for Schools."

Classes are held under the supervision of the District Cadet Officers, who usually conduct the examinations and issue the certificates.

In order that these officers and assistant instructors should be kept informed as to the most recent developments in physical education, a refresher course of six weeks' duration was held at the Royal Military College during the summer months, with nine officers and twenty-one W.O's and N.C.O's in attendance.

CADET TRAINING

1. Cadet training generally continues to receive the support of educational authorities. Numbers have constantly increased until there is now a total of 947 active units with a strength of over 130,000 Cadets, distributed by provinces as under:—

Alberta	5,806
British Columbia	6,109
Manitoba	3,020
New Brunswick	2,915
Nova Scotia	3,347
Ontario	37,496
Prince Edward Island	701
Quebec	66,499
Saskatchewan	4,414
	130,307

The Earl Grey Trophy, awarded annually to the province having the largest number of Cadets in proportion to boys attending school, continues to be held by the province of Quebec.

2 In the training of cadets importance is attached to instruction in first aid to the injured. District Medical Officers are, wherever possible, forming classes of instruction in this important subject; the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association assists in this training by organizing competitions for which it offers trophies and medals, and also by donating this year one thousand copies of the official text-book, which is supplied in either English or French as required.

3. Signalling is also popular with Cadets, and each year several hundred boys are instructed in this subject.

4. Miniature rifle practice also receives attention, and interest in this branch of training is well maintained. In the matches conducted during the winter months by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association 305 Cadet teams fired, while in the Empire-wide match for His Majesty the King's Trophy 5,751 Canadian boys took part. The Canadian team of 3,000 boys lost His Majesty's Trophy by a small margin to South Africa, with the British Isles in third place. In all 40,510 boys, representing all parts of the Empire, competed in this match.

In this event a shield awarded to the best Senior Cadet Corps of the Empire was won by the Christian Brothers College Cadets, No. 98, Kimberley, South Africa, with Hamilton Central Collegiate Institute in second place. A similar shield for the best Junior Cadet Corps was won by the Royal Marine Volunteer Cadet Corps, Deal, with No. 134, Calgary Public Schools Cadet Regiment (Central School), Calgary, in second place.

Other trophies are the Earl Jellicoe Sword and the Earl Haig Sword. The first was won by No. 403, Millbrook Cadet Corps, Millbrook, Ont., with No. 819, Portland Cadet Corps, Saint John, N.B., third. The Earl Haig Sword was won by the Streete Court School, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent, with No. 134, Calgary Public Schools Cadet Regiment (Upper Hillhurst School), Calgary, Alta., second, and No. 134, Calgary Public Schools Cadet Regiment (Sunnyside Bungalow School), Calgary, third.

In these competitions, Canadian boys had the distinction of winning more medals than the competitors from all other parts of the Empire combined. The figures follow:—

	Canada	Rest of Empire
Silver Medals	72	35
Bronze Medals	172	134

Visiting Cadets

During the summer of 1929 a party of fifteen Cadets of O.T.C. contingents from England and Scotland visited Canada and took part in the matches of the D.C.R.A. It is understood that a similar detachment will come out in 1930.

(6) Historical Section

COLLECTION, CLASSIFICATION AND DISPOSAL OF DOCUMENTS

During the year a number of wooden shelves on which many of the records have hitherto been accommodated were replaced by steel cabinets and the erection of a fire-proof vault made it possible to remove the original copies of War Diaries and the more valuable records into a place of safety.

A large amount of historical material relating to the Great War, consisting of reports, operation orders, maps, aeroplane photographs, correspondence and other matter dealing with operations in the field, mobilization, equipment and embarkation of the C.E.F., has been received from ex-officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

A large quantity of C.E.F. documents have been sorted and classified, 2,289 new files opened, contents indexed and made available for reference.

A block of 1,855 files which originated in the office of the Overseas Minister, London, England, during the war was taken over from the Directorate of Records and precised and indexed for reference purposes.

The triplicate copies of the War Diaries of five C.E.F. units have been checked, and completed for the use of regimental historians; 670 missing folios were copied from originals; the diaries were transferred to the custody of the perpetuating Militia units.

PERPETUATION OF C.E.F. UNITS AND AWARDS OF BATTLE HONOURS

Two hundred and forty-five lists of Battle Honours covering 82 regiments of the Canadian Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia and 163 units of the C.E.F. were prepared for submission to His Majesty the King for approval. Claims for Battle Honours, not provided for under the regulations, were investigated and reported upon. The services of Canadian Pioneer, Labour, Infantry Works and Railway Battalions in the C.E.F. were investigated with a view to determining eligibility for honours. Minutes and reports of the Battle Honours Committee were drafted and detailed information supplied as called for by the Committee.

COMPILATION OF AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CANADIAN FORCES IN THE GREAT WAR

The preparation of material and maps for the first general volume of the official history has been continued.

Assistance has been given to regimental historians; the typescript of the history of the 20th Battalion, C.E.F. has been checked and comments forwarded to the Historian; material has also been copied and information supplied to the Historians of the 24th, 44th, 46th, 78th Infantry Battalions, 2nd C.M.R. Battalion, No. 1 Canadian General Hospital and 8th Battalion, Canadian Railway Troops.

The compilation of a precis and chronological record and index of documents and events relating to the participation of Canada in the Great War, has been undertaken; this when completed will be an encyclopaedia of outstanding events and legislation passed in connection with the War.

Four maps were compiled to illustrate the four principal phases of the operations of the Canadian Corps at Passchendaele, October and November, 1917.

Progress has been made in indexing, checking and consolidating statistics compiled in the Record Office covering all enlistments and casualties in the C.E.F.

PREPARATION OF HISTORICAL MONOGRAPHS, NARRATIVES, ETC., IN CONNECTION WITH THE MILITARY HISTORY OF CANADA

Short histories of five units of the Canadian Militia were compiled and forwarded to the regiments concerned.

A record of service of all Canadian Veterinary Officers who served with the Canadian Contingents in South Africa together with a short history of the Canadian Army Veterinary Services, was prepared.

A report on Arnold's march from Cambridge, Mass., to Quebec in 1775 was compiled.

Statements have been prepared and research carried out in connection with the alliance of Canadian Militia regiments with regiments of the British and Dominion armies. Proposed designs of badges and devices for various militia regiments have been examined as to historical significance, and reported upon.

THE COMPILATION OF HISTORICAL DATA RELATING TO THE WAR FOR THE HISTORICAL SECTION (MILITARY BRANCH) COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE, LONDON

Draft chapters of the British Official History covering the Actions of St. Eloi Craters and Mount Sorrel and Hooge were read, and comments were collected from over fifty senior officers of the Canadian Corps who were present at these operations. The comments were checked and collated, important extracts copied and sent with the notated draft chapters to the British Official Historian. Maps were prepared to illustrate the positions of Canadian units at the battle of Mount Sorrel, and 72 Operation Orders and Reports on Operations were selected, copied and sent to the British Historian.

In addition to the above, and for the further information of the British Historian, a monograph on the Growth and Control of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada was compiled; outlining the various phases in the evolution of the C.E.F.; covering all Arms and Services, Commands and Appointments; showing strengths, distribution, organization and administration of Canada's contribution during the Great War.

SUPPLY OF INFORMATION TO HISTORICAL INVESTIGATORS AND THE FACILITATION OF THEIR RESEARCHES

Historical data supplied under this heading included:—

Biographical accounts of Sir Edward Kemp, General Sir William Otter and Brigadier-General R. J. F. Hayter.

Notes in connection with the tenth anniversary of the Alcock-Brown flight from Newfoundland to Ireland.

Historical notes on Canadian competition in rifle shooting at Bisley.

A comparative statement of figures relating to the cost in lives and money of the Great War and ten other recent wars.

Statistics regarding allied armies from July to November, 1918, including combatant and ration strength, maximum advance in miles, captures in men and guns.

A statement showing extent of participation in the Great War by all nations.

Data on official action taken in Canada on announcement of war made by Great Britain in 1914.

Notes and published statements relating to the Armistice, November, 1918.

Memorandum relating to university students in the Great War.

A complete list of Canadian Highland battalions raised during the war which proceeded to England.

A monograph with quotations from authorities on "The reasons for undertaking and continuing the Flanders Offensive, July-November, 1917."

Statement of ammunition, explosives, food and other supplies used by the Canadian forces during the war.

A list of senior officers serving in France with the Canadian Corps during period July to November, 1918, showing, rank, decorations, and appointments held.

A list of all Canadian units which served on the Western Front. Prepared for the Canadian War Memorial being erected on Vimy Ridge.

(b) The Royal Canadian Air Force

The direction and control of aeronautics in Canada, both civil and military, come under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defence. The powers and duties involved are exercised under the direction of the Minister by four separate branches of the Air Services, namely, the Directorate of Civil Government Air Operations, the Controller of Civil Aviation, the Aeronautical Engineering Division, and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The first three of these branches are responsible directly to the Deputy Minister, and information regarding them may be found in the "Civil Aviation" section of this report, and also in the separate "Report on Civil Aviation, 1929," which can be obtained by application to the Secretary, Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

The Royal Canadian Air Force

The Royal Canadian Air Force is the Military Branch of the Air Services. The Chief of the General Staff, through the Director, R.CA.F., administers and controls all military air operations.

The Royal Canadian Air Force has the following composition:—

(*a*) The Active Air Force.
(*b*) The Reserve.

(a) The Active Air Force

The establishment of the Permanent Active Air Force of Canada consists of 204 officers and 732 airmen permanently embodied for continuous service, and available for general service, including training and operations for civil government departments. The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force was 175 officers and 669 airmen on March 31, 1930. Out of this total about half were attached for duty with the other branches of the Air Services.

(b) The Reserve

The policy of the department is to create a reserve list consisting of personnel qualified in the several branches of Air Force duties.

The Reserve will be inactive except for such special courses as may be authorized by the Honourable the Minister, though personnel on the Reserve will be liable to call for duty with the Active Air Force.

Headquarters, R.C.A.F.

R.C.A.F. Headquarters is organized as follows:—

Director, R.C.A.F.
Assistant Director, R.C.A.F.
Staff Officer Personnel.
Staff Officer Equipment.
Staff Officer Organization.
Staff Officer Training.
Staff Officer Operations and Intelligence.
Staff Officer Regulations.

R.C.A.F. Station, Vancouver

R.C.A.F. Station, Vancouver, B.C.—The station is well equipped in regard to hangars, shops, and slipways. Barrack accommodation and housing for the personnel are required.

R.C.A.F. duties:—

(1) Seaplane flying training for personnel of the R.C.A.F., and Civil Government Air Services (*ab initio*).
(2) Winter training—Officers and airmen.
(3) Combined operations and training with Naval and Military Forces.
(4) Training of Commercial Pilots.

During 1929 *ab initio* seaplane training was carried out, at which 41 officers and 10 N.C.O.'s attended, all of whom qualified as seaplane pilots.

R.C.A.F. Station, Camp Borden

The Air Station at Camp Borden carries out training of personnel for all the branches of the Air Service. During the fiscal year 1929-30 training was carried out as follows:—

(*a*) Refresher flying courses were given to two Permanent Officers and one N.C.O. Pilot and twenty-six Non-Permanent Officers.

(*b*) Training for Provisional Pilot Officers.—Forty-two Provisional Pilot Officers underwent their first term *ab initio* flying training, thirty-four of whom passed their examinations at the completion of the term.

Twenty-eight Provisional Pilot Officers attended for the second term of *ab initio* flying training, twenty-five of them successfully completing their second term.

Ten third term Provisional Pilot Officers attended, all of whom successfully passed their examinations upon the completion of the course and qualified as pilots. Four of the successful candidates were given further flying instruction and granted Non-Permanent Commissions in the R.C.A.F. It is expected that one more of this term will be given a commission in the near future.

(*c*) Three Commercial Pilots received flying training and they all passed their tests.

(*d*) An N.C.O. Pilots' Course was given, ten airmen attending, nine of whom qualified as N.C.O. Pilots (*ab initio*).

(*e*) A Parachute Course was given, at which seventeen officers and airmen attended. All qualified.

(*f*) A Flying Instructors' Course was given, at which twenty-two officers attended. These officers were classified, or, in the case of former instructors, reclassified, at the completion of the course.

(*g*) A Technical Training Course for boys was carried out, and forty boys attended, thirty-eight of whom qualified.

(*h*) Twenty-five Flying Club Instructors received a Flying Instructors' Course, fourteen of whom qualified.

R.C.A.F. Training—Generally

R.C.A.F. training may be divided into two categories: training for officers and for airmen.

The training for officers and airmen at Vancouver and Camp Borden during the year has been most successful, both as regards service personnel and those attached to other Government Air Services.

R.C.A.F. officers have been attached for courses of instruction at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and elsewhere throughout the country.

Officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force attached for training with the Royal Air Force in England:—

	Officers Attending
(a) Royal Air Force Staff College, Andover	2
(b) Flying Instructors' Course—Central Flying School, Wittering	2
(c) Navigation at Royal Air Force School of Air Pilotage	2
(d) Army Co-operation, at Old Sarum, Salisbury	1
(e) Armament Course, Eastchurch	1
(f) Aeronautical Engineering, Imperial College of Science	1
(g) War Staff Course—Royal Naval Staff College, Greenwich	1

Provisional Pilot Officers' Training

The idea underlying the present scheme of the R.C.A.F. Provisional Pilot Officers' training is to obtain, with the minimum of expense, a class of young officer having, in addition to his knowledge of flying, a thorough all-round education, with special qualifications on the technical side. With this in view, arangements have been made with the Canadian universities to accept for Air Force training a number of students in their first year from the Applied Science and Engineering Faculties, and train them at Camp Borden during the summer vacations each year of their university course. A satisfactory response has been made, and numbers greatly in excess of the vacancies apply each year. A number of Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College are accepted each year in the same way. The scheme of training is shown in a pamphlet issued on the subject, which can be obtained by application to the Secretary, Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Training for Airmen

Technical Training of Boys and Airmen at Camp Borden

This scheme of training was approved on November 5, 1925, and was inaugurated on July 4, 1927. During the fiscal year 1929-30, forty boys from all parts of Canada reported at R.C.A.F. Station, Camp Borden, for two months' training. In order to make available a supply of well-trained air mechanics for civil aviation it is intended to increase the numbers attending this course. A pamphlet containing information regarding the plan of training for airmen is available and can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Combined Operations with the Naval and Military Forces

Six operations were carried out in conjunction with the military forces, consisting of reconnaissance flights, transportation, and tactical exercises, with a total of 173 hours' flying time. One operation of five hours' duration was carried out for transportation of naval officers.

SUMMARY OF FLYING, 1929-30

——	Hours	Minutes
Aerial Photography for Geographical Section General Staff	192	20
R.C.A.F. Transportation	519	55
Service and instructional flying	9,629	50
Miscellaneous	194	45
Totals	10,536	50

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL

(1) Organization

(A) Permanent Active Militia

The vote for the fiscal year 1929-30 remained the same as for the previous year, and allowed only slight changes in establishments.

Recruiting

On 1st April, 1929, the strength in warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men was 2,852.

During the year there were 840 enlistments and 583 discharges.

On 31st March, 1930, the strength in warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men was 3,109.

Establishment and Strength

The following table shows the Peace Establishment, Limited Establishment, and actual strength of units of the Permanent Active Militia, on March 31, 1930:—

PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Unit	Peace Establishment			Limited Establishment					
				Staff Vote	P. F. Vote		Other Votes		Total All Votes
	O.	O.R.	Total	O.	O.	O.R.	O.	O.R.	All Ranks
Staff and General List	20	.....	20	17	3	.....	.....	.....	20
R.C.D	24	415	439	2	15	210	2	.....	229
L.S.H. (R.C.)	24	415	439	3	15	162	1	.....	181
R.C.A	64	1,040	1,104	5	51	608	4	37	705
R.C.E	51	357	408	3	32	203	5	22	265
R.C.S	46	396	442	.....	18	80	21	184	303
R.C.R	34	749	783	6	28	337	5	2	378
P.P.C.L.I	34	739	773	6	25	191	6	1	229
R.22e R	34	739	773	2	15	139	2	.....	158
R.C.A.S.C	33	412	445	1	27	241	...	1	270
R.C.A.M.C	38	108	146	1	30	89	5	10	135
R.C.O.C	39	688	727	1	36	415	3	2	457
R.C.A.V.C	12	38	50	.....	6	11	...	.....	17
R.C.A.P.C	25	100	125	1	19	66	...	2	88
C.M.S.C	9	202	211	.....	8	163	2	11	184
C.S.A.S	6	5	11	.....	5	2	...	.....	7
Permanent Cadet Staff	6	.....	6	.....	....	.....	6	.....	6
Total	499	6,403	6,902	48	333	2,917	62	272	3,632

Unit	Actual Strength					
	Staff Vote	P.F. Vote		Other Votes		Total All Votes
	O.	O.	O.R.	O.	O.R.	All Ranks
Staff and General List	17	3				20
R.C.D	2	13	211	2		228
L.S.H. (R.C.)	3	11	161	1		176
R.C.A	5	50	591	4	34	684
R.C.E	3	31	196	5	20	255
R.C.S		17	80	10	146	253
R.C.R	6	24	336	6	1	373
P.P.C.L.I	6	17	191	6	2	222
R.22e R	2	14	139	2		157
R.C.A.S.C	1	26	238		1	266
R.C.A.M.C	1	28	88	5	10	132
R.C.O.C	1	33	411	3	2	450
R.C.A.V.C		5	11			16
R.C.A.P.C	1	18	63		2	84
C.M.S.C		8	162	2	11	183
C.S.A.S		5	2			7
Permanent Cadet Staff				4		4
Total	48	303	2,880	50	229	3,510

Organization

"A" and "B" Batteries, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and the 3rd Medium Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, have been placed on establishments for mechanized batteries, under which horse drawn vehicles are re-placed by tractor drawn vehicles.

Alliance

His Majesty the King has authorized the alliance of The Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps to the Royal Army Veterinary Corps of the British Army.

(B) NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Organization

The following changes in organization have been authorized:—

Cavalry—

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars has been included with units in the Corps of Hussars.

Artillery—

The 62nd Field Battery (How.), Canadian Artillery, has been authorized to organize at Duncan, B.C.

Signals—

Signal Battalions, Canadian Corps of Signals, have been re-organized into 11 Divisional Signals, each consisting of a Headquarters and three companies.

Organization of the 8th Divisional Signals in Military District No. 2 and the 11th Divisional Signals in Military District No. 11, is restricted to one company.

Canadian Officers' Training Corps—

The University of Western Ontario Contingent has been increased by one company of four platoons.

Queen's University Contingent has been decreased by one platoon.

The University of New Brunswick Contingent has been increased from one company (four platoons), to a Battalion Headquarters and two companies (three platoons each).

British Columbia University Contingent has two companies of two platoons each, in place of two companies of four platoons.

Universite de Montreal Contingent has been increased by a Battalion Headquarters and one company of four platoons.

La Salle Contingent at Quebec, P.Q., has been disbanded.

Infantry—

The 1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) has been converted into a Rifle Regiment.

The 3rd (Reserve) Battalion (195th Bn., C.E.F.), has been authorized as an additional unit of The Regina Rifle Regiment.

The 4th (Reserve) Battalion (138th Bn., C.E.F.), has been authorized as an additional unit of The Edmonton Fusiliers.

1st Bn., Les Franc-Tireurs du Saguenay, is now attached to the 13th Infantry Brigade instead of to the 15th Infantry Brigade.

The 1st Bn., The St. John Fusiliers has been attached to the 16th Infantry Brigade.

The infantry units in Military District No. 3 have been rebrigaded as under:—

7th Inf. Bde.	8th Inf. Bde.	9th Inf. Bde.
1st Bn. The Princess of Wales' Own Regt.	1st Bn. The Lanark and Renfrew Scottish Regt.	1st Bn. The Hastings and Prince Edward Regt.
1st Bn. The Argyll Light Infantry.	1st Bn. The Grenville Regt. (Lisgar Rifles).	1st Bn. The Northumberland Regt.
1st Bn. The Victoria and Haliburton Regt.	1st Bn. The Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders.	1st Bn. The Durham Regiment.
1st Bn. The Peterborough Rangers	1st Bn. The Ottawa Highlanders..	1st Bn. The Frontenac Regiment.
1st Bn. The Brockville Rifles (attached).	1st Bn. Le Regiment de Hull (attached).	

Unbrigaded

1st Battn. The Governor General's Foot Guards.

Medical—

The Canadian Army Medical Corps has been reorganized as set forth in General Order 132 of 1929.

The detail of Cavalry Field Ambulances and Field Ambulances remains the same, except that No. 33 Field Ambulance at Edmonton, Alta., has been authorized to organize.

Chief changes made are—

(*a*) General Hospitals have been reconstituted as " Reserve " units.

(*b*) Reserve Casualty Clearing Stations have been reconstituted as active units.

(*c*) All officers of the C.A.M.C. other than those serving with reserve units are carried on General List, C.A.M.C.

C.A.M.C. officers posted to reserve units and as Medical Officers of reserve units of other arms of the service, are carried on a reserve General List, C.A.M.C.

Peace Establishments

Revised Peace Establishments have been authorized as referred to hereunder:—

Artillery—

A Field Brigade, Canadian Artillery (Mechanized), and a Medium Battery, Canadian Artillery (Mechanized), as published in the Appendix to General Order 42 of 1930.

Signals—

A Divisional Signals, Canadian Corps of Signals, as published in General Order 83 of 1929.

Medical—

Canadian Army Medical Corps as published in the Appendix to General Order 133 of 1929.

Nomenclature

The following units have been redesignated as stated:—

Old Title	*New Title*
3rd (New Brunswick) Medium Brigade, Canadian Artillery.	3rd (New Brunswick) Medium Brigade, Canadian Artillery (The Loyal Company of Artillery).
The Royal Highlanders of Canada.	The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) of Canada.
1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own).	The British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles).

Localization

The localization of certain units has been changed with due regard to local conditions and population.

Battle Honours

His Majesty the King has approved the award of battle honours as under:—

The North West Campaign, 1885—

The Governor General's Body Guard.. ..	"North West Canada, 1885."
The Governor General's Foot Guards.. ..	"North West Canada, 1885."
The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.. ..	"North West Canada, 1885."
The Halifax Rifles..	"North West Canada, 1885."
Les Voltigeurs de Quebec..	"North West Canada, 1885."
The Royal Grenadiers..	"Batoche." "North West Canada, 1885."
The Canadian Fusiliers..	"North West Canada, 1885."
The York Rangers..	"North West Canada, 1885."
The Simcoe Foresters..	"North West Canada, 1885."
The Durham Regiment..	"North West Canada, 1885."
Les Carabiniers Mont-Royal..	"North West Canada, 1885."
The Princess Louise Fusiliers..	"North West Canada, 1885."
The Winnipeg Rifles..	"Fish Creek." "Batoche." "North West Canada, 1885."

The above award of battle honours supersedes the award of battle honours in respect of the North West Campaign, 1885, published in General Orders (11) dated June 1, 1888, 2 of 1912 and 69 of 1919.

The Great War—

The award of Great War Battle Honours for regiments and corps of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia of Canada, and units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as shown in lists, numbers 1 and 2, published as appendices to General Orders 110 and 123 respectively of 1929.

Further lists of awards when approved by His Majesty will be published in due course.

Alliances

During the past year His Majesty the King has granted authority for several units to be allied as follows:—

Canadian Regiment	*Regiment with which allied, British*
The Governor General's Body Guard.	The Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards).
1st Hussars.	11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own).
The Saskatchewan Mounted Rifles.	9th Queen's Royal Lancers.
The Governor General's Foot Guards.	Coldstream Guards.
The Victoria Rifles of Canada.	The King's Royal Rifle Corps.
The Elgin Regiment.	The Northumberland Fusiliers.
The Perth Regiment.	The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).
The Peel and Dufferin Regiment.	The Lancashire Fusiliers.
The York Regiment.	The East Yorkshire Regiment.
The Annapolis Regiment.	The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire).
The Manitoba Rangers.	The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment).
The Vancouver Regiment.	The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.	Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
	Australian
The Royal Montreal Regiment.	The 14th Battalion.
	New Zealand
The Royal Montreal Regiment.	The Waikato Regiment.

Perpetuations

The perpetuation of the undermentioned units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force has been authorized as follows:—

Unit of Canadian Expeditionary Force	*Unit of Canadian Militia by which perpetuated*
1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Battalion.	1st Regiment, The Manitoba Mounted Rifles, and 1st Regiment, The Saskatchewan Mounted Rifles.
12th Battalion.	1st Battalion, The Royal Rifles of Canada.
171st Battalion.	2nd (Reserve) Battalion, The Royal Rifles of Canada.
209th Battalion.	1st Regiment, 14th Canadian Light Horse.
216th Battalion.	3rd (Reserve) Regiment, The Mississauga Horse.

Discipline

The discipline of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia during the past year has been satisfactory. The number of convictions by District Court Martial for the year was 47.

Regimental Facings

The Peel and Dufferin Regiment has been authorized to adopt white as the colour of its regimental facings.

(2) Personal Services

The various establishments authorized for the officer personnel of units of the Active Militia have been generally well maintained, and the endeavours of Commanding Officers to obtain young gentlemen of high educational standard to accept appointments to commissions in the Non-Permanent Active Militia, and the keen interest manifest throughout have been productive of excellent results.

The introduction of regulations making the rank of 2nd Lieutenant the junior commissioned rank for officers of combatant arms of the service, which was brought into effect during the year under review, is considered an improvement, and increased efficiency may now be expected in the case of young officers, who will, in the initiatory stage of their military career, receive a longer period of military training, and become better qualified to fit themselves for promotion. Commanding Officers generally were eager for this change in the regulations, as it will afford them the opportunity of judging whether new officers are likely to become capable and worthy of advancement, prior to establishing their seniority in the higher rank of Lieutenant.

Changes in commands of Brigades, Regiments, Battalions, and units generally, of which there have been 67 during the year, have been regularly administered as they became due. In a few cases where recommended, and where it was considered to be in the best interests of the service, limited extensions were granted.

District Officers Commanding have rendered the regulation returns respecting officers who are carried on the Reserve of Officers list, and the general list of all such officers which is maintained at Defence Headquarters has therefore been kept under proper revision.

The number of new appointments to commissions in the Non-Permanent Active Militia during the twelve months ended March 31, 1930, is 911.

The total number of document commissions prepared and issued during the same period is 1,436.

Fifty-four document warrants were also prepared and distributed.

Appointments and Retirements, Permanent Active Militia

The number of resignations and retirements in the Permanent Active Militia, which were authorized during the year, amounted to 19, while 12 new appointments were authorized.

List of Officers, Canadian Defence Forces

A revised list of officers of the Canadian Defence Forces (Part I) has been completed, and this new edition, which includes references respecting officers of the three arms (Naval, Military and Air Service) should be available from the printers for distribution very shortly.

The current issue of Part II, which contains the war service of officers, list of officers carried on the Reserve of Officers, as well as other special reference information, was produced in December, 1927. Work in connection with having this volume revised is now in progress, with a view to having a new edition made available during the present year.

(3) Medical

During the year 23 Medical Units trained at Camps of Instruction, and 10 at local Headquarters; 11 Provisional Schools were held, and 3 Correspondence Schools. In addition to these 5 District Camp Schools were held. From these Schools, the total number of Officers and Nursing Sisters qualifying for promotion, is 80. The number of Other Ranks qualifying for promotion is 36.

The R.C.A.M.C. has also provided medical attendance to the Royal Canadian Air Force; 2 Officers and 7 Other Ranks being detailed especially for that work. Two R.C.A.M.C. Officers are also detailed to work with the Naval Services.

The health of the Permanent Force Troops has been good throughout the year; the total number of patients treated in hospital, or quarters, being 3,185. This was made up as follows:—

Royal Military College	225
Permanent Force	1,766
Non-Permanent Active Militia	394
Royal Canadian Air Force	393
Royal Air Force	1
Royal Canadian Navy	381
Royal Navy	15
Canadian Officers' Training Corps	8
Civilians	2
	3,185

These figures show a decrease of 131 in the number of patients treated, as compared to the previous year.

There were 20 deaths during the year, caused as follows:—

Pneumonia	(P.F.)	2
Nephritis	"	1
Aneurism of aorta	"	1
Angina pectoris	"	1
D.A.H. (heart)	"	1
Cerebro spinal syphilis	"	1
Acute hepatitis	"	1
Rheumatic fever	"	1
Paraphlegia	"	1
Carcinoma (stomach)	"	1
Pneumonia	(R.C.A.F.)	2
General injuries (aeroplane crashes)	"	3
Suicide	"	1
Pneumonia	(Cadet R.M.C.)	1
Intestinal obstruction	(N.P.A.M.)	1
General injuries (aeroplane crash) (Civilian)		1
		20

Medical Boards and Medical Examinations during the year amounted to 8,015.

In addition to the ordinary Military Medical Training, the Medical Department conducts a Centre of Training for the St. John Ambulance Association, giving special attention to First Aid Training for the Cadet Services, the Regimental Medical Services and the Field Medical Units. During the year the awards made to the Military Services, of St. John Ambulance Certificates, totalled 346. In the various Districts 18 Teams entered for competition for the District Shields. Eight of these District Shields were awarded, and a competition was held among these 8 Teams for the Mary Otter Dominion Trophy, for St. John Ambulance work. The Trophy was won by a Team from No. 3 Detachment R.C.A.M.C., at Kingston.

Pay Services

The functions of this directorate during the fiscal year were much the same as during the previous one. The issue of pay and allowances to the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia and the Royal Canadian Air Force, (including the payment of troops and local accounts for supplies, maintenance, repairs, etc., and accounting in the various Military Districts), is carried out by detachments of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps at National Defence Headquarters and at the headquarters of each Military District. The expansion of Air Services has been responsible to some extent for an increase of work in the Pay Services.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps as at March 31, 1930, consisted of 19 officers and 65 other ranks, two of the latter being detached for duty at the Royal Military College.

All detachments of the R.C.A.P.C. and District Pay Offices were inspected by the District Officers Commanding during the year. The Director of Pay Services also inspected these offices, with the exception of four which he had inspected during the previous year. Reports received in this connection were all favourable.

The undermentioned financial statements, comprising Appendix "B," cover the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, and show the expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances for the Permanent Active Militia and the Royal Canadian Air Force:—

No. 1.—Statement of expenditure by Stations on account of pay and allowances of the Permanent Active Militia for the fiscal year 1929-30.

No. 2.—Statement of expenditure by Districts on account of pay and allowances of the Royal Canadian Air Force for the fiscal year 1929-30.

The Pay Services is also responsible for the disbursements on claims received from ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or their dependents, in regard to adjustments of Pay, Separation Allowance and War Service Gratuity. During the year under review, the following amounts payable out of Adjustment of War Claims Vote, in respect of claims coming under the headings mentioned, have been authorized for payment:—

Pay and allowances	$ 3,254 63
Separation allowance	17,109 00
War service gratuity	17,346 21
Total	$37,709 84

5. Records

During the year ending March 31, 1930, the military staff of the Record Office was reduced by three, and the civil staff by one. The Director of Records was transferred to Military District No. 10, and the appointment of Director of Records abolished. The volume of work accomplished by the office shows no decrease as compared with the previous fiscal year.

Documents Section

Requests received from the Department of National Defence, other Government departments, the British Empire Service League and the general public necessitated the withdrawal and research of 200,657 sets of documents.

The machine work in connection with the compilation of C.E.F. statistics has been completed, and the task of compiling these figures into permanent ledger form is being proceeded with. A return showing casualties, for each and every day of the war, for each and every unit of the C.E.F. is being compiled for the department's official history and it is expected that this work will be completed during the fiscal year 1930-31. Satisfactory progress has been made on the work in connection with the Book of Remembrance.

In addition to the routine work of the C.E.F. Registry, the volume of which indicates no decrease, steps were taken to transfer to the custody of Public Archives three-quarters of a million overseas files.

The task of assembling and rearranging Paylists of C.E.F. units in Canada, and Non-Permanent Active Militia units mobilized for active service, has been completed and a card index compiled. Cancelled pay cheques issued to personnel of the C.E.F. and Non-Permanent Active Militia during the war period have been filed in proper sequence and are readily accessible for reference. The routine work in connection with the verification of pay matters indicates an increase in enquiries.

Graves Registration

Notification of the death in Canada of 2,289 ex-members of the forces has been received and of these 1,129 graves have been, to date, officially recorded in the department. In 364 cases arrangements have been made to mark the graves permanently with the regulation headstone.

The draughting work in connection with the Vimy Memorial has been completed, and all necessary material is now in the hands of the draughtsmen overseas.

The usual identification work in connection with effects recovered with bodies found in battle areas has been carried out and definite identification was made in 32 cases.

Considerable correspondence was received from relatives of deceased soldiers buried overseas requesting advice as to the location of graves and the best method of reaching same.

Honours and Awards

It is of interest to note that the work of granting and replacing war medals has increased over the previous year. This indicates that returned men are still vitally interested in their awards. During the year an effort was made to get in touch with recipients whose medals were not issued, and good results followed.

Many cases have been submitted to the Awards Board from the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia for the award of Long Service Decorations and Medals.

Applications for Memorials granted to the next-of-kin of those who died on service or whose subsequent death has been attributed to service, show no diminution, and the correspondence received by the department indicates the extent to which these Memorials are appreciated.

Veterans of previous campaigns are still interested in their service medals as shown by the fact that during the year 19 Fenian Raid and Northwest Rebellion Medals were granted.

Estates

A further attempt has been made by the Estates Branch during the past year to dispose of estates which have been held in abeyance on account of the fact that the heirs could not be located. Every possible clue was followed up, and the enquiries instituted have, in every instance, brought satisfactory results, thus enabling the Department to close the estates.

Arrangements have also been made whereby the department, with the assistance of the Russian Red Cross Society in Moscow, is able to effect distribution of military estates to beneficiaries residing in Russia, which action it was previously impossible to take, owing to the conditions existing in that country.

Some 85 new ledger sheets were opened, for credits received on account of ex-soldiers who have died while receiving treatment through the Department of Pensions and National Health. All of these funds have been distributed except in certain involved cases where the delay has been unavoidable; or where difficulty has been experienced in locating the heirs.

A total disbursement of $11,533.24 has been made, covering 133 estates. In addition the sum of $2,704.96 was paid out of the Trust Account, to 20 minor beneficiaries who have attained the age of fifteen years during the fiscal year which has just terminated.

(6) Extracts From Report of the Commandant Royal Military College of Canada for the Year Ending June 18, 1930

Strength

The College opened on August 28, 1929, with a Cadet strength as follows:—

Recruits joined at beginning of term 1929-30	63
First Class returned	40
Second Class returned	45
Third Class returned	43
Fourth Class returned	9
Strength at beginning of term	200

During the year 1 Cadet has died and 6 have been withdrawn for various reasons.

Distribution of Cadets by Provinces—

The distribution of Gentlemen Cadets by provinces at the beginning of the term 1929-30 was:—

Ontario	100
Quebec	50
British Columbia	16
New Brunswick	8
Nova Scotia	7
Manitoba	4
Saskatchewan	5
Alberta	7
Abroad	3

Educational

(*a*) *Results.*—Of the 40 Gentlemen Cadets in the First Class, 25 obtained Diplomas (including 5 who graduated with honours), 14 will be required to write supplementary examinations, and one has failed.

In the Second Class 22 Gentlemen Cadets have passed, 19 will be required to write supplementary examinations, and two have failed.

In the Third Class 24 Gentlemen Cadets have passed, 12 will be required to write supplementary examinations, and 5 have failed.

In the Fourth Class 30 Gentlemen Cadets have passed, 23 will be required to write supplementary examinations, 15 have failed, and one Gentleman Cadet is still to take his examinations, having been unable to take them at the usual time owing to illness.

(*b*) *General.*—The general working of the teaching organization has been excellent once more, and the standards aimed at for the year have been reached. All classes have worked well.

Commissions

The following commissions have been applied for by gentlemen cadets:—

Regular Army	1
Royal Air Force	1
Canadian Permanent Forces—	
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	1
Royal Canadian Engineers	3
Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	2
Royal Canadian Air Force	3

Discipline

Discipline throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Medical

The general health of the gentlemen cadets during the period covered by this report has been excellent.

Accommodation

The preliminary plans for the new Mess and Recreation Block have been drawn up and, if funds permit, it is hoped that it will be possible to commence work on the building during the summer. The necessity of this building becomes more apparent every day and its completion will place the College in a very much better position from the point of view of messing accommodation and library and class-room accommodation.

Riding Establishment

The standard obtained in equitation in the various classes has been up to the average.

Administration

(*a*) *Messing.*—The standard of messing for gentlemen cadets has been considerably improved during the past year without any increase in cost.

(*b*) *Kitchen Equipment.*—A few minor additions have been made to the kitchen equipment.

(*c*) *Clothing.*—One thousand one hundred and five articles of clothing were turned out from the Tailor's Shop during the year.

Grounds and Buildings

(*a*) *General Repairs to Buildings.*—The buildings have all been kept in a good state of repair. Periodical repairs and painting have been carried out.

(*b*) *Water Supply.*—The quality of the water after treatment and purification has been very good. The weekly tests made by the Public Health Department have shown the water to be pure and fit for consumption at all times.

(*c*) *Roads.*—Provision is being made for all roads to be kept in good condition.

(*d*) *Boundary Fences and Walls.*—These have been maintained in a state of good repair.

(*e*) *Dormitory Buildings.*—The walls of all rooms in Fort Frederick Dormitory were calcimined.

(*f*) *Heating Systems.*—The Administration building and the Educational building have been connected for heating purposes; as also have the Gymnasium and the Staff Adjutant's Quarters. For the heating of these buildings, automatic coal burners (iron firemen) have been installed, and these have proved both economical and efficient. A considerable saving in fuel has been effected by this new system of heating.

(*g*) *Grounds.*—The grounds have been well maintained.

General Staff

(*a*) In addition to instruction given to gentlemen cadets, the General Staff Branch of the Royal Military College has conducted the following courses, as well as being engaged in the preparation of the precis for, and examination of all papers of the Militia Staff Course:—

i. Staff College Preparatory Course.
ii. Refresher Course.
iii. Long Course.

(*b*) The General Staff has also prepared the examination papers for promotion to the rank of Colonel in the Non-Permanent Active Militia; and has, from time to time, reviewed the subjects set for Subjects (*a*) and (*c*) of promotion examinations for the Permanent Force.

(*c*) *Staff College Preparatory Course.*—This course commenced on 1st October, 1929, and terminated at the conclusion of the examinations on 6th March, 1930.

Six officers of the Permanent Active Militia and one officer of the Royal Army Service Corps attended the course.

(*d*) *Refresher Course.*—This course ran concurrently with the Staff College Preparatory Course from October 1 to December 21, 1929.

Four officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force attended.

(*e*) *Long Course.*—The Long Course commenced on February 24 and terminated at the beginning of June, 1930. One officer of the Permanent Active Militia and three officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia attended the course.

Competitions with Empire Institutions

(*a*) *R.M.C., Kingston vs. R.M.C., Sandhurst. Rifle and Revolver.*—The annual rifle and revolver match with the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was fired on June 13, 1929, and resulted in divided honours. R.M.C., Sandhurst, winning the rifle match, and R.M.C., Kingston, winning the revolver match.

The scores were as follows:—

R.M.C., Kingston		*R.M.C., Sandhurst*	
Rifle..	1,013	Rifle..	1,123
Revolver..	202	Revolver	173

(*b*) *Lafferty Cup.*—The Lafferty Cup was again won by the R.M.C. of Australia. The R.M.C., Sandhurst, were second; the Royal Air Force Cadet College were third; R.M.C., Kingston, fourth, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, fifth.

Sports

The customary program of sports was carried through during the term.

Transport

The transport of the College has been maintained in serviceable condition. One new truck was purchased during the year and has given complete satisfaction.

Montreal Garrison Military Tournament, 1930

A party of 100 gentlemen cadets took part in the Montreal Garrison Military Tournament on May 14-17, 1930.

Presentations

(*a*) *Cups.*—The Militia Staff Course of 1929 presented a cup, to be awarded yearly to the gentleman cadet obtaining the highest number of points in the following events:—

Fifty yards swim.
Smith bugle events.
Rifle competition.
Boxing.

Mrs. G. H. Ralston has offered to present a cup for competition at the Annual Obstacle Race.

Other Prizes.—Colonel W. F. Hadley, O.C., Le Regiment de Hull, has offered a silver cigarette case as an annual prize to be awarded to the gentleman cadet of the First Class who wins the most prizes in his graduating year.

The Staff of the R.M.C., Sandhurst, presented a coloured print (Review of Gentlemen Cadets at Remnantz, Great Marlow, circa 1810). R.M.C., Sandhurst, also presented a coloured print of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, published December 1, 1813.

The Militia Staff Course of 1929 presented a handsome chesterfield to the Senior Staff Mess.

Visitors

The undermentioned visited the College during the past year:—

Vice Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, North American West Indies Station.

Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner.

Lieut.-Col. L. Rowley Hill, late Military Attache, British Embassy, Tokio.

Major-General Sir C. C. VanStraubenzee, C.B., C.M.G.

The Headmasters of the following English Public Schools: Harrow, Charterhouse, Christ's Hospital, Dauntsey, Haileybury College, Manchester Grammar School, Mill Hill, Whitgift Grammar School, St. Paul's, Marlborough College, Wrekin College, Ampleforth College, George Watson's College, Bedford, Kingswood, Wellington College.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

The reports of the several Directorates under the Quartermaster General follow, in the following order:—

(1) Directorate of Engineer Services.
(2) Directorate of Supplies and Transport.
(3) Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Services.

Directorate of Engineer Services

Definition of Duties

Engineer Services comprise the design, construction and maintenance of fortifications, military buildings and works; also the custody of lands owned or used by the Department of National Defence. It is also the duty of the Royal Canadian Engineers to operate and maintain the defence electric lights (searchlights) and the telephone systems in permanent fortifications.

Staff

Under the Quartermaster-General, the Director of Engineer Services is responsible for the proper carrying out of all Engineer Services, and administers the sum voted by Parliament under the heading, " Engineer Services and Works, Militia Services," all Engineer Services for the Royal Canadian Air Force, and certain services for the Department of Civil Aviation.

The Director of Engineer Services is assisted by a small staff at Headquarters, who are employed on inspection duties, and the preparation and supervision of important constructional projects, as well as on ordinary administrative duties.

A District Engineer Officer is appointed in each Military District. He is responsible to the District Officer Commanding, for the proper execution of Engineer Services within his district. He has a staff of officers and other ranks of the Royal Canadian Engineers to assist him in the performance of his duties of design, supervision and administration; the size of the staff depending on the amount of work in each district.

Notes on Engineer Services Generally

The condition of military works and buildings generally is good. Owing to the age of many of the buildings, an annually increasing expenditure on maintenance becomes necessary, in order that they may be kept in suitable condition for various classes of occupation.

Rifle Ranges

Existing rifle ranges are being maintained according to their requirements. When sites for several ranges were purchased many years ago, sufficient land was not procured to provide the Danger Area now deemed advisable. Where such areas have become populated or are being used by owners for various purposes, it has been necessary to either close or restrict the use of the range until the areas required are leased or purchased or a new site procured.

During the year, the following construction was carried out:—

Saskatoon, Sask., (completed).
North Vancouver, B.C., (completed).
Sarcee Camp, Alta., (completed).
Valcartier Camp, (in progress).

Accommodation, Permanent Active Militia

The situation regarding barracks for the Permanent Active Militia is fairly satisfactory. At Calgary, only temporary provision is made in the Armoury, and in Toronto, the retention of Stanley Barracks is at the pleasure of the Corporation of the City of Toronto. Stable accommodation for the various mounted units is fair, but as the artillery is being gradually mechanized, the stabling problem is being relieved. At Calgary better accommodation of a fireproof type is required.

Accommodation, Non-Permanent Active Militia

The provision of accommodation for the Non-Permanent Active Militia is being gradually improved as funds permit. This is being carried out, either by alterations or extensions to existing buildings, or by leasing buildings and suitably fitting them up to meet the requirements of the various units to be accommodated therein.

No new armouries have been erected this year.

EXPENDITURES, 1929-30 (MILITIA SERVICE)

ENGINEER EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED UNDER VOTES

Engineer Services and Works

(A) Rifle Ranges	$ 147,220
(B) Barracks	274,412
(C) Ordnance Buildings	37,051
(D) Drill Halls and Armouries	144,488
(E) Camps and Lands	151,955
(F) Fortifications	41,506
Total	$ 796,632

The distribution of expenditures on Engineer Service funds was as follows:—

Military District No. 1	$ 37,130
" " 2	88,506
" " 3	46,283
" " 4	46,868
" " 5	81,277
" " 6	13,500
" " 7	10,300
" " 10	77,880
" " 11	64,970
" " 12	22,468
" " 13	40,845
Halifax Garrison	148,094
Petawawa Camp	44,904
Connaught Rifle Range	53,196
Ottawa Services	20,411
	$ 796,632

Main Engineer Expenditures from Other Appropriations

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

Dominion Arsenals, Lindsay and Quebec	$ 10,497

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Temporary work in connection with camping arrangements, such as water supply, latrines, ablution tables, kitchens, incinerators, preparation of camp sites, etc.	33,468

CONSTRUCTION OF MAGAZINES, HALIFAX

Continuation of program of construction of Joint Service Magazines, Halifax	93,667

CITADEL WALLS, QUEBEC

Repairs to Quebec gates and walls	50,000

KINGSTON ORDNANCE DEPOT

Repairs to "A" Block, Ordnance Depot (due to fire damage)	18,400

WORK CARRIED OUT, 1929–30

Work Carried Out. 1929-30

The following is a list of the more important services performed:—

Military District No. 1—	
London—	
Wolseley Barracks—Exterior painting "A" Block	$ 1,389
Windsor Armoury—Renewal of main roof	4,980
Military District No. 2—	
Toronto—	
Long Branch Rifle Range—Construction of roads and paths	1,191
Stanley Barracks—Painting (in parts)	1,360
Dundas Armoury—New roof covering over Main Hall	1,174
Niagara Falls Armoury—Internal painting	1,295
Toronto Armoury—Paint underside of roof	3,100
“ Improvement of Officers' Mess Room, Royal Grenadiers	1,085
“ Lay new floor	9,500
Niagara Camp—Provide drainage to R.C.D. and R.C.R. lines	1,540
Camp Borden—Prepare building No. 90 for accommodation	4,000
“ Recondition building No. 83 for telephone exchange, etc	1,975
“ Prepare building No. 91 for accommodation for Signals	4,517
“ Alterations and additions heating plants	4,950
“ Fitting up building No. 88 for Officers' Mess	8,500
Military District No. 3—	
Kingston—	
Barracks—New heating boilers, Officers' Mess and Canteen	1,500
Ordnance Depot—Install shelving, etc	1,109
Kingston Armoury—New covering on flat roof	1,750
“ Pointing stone work	2,248
Military District No. 4—	
Montreal	
Pointe-aux-Trembles Rifle Range—Install septic tank	1,140
Montreal Armoury—Provide four Target Indoor Rifle Range	1,510
“ New roof covering, Main Hall, repairs to	2,500
“ Repairs to plaster, painting and plumbing	1,000
St. Johns, The Barracks—Painting and repairs to Married Quarters and Officers' Mess	2,583
Military District No. 5—	
Quebec—	
Detention accommodation—Provide five cells, also heating	1,800
Valcartier Camp—Drilling well and purchasing casing	1,000
Dominion Arsenal—Rebuild portion of walls	4,872
St. Louis Barracks—Renew portion of roof covering	1,000
Citadel—Officers' Mess—Construct new kitchen	2,000
“ Reappropriation of Armoury building as quarters for 22nd Regiment	5,500
“ Construct forage shed	1,000
“ “ vehicle shed	2,500
Quebec Drill Hall—Construct new road	4,337
Citadel Hill—Lay new road to Guard Room	5,100
Military District No. 6—	
Halifax—	
Charlottetown, P.E.I. Armoury—External painting	$ 1,180
Aldershot, N.S. Camp—Repairs to grounds	1,247
“ “ Extend training area	1,074
Glacis Barracks—Renew pipe line to hydrants	2,475
Churchfield Married Quarters—Renew eaves and roof flashings	1,700
Old Fuel Yard—Repairs and renovation	1,000
Armouries—Renew H.W. boilers	1,610
York Redoubt—Renew skidding shed floor	1,500
Camperdown Road Telephone Lines—Replace poles, etc	1,000
Bedford Rifle Range—Construction of hut for N.S.P.R.A. Half cost	2,997
South Barracks—Install central heating, West Block	2,100
Bellevue Annex—Convert into married quarters	17,200
Wellington Barracks—Construct boiler room	2,156
“ Install h.w. system north end	13,450
Military District No. 10—	
Winnipeg—	
Fort Osborne Barracks—Provision of sewer	1,029
“ “ Construction of vehicle shed	11,450
“ “ Construction of forage barn	7,500
“ “ Redecorating quarters, schools and offices	2,995
“ “ Paint barracks in part	1,987
“ “ Reroofing Officers' Mess	1,045
“ “ Construction of Dugout and gas chamber	1,725
“ “ Alterations to Married Quarters, other ranks	2,345
“ “ Extension of 12″ main	2,395

Military District No. 11—

Victoria—	
Work Point Barracks—Repainting Officers' Block and H.Q. building	1,012
" " Resurfacing roads	1,000
Drill Hall, Beatty St.—Decorate interior	1,538
New Westminster Drill Hall—Repairs sills and overhaul sanitary system	1,621
North Vancouver—Construction of Rifle Range	30,545
" Rifle Range—Clearing 6·67 acres of land	2,518
Work Point Barracks—Replace weigh scales	1,800
" " Alterations to heating and h.w. systems	1,342
Rodd Hill—Construction of gas chamber	1,103

Military District No. 12—

Regina—	
Saskatoon—Construction of six target rifle range	3,405
Moose Jaw— " "	7,990
Regina—Construction of small arms ammunition store	1,588
Dundurn Camp—Clearing portion of camp site	3,323

Military District No. 13—

Calgary—	
Sarcee Camp—Construction of new twelve target rifle range	8,274
" Construction of Competitors' building	4,397
" Continuation of work on camp roads	1,899
" Provide covered horse standings	1,122
" Construction of caretaker's cottage	4,324
" Construction of Sergt. Mess (first part)	2,505

Ottawa—

Ordnance Stores—Installation of boilers	8,100

Petawawa Camp—

Erection of Lecture Room building	3,300
Erection of Quarters, R.C.O.C	4,139

Construction of Magazine, Halifax, N.S.

The work carried out during the year under a general contract included, for the land services, one large shell store, transport magazine, office and rest room with the necessary extensions to the light railway, heating, water, drainage and power services; a building for extracting and indenting was also erected for the Naval Services. In addition, the drainage of the ground was improved. An electric locomotive, trucks and power crane were also purchased.

Royal Canadian Air Force

The amount of work carried out by this directorate for the Royal Canadian Air Force has been increasing steadily. During the year under review the total spent, as set out below, was $528,366 comprising an increase of $112,730.40 over the preceding year:—

Expenditures 1929-30 (R.C.A.F. Funds)

Ottawa, Rockcliffe Aerodrome	$ 155,020 00
Ottawa, Victoria Island Stores Depot	20,595 00
Ottawa, Shirley's Bay Air Station	335 00
Ottawa, Experimental building	7,826 00
Ottawa, Test Tank	40,179 00
Trenton Aerodrome	151,166 00
Camp Borden Air Station	92,221 00
Military District No. 6	2,000 00
Military District No. 10	48,339 00
Military District No. 11	2,119 00
Military District No. 13	8,316 00
Petawawa	250 00
Total	$ 528,366 00

The following more important services were performed:—

Ottawa—Rockcliffe Aerodrome—	
Preparation of flying field, including clearing, draining, grading and surfacing	52,250 00
Addition to garage	1,275 00
Open up borrow pit	2,750 00
Erect pump house	2,110 00
Fire protection, equipment	1,055 00
Water supply	4,365 00
Install fuel oil supply	1,275 00
Additional heating	1,958 00
Alterations to kitchen	2,000 00
Purchase tractor caterpillar	3,800 00
New airmen's quarters, painting, etc	4,270 00
Construct guard house	4,250 00
New hangar, stucco on walls	1,475 00
Install lubricating oil system	1,284 00
Install Aqua Gas Fueling system	3,585 00
Install boundary lighting system	3,654 00
Install intercommunicating telephone and fire alarm	3,424 00
Laying tarmac apron and approaches to hangar	4,850 00
New airmen's quarters, excavation, concrete and framework	4,500 00
Moving musketry buildings	10,650 00
Camp Borden—	
Convert building 10M into married quarters	4,726 00
Altering building No. 58 and construct new building for sergeants' mess	9,843 00
Provide Aqua gas filling system with 2 tanks	5,307 00
Purchase La France fire engine	7,300 00
Install lights, end of hangars and wireless towers	1,045 00
Conversion of Buildings 34M, 35M, 36M, to provide married officers' quarters	9,450 00
Construct building to provide recreation room	6,993 00
Cover married quarters with roofing paper	2,684 00
Provide accommodation in Building 67 for Airmen's Mess	2,756 00
Provide accommodation in Building 57 for Officers' Mess	6,728 00
Provision of electric refrigerators, messes and depot	5,701 00
Lac du Bonnet—	
Flooring Bessonneau Hangar	1,860 00
Covering exterior hangar	1,208 00
Gasoline storage installation	1,740 00
Cormorant Lake—	
Flooring Bessonneau Hangar	2,500 00
Cover hangar with surfaced roofing	1,396 00
Gasoline storage installation	1,975 00
Ladder Lake—Gasoline storage installation	1,950 00
Berens River—Construct radio station	2,774 00
Lac la Ronge—Petrol storage system	2,518 00
High River—	
New floor in one hangar	1,201 00
Water services	3,268 00
Trenton Air Station—	
Diversion of The Creek Crossing, Township road	10,959 50
Grubbing and removing standing trees over area	9,656 00
Trenching for and laying field tile for underdraining	1,974 62
Purchase of field tile	8,500 00
Grading aerodrome	3,894 00
Township road diversion	8,370 00
Surveying, etc	3,948 00
Preparation of seaplane station	30,864 00
Ditching and excavating to provide access to area north of the C.N.R. and south of the C.P.R	4,500 00
Clear land between C.P.R. and C.N.R	8,330 00
Clean up and burn brush and slash	3,262 50
Purchase of materials	62,704 00

Lands

The following is a list of military properties disposed of during the fiscal year 1929-30:—

Rodd Hill, Esquimalt, B.C.—An area of 0.04 acres, with right-of-way for a pipe line sold to Laura Miller Dunsmuir for $5,000 and cost of connecting the Rodd Hill Water Supply with the city of Victoria water works, by Grant dated September 30, 1929.

Calgary, Alberta, Cemetery Lots.—Blocks 14, 15 and 16, Union Cemetery, conveyed to the city of Calgary, by grant dated November 2, 1929, in exchange for 233 grave spaces to be provided as required in Burnsland Cemetery.

Three Rivers, P.Q., Rifle Range.—Roadway 20 feet wide, 1,100 feet long, conveyed to Communaute des Religieuses Ursulines, by grant dated January 29, 1930, in exchange for an equal area.

Cemetery Plots.—The following cemetery plots were transferred to the Department of Pensions and National Health by Order in Council P.C. 685 dated March 29, 1930: London, Ont., Mount Pleasant Cemetery, 15 lots section X, and St. Peters Cemetery, 4 lots section C.; Guelph, Ont., Guelph Cemetery, plot in block K. and Catholic Cemetery, part lot 8; Ottawa, Ont., Beechwood Cemetery, parts lots 13-15 section 29, and Notre Dame Cemetery, lot 2 in Special block; Montreal, P.Q., Mount Royal Cemetery, 10 plots section G., and Notre Dame de Neiges Cemetery, 2 lots section M.

Montreal South.—About 15.1 acres transferred to the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the use of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, by Order in Council P.C. 568 dated March 14, 1930.

The following is a list of Military properties acquired during the fiscal year 1929-30:—

Grand Prairie, Alta.—The SE. ¼ section 29, Tp. 71. R. 6, W. 5th M., transferred to the Department of National Defence by the Department of the Interior, by Order in Council P.C. 978 dated June 11, 1929, for an aeroplane landing field.

Rodd Hill, Esquimalt, B.C.—An area of 0..04 acres, with right-of-way for a pipe line transferred to Canada by the War Department, by Indenture dated May 8, 1929.

Three Rivers, P.Q., Rifle Range.—Roadway 20 feet wide by 1,100 feet long conveyed to the Crown by Communaute des Religieuses Ursulines by deed dated January 17, 1930, in exchange for an equal area.

Trenton, Ont., Airport.—Eight hundred and eighty-six acres expropriated October 22, 1929. Of this area 191.38 acres were purchased up to March 31, 1930.

Vancouver, B.C., Rifle Range Site.—Lots purchased from various individuals at a cost of $1,206.50.

Alderson, Alta.—NW. ¼ Sec. 19, Tp. 15, R. 10, W. 4th M. (160 acres) purchased for an amount of $200.28, December, 1929, for an emergency landing field.

ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS

Duties

The Director of Engineer Services is also the Officer Administering the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers. The duties of the Royal Canadian Engineers are:—

(*a*) To operate the defence electric lights, telephones and machinery of the fortresses of Canada.

(*b*) To instruct the Non-Permanent Active Militia and Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College in military engineering.

(*c*) To execute and supervise Engineer Services throughout Canada.

(*d*) Any other military duties which they may be called upon to perform.

The Officer Administering, Royal Canadian Engineers and District Engineer Officers, in their respective spheres, give advice on technical matters connected with the organization and training of the Engineers of the Active Militia. District Engineer Officers in most cases act as instructors in military engineering at the various Provisional and Camp Schools held for the training and qualification of the personnel of the Active Militia Engineer units.

Officers.

The present Officer strength of the Corps is 31. Of this number, five are "On Command"—one as Assistant Director of Military Intelligence, one at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, Eng., and three at McGill University.

Other Ranks.

The present strength of Warrant Officers, N.C.O.s. and Sappers is 196, or seven under the authorized limited establishment. This is due to the high qualifications as tradesmen that are now required, and also to there being a great demand for labour in the building and construction trades in civil life.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable men for training as draughtsmen or military foremen of works. Men of the proper type are not anxious to enlist, since they can earn higher wages in civil employ.

Training

The functions of the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering are:—

(*a*) To provide instruction for officers and other ranks of the Royal Canadian Engineers in their duties, and by examinations, to determine whether they possess the requisite technical qualifications for promotion, or for certain special appointments.

(*b*) To qualify W.Os. and N.C.Os. of the Royal Canadian Engineers as Instructors in Military Engineering, for duty with the Instructional Cadre or with the Corps.

(*c*) To hold courses for the qualification of officers and N.C.Os., of the Canadian Engineers (N.P.A.M.) and to set and correct examinations for Provisional or Camp Schools of Engineering held in other parts of Canada.

The courses given to R.C.E. personnel at the School are:—

Foreman of Works.
Works Sergeant.
Mechanist Electrician.
Mechanist Machinist.
Mechanist Instrument Repairer.
Engineer Clerks.
Engineer Draughtsman.
Instructor in Military Engineering, Class I and Class II.
Defence Electric Lighting; Engine Drivers, Gas and Oil; Searchlight Operators.

In addition, qualifying courses were held during the year at the School for Officers and N.C.Os. of the Non-Permanent Active Militia (Engineers).

The location of the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering at Halifax is not satisfactory. The transportation of personnel to the School from other parts of Canada is very costly, and as a consequence the numbers that can attend courses there are limited. It is hoped that funds and accommodation will soon permit of the moving of the School to some central point in Ontario.

No. 6 Detachment at Halifax is the training detachment of the R.C.E. The strength of the R.C.E. at Halifax on March 31, 1930, was 7 officers and 82 other ranks, including the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering staff and the staff of the District Engineer Officer. In consequence of these small numbers, it is very difficult to carry out training. However, the detachment trained at McNabs Island in field works, bridging, demolitions, camouflage, road building and camping arrangements, as well as drill and small arms training.

Directorate of Supplies and Transport

Under the Quartermaster-General, the Director of Supplies and Transport is charged with the provision, administration and distribution of all food, forage, fuel, light and disinfectants; transport by rail, water and road—horsed and mechanical; remounts and veterinary services; rental of buildings (in conjunction with the Department of Public Works); telephone services; the allotment and appropriation of barracks and barrack services.

Strict economy in all services has been observed, consistent with efficiency and all services are operating at a minimum strength.

The following is a brief outline of the services rendered:—

Supplies for Troops and Horses

(Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia)

One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine contracts for various supplies and services have been made during the past year by the Contracts Branch at the request of this directorate. The following supplies were issued:—

Food rations	743,685
Forage rations	236,302
Hospital diets	23,787

Few complaints were received as to the quality of the food and forage provided by the contractors, and the prices were considered fair and reasonable. Food rations advanced in price 1.4571 cents and forage rations 1.3495 cents as a result of a natural fluctuation in prices.

The following is a comparison of the cost per ration during the last five years:—

Food		*Forage*	
	¢.		¢.
March 1926	33·1045	March 1926	36·4509
March 1927	33·9849	March 1927	36·9480
March 1928	34·99565	March 1928	40·6513
March 1929	38·1799	March 1929	40·3220
March 1930	39·6370	March 1930	41·6715

Lighting and Heating of Buildings

Supplies of fuel and the kinds and quality of coal delivered by the contractors were in accordance with the Department's specifications. Canadian coal is used wherever practicable. Anthracite is used only where municipal regulations or the type of equipment, chimneys, etc., prevent use of bituminous coal. Coke was used where the type of heating apparatus was suitable for its use and compared very favourably with anthracite coal, being very efficient and economical. The supply of light to all buildings has been satisfactory and economical.

Transport by Ocean and Rail

The provision of ocean transport is confined to personnel proceeding to and returning from England, in connection with courses of instruction. All accounts for such ocean transport together with miscellaneous accounts for rail transport, are handled by this directorate.

This directorate is responsible for the control of all rail transport in Canada, the issue of which is kept at a minimum. The railways are continuing to give satisfactory service in connection with the movement of troops to and from annual training camps.

Horse Strength—Permanent Active Militia

On March 31, 1930, the total number of horses in the Permanent Force, including Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Army Service Corps, and other units, was 574. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining remounts of a suitable type for cavalry, artillery and other military purposes. The prices are on the upward trend, particularly in Eastern Canada. The Department of Agriculture maintains seven breeding stations: Roddick Lake, P.Q.; Chaffey's Locks, Ont.; Millarville, Alta.; Ailsa Craig, Ont.; Brampton, Ont.; Russell, Man.; and Kamloops, B.C.

Where such breeding stations are in operation the remounts from these localities are of a noticeably superior type.

Veterinary Service

This branch of the service is responsible for the care and health of horses, and the duties in connection with this service have been very satisfactorily carried out. The strength of the Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps has been reduced by one officer.

Telephones

By careful supervision the expenditure for this service has been maintained at the lowest cost. For the year 1929-30, the total cost for this service throughout the various districts was $17,876.99.

Barrack Services

Included under this heading is the proper conduct of all duties in connection with the receipt, custody, issue and accounting for fuel, light, gas, water, disinfectants and paillasse straw, and also for the allotment of quarters.

The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps

The strength of this Corps on March 31, 1930, was 27 Officers and 239 Other Ranks.

This Corps functions throughout the Dominion for the purpose of providing, administering, issuing and accounting for supplies and forage, fuel, light and disinfectants; transporting troops, animals and stores by rail and water; appropriating, allotting and hiring accommodation for both Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (Permanent Force) also takes care of the instruction of the Canadian Army Service Corps (Non-Permanent Active Militia).

To take care of the exigencies of the service, a depot or detachment is located in each Military District, and the officer of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, who is designated as the District Supply and Transport Officer, is attached to the District Headquarters.

Training Depots are located at Halifax, N.S.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Esquimalt, B.C.; and in addition to their normal duties, provide Royal and Provisional Schools of Instruction for the training of Royal Canadian Army Service Corps and Canadian Army Service Corps personnel.

A Royal Canadian Army Service Corps central School of Instruction is maintained at Winnipeg, with branches at the three other Depots. These branch schools are under the direct supervision and control of the main training centre at Winnipeg, for the purpose of ensuring that uniform instruction is maintained.

The majority of the Warrant Officers and senior N.C.O.'s of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps have qualified at the central school at Winnipeg. The courses of instruction at Winnipeg, are of three months' duration, and deal very extensively with all subjects pertaining to Army Service Corps work in general. Junior Officers, on first appointment, are in the majority of cases, attached to Winnipeg in order to be given instruction in Corps duties.

The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps also furnish personnel for the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps steamers at Halifax, which are used for the purpose of conveying rations, supplies, etc., to the outforts, and are also used for towing targets in connection with Artillery practice.

Training and Instruction

The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps attended combined training at Petawawa and Sarcee Camps last summer with considerable benefit, as the personnel were able to put into practice the training they had secured at the Schools of Instruction.

It is very gratifying to note that the Canadian Army Service Corps (Non-Permanent Active Militia) continues to make rapid strides in training at Camp and local Headquarters. The Corps as a whole has displayed the greatest keenness in its duties, and has reached a very fair standard of efficiency. The esprit de corps is good.

There was considerable development in Mechanical Transport during the past year.

The total number of vehicles belonging to the Department of National Defence (less the Royal Canadian Air Force) was 126, on charge to the different branches as follows:—

R.C.A.S.C	102
Surveys	4
Ordnance (workshops and store lorries)	7
Engineers	5
Artillery (5 six-wheelers and 1 Reo)	6
Signals	2

During 1929 six-wheelers were introduced into the service.

Several tests of short duration had been made in Ottawa as to the feasibility of this type of vehicle; the tests included the traversing of unbroken ground and the climbing of steep gradients; also extensive tests were made with the overall tracks in mud and soft ground; these tests were considered to be far more severe than would be encountered on active service.

Probably the outstanding test was made during last winter, when a six-wheeler, carrying a 3,000- pound load, fitted with overall-tracks of a design made in the R.C.A.S.C. workshops at Ottawa, made a round trip of approximately 110 miles. It is considered a six-wheeled vehicle can negotiate any average road under winter conditions. Skis, also of the R.C.A.S.C. design, were used on this trip and it is to be noted that some of the roads travelled had snow drifts as high as five and six feet.

During the year the 3rd Medium Battery, R.C.A., was mechanized with six-wheelers and during the present fiscal year additional six-wheelers have been purchased to mechanize "A" and "B" Batteries, R.C.H.A.

The R.C.A.S.C. transport was maintained in a very satisfactory mechanical condition during the year.

Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Services

1. Provision and distribution of clothing, equipment, arms and ammunition for Militia Services and of clothing and non-technical stores for the Royal Canadian Air Force have been carried out as usual during the year.

2. *Equipment*

(*a*) Sufficient six-wheel motor lorries were purchased to equip A. and B. Batteries, R.C.H.A. These vehicles are available for the training of the Non-Permanent Artillery Units.

(*b*) A supply of serviceable part worn rifle parts was obtained from War Office. A saving of approximately $18,000 was effected.

(*c*) Further stocks of parts for the conversion of 1,250 obsolete service arms to ·22-inch rifles were purchased. This is in continuation of the policy of using cheaper ammunition for indoor musketry training.

(*d*) Additional stocks of training respirators were provided during the year.

3. *Dominion Arsenal*

The output of the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, included the following:—

Cartridges, S.A. Ball ·303″ cordite Mk. VII	6,232,570
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. cases empty, Mk. III, brass	6,020
Primers percussion Q.F. cartridges, No. 1 Mk. II	18,090
Cartridges filled B.L. or B.L.C. 15-pr. 1 lb. 4 oz. blank	5,006
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, revolver ·455″	604,950
Chargers ·303″ cartridge	1,039,837
Puffs powder 4 diam. R.F.G.^{2}	4,054
Shell Q.F. filled H.E. 12-pr. 12 cwt. Mk. VIII	1,006

In addition manufacture and repair of ammunition boxes and also repair of other ammunition was carried out.

Considerable repair work was carried out at the plant and some new machinery was installed.

4. *Chief Inspector of Ammunition*

This branch carried out the inspection and proof of all ammunition manufactured and repaired at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, as well as 4,150,000 rounds of cartridge ·22-inch purchased from the trade. This branch also supervised the manufacture of, and inspected and proved approximately 35,000 pounds of cordite M.D.T. 5/2 which was manufactured at Belœil, P.Q., by the Canadian Industries Ltd.

Other special investigations of various natures were carried out in connection with explosives generally.

5. *Inspector of Armourers Services*

This officer made a complete inspection of the armourers shops in the ordnance depots throughout Canada.

The work of overhauling and repairing rifles, bayonets and scabbards received from overseas after the war was continued through the year in the workshops at Quebec.

This Officer also inspected and reported upon types of sporting rifles imported by various civilian firms throughout Canada.

6. *Stocktaking*

Weekly reports of stocktaking from all depots show that this important work is progressing favourably.

7. *Amendment of Scales and Regulations*

The revision and republication of scales of issue of peace equipments in accordance with the new vocabulary of stores was commenced during the year.

Of the 32 scales, 3 are in the hands of the printer, 10 are ready for printing, 9 have been redrafted and several others are being partially drafted by other branches.

Appendices I to XXII of Equipment Regulations, 1926, have been revised in accordance with the new sections and nomenclatures and are in the hands of the printer.

8. *Establishment of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps*

The authorized "Limited Establishment" of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps as at 31-3-30 was:—

Officers—36 (excluding seconded officers—4).
Other Ranks—413 (excluding Other Ranks carried supernumerary—4).
During the year the establishment was reduced by 10 Other Ranks.

The actual strength of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps as at 31-3-30 was:—

Officers—33 (excluding seconded officers—4).
Other Ranks—409 (excluding Other Ranks carried supernumerary—4).

The distribution of the strength by trades and occupations was:—

Ammunition examiners	6
Armament artificers	18
Armourers	29
Artisans—	
Blacksmiths	3
Carpenters	12
Painters	1
Saddlers	7
Tailors	4
Textile refitters	9
Caretakers	70
Clerks and storemen	243
Privates and boys under training in the following trades—	
Armourers	2
Clerks	2
Saddlers	2
Textile refitters	1
	409

Discharges, Enlistments, etc.

The following are the particulars of enlistments, transfers and discharges, etc. carried out during the year:—

STRENGTH, DECREASE, RETIREMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Officers retired	4
Other ranks discharged (for ordinary reasons, time expired, etc.)	24
Transferred to other units	4
Promoted to commissioned rank	2

STRENGTH INCREASE

Other ranks—enlistments	26

TRANSFERS BETWEEN STATIONS

Officers	9
Other ranks	11

Courses of Instruction

Local courses of instruction were carried out as necessary at Ordnance Depots and during the year 22 Other Ranks successfully passed promotion examinations.

Courses of Instruction—Officers

Two Officers of the R.C.O.C. are at present attending the Military College of Science, Woolwich, England, one the "Advanced Class," the other the "Inspecting Ordnance Officers Course."

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

During the year 14 Other Ranks of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps were awarded the above noted medal.

Inspections Carried out by R.C.O.C.

The D.E.O.S. inspected the Ordnance Depots at Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and Saint John during the year with satisfactory results.

The regular yearly inspection of all guns, howitzers, artillery vehicles, range finding apparatus, etc. on charge to N.P.A.M. Units was carried out by Ordnance Mechanical Engineers and all necessary repairs made; also alterations authorized by War Office List of Changes were carried out.

R.C.O.C. Armourers inspected and repaired where necessary all small arms and machine guns.

The clothing and equipment on charge to every unit of the Non-Permanent Active Militia (other than Artillery Units) was inspected, accounts checked and action taken to recover value for all deficiencies found by R.C.O.C. Officers during the year. They were also in attendance whenever a transfer of the command of a unit took place.

All war trophies allotted to various cities and towns were inspected and a report of condition was submitted to Deputy Minister, Public Archives, Ottawa.

Caretakers, Armourers and Drill Halls

Particulars of the number of military and civilian caretakers are as follows:—

Military caretakers	70
Civilian caretakers—	
(Chief), Grade III	9
(Full-time), Grade II	130
(Part-time), Grade I	65
	274

Some recommendations from District Officers Commanding received during the year for extra caretakers could not be approved through lack of funds, but the most urgent cases were provided for. The situation generally can be regarded as satisfactory and is constantly being improved by reallotting caretakers now authorized and making adjustments wherever possible.

REPORT ON CIVIL AVIATION IN CANADA

All phases of civil aviation made great advance during 1929. The Dominion Air Service and Provincial Governments extended their activities in forest fire protection, air photography and transportation. Commercial operators increased the range and variety of their operations. Transportation in the far North has now become an efficient part of the transportation system. Air mail services have been extended over half the continent. The Prairie Provinces are now spanned by night air mails, and daily mail services are operated in Eastern Canada between Windsor and the Maritimes. The Flying Clubs have shown a marked increase in membership and in instructional flying. A large program of construction has been successfully completed at St. Hubert Airport and Airship Base. The Mooring Tower will be in readiness to receive the British Airship R 100 on its initial flight in May. Municipalities throughout the country are giving generous support to the establishment of aerodromes.

Civil Government Air Operations

The Director of Civil Government Air Operations is responsible to the Deputy Minister for the administration and control of all civil air operations required by any department of the Government.

During 1929, the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Indian Affairs, Post Office, Mines, Public Works, Railways and Canals and National Defence, availed themselves of aircraft for a variety of purposes.

Units under the control of the Director during 1929, were: (*a*) Headquarters, Ottawa; (*b*) Vancouver, B.C.; (*c*) High River, Alta.; (*d*) Winnipeg, Man.; (*e*) Ottawa, Ont.; (*f*) Dartmouth, N.S.

Forest fire protection operations for the Department of the Interior, Forestry Branch, covered approximately 92,005,466 acres of forest land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Eight self-contained photographic detachments were engaged in air photography in various parts of the country, and during the year 97,742 photographs were taken, covering an area of 74,655 square miles.

The total flying time for all units during the year was 12,256 hours and 39 minutes.

High River Air Station

During the year a total of 1,393 hours 5 minutes flying was done. The establishment consisted of 5 officers, 21 airmen. Six DH. Moth Landplanes were used. The operations comprised fire detection patrols of the Bow River, Crowsnest and Clearwater Forest Reserves, comprising 3,260,826 acres. Temporary landing and refueling facilities for this work are based at Rocky Mountain House and Pincher Creek.

An experimental service for the protection of a large area of forest land in the Peace River District, was again operated from a base located at Grand Prairie. In conjunction with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, reliable voice communication is maintained from aircraft in flight, up to a distance of 200 miles. During the season 4 fires were observed in the Bow River area, and 39 in the Peace River District.

Winnipeg Air Station.

The work of this Station was increased considerably during 1929. Additional aircraft was provided and bases were improved.

The total flying time for the year was 5,684 hours 32 minutes.

The establishment consisted of 22 officers and 111 airmen. Thirty-seven aircraft were used.

The organization of this Station was: Headquarters at Winnipeg, with the following sub-bases: Lac du Bonnet, Norway House, Cormorant Lake, Ladder Lake, Lac la Ronge, Winnipegosis, Berens River, Thicket Portage, and detachments as follows: No. 1 General Purpose, Dusting Flight and Transportation Flight. All bases were equipped with radio and pigeon services, providing a means of communication between the units and Headquarters at Winnipeg.

Flights were made for the following purposes: Fire protection patrols, suppression action on fires located, air photography and transportation.

The total forest area under protection was approximately 57,124,994 acres. During the season 325 fires were detected and suppression action taken as required.

Ottawa Air Station

The base of Ottawa Air Station was moved from Shirley's Bay to the new aerodrome at Rockcliffe. During the year the total flying time was 1,772 hours 6 minutes.

The establishment consisted of 14 officers and 54 airmen. Seventeen aircraft were used. The operations comprised air photography, instruction, transportation and training, tests and experimental flights, forest dusting operations in the vicinity of West Tree, Ont., and Manicougan, P.Q., air routes and air mail investigation between Halifax, Montreal and Ottawa.

Air Photography

No. 1 Photographic Detachment.—Vertical and oblique photography in British Columbia. Two Fairchild FC. 2. W. aircraft were operated. The total flying time was 450 hours 20 minutes.

No. 2 Photographic Detachment.—Vertical and oblique photography in Manitoba and Ontario. Two Fairchild FC. 2. aircraft were operated. The total flying time was 552 hours 37 minutes.

No. 3 Photographic Detachment.—Vertical and oblique photography in western Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Two Vedette flying boats were operated. The total flying time was 371 hours 50 minutes.

No. 4 Photographic Detachment.—Vertical and oblique photography in northern Saskatchewan and Ontario. Two Vedette flying boats were operated. The total flying time was 416 hours 5 minutes.

No. 5 Photographic Detachment.—Vertical and oblique photography in western Ontario, northern Manitoba, and northern Saskatchewan. Two Vedette flying boats were operated. The total flying time was 280 hours 45 minutes.

No. 6 Photographic Detachment.—Vertical and oblique photography in eastern Ontario and Quebec. Two Fairchild FC.2.W. aircraft were operated. The total flying time was 676 hours 33 minutes.

No. 7 Photographic Detachment.—Vertical and oblique photography in eastern Ontario and Quebec. Two Fairchild FC.2.W. aircraft were operated. The total flying time was 356 hours 41 minutes.

No. 8 Photographic Detachment.—Vertical and oblique photography in the Maritime Provinces and eastern Ontario. Two Fairchild FC.2. aircraft were operated. The total flying time was 302 hours 15 minutes.

Civil Aviation Division

The Controller of Civil Aviation is responsible to the Deputy Minister of National Defence for the administration of air regulations, and the control of commercial and private flying in Canada; the location and equipment of airways, construction of airship bases and the oversight of flying clubs. The branch has three divisions: Air Regulations, Airways, and Information.

Statistics

There were in Canada 85 commercial aircraft operators; 445 licensed civil aircraft; 445 licensed commercial air pilots; 370 private air pilots; 308 licensed air engineers; and 71 licensed aerodromes.

Comparative figures showing flying activities are given below for 1928 and 1929, which include the Ontario Provincial Air Service, whose pilots flew approximately 669,423 miles, and the Light Aeroplane Clubs, whose pilots flew approximately 1,300,000 miles; in fact all flying done in Canada except that of the Air Services of the Department of National Defence and privately owned aircraft.

	1928	1929
Number of Flights	75,285	144,143
" Hours	43,071	79,786
" Passengers	74,669	124,751
" Passenger Miles	2,883,782	6,114,997
Pounds of Freight	2,404,682	3,903,908
" Mail	316,631	430,636

Commercial flying comprised the following:—

(*a*) Transport Services.—Scheduled mail, passenger, freight and express routes.

(*b*) Commercial Services.—Including flying instruction, air photography, timber cruising, forest and fishery patrols, passenger and express service, "taxi," sightseeing tours, exhibition flying, etc.

(*c*) Mining Companies.—Mining, exploration and prospecting.

(*d*) Ontario Provincial Air Service.—Forest fire protection, timber cruising, air photography and transportation.

(*e*) Light Aeroplane Clubs.—Instruction and exhibition flying.

The greatest amount of flying was done in Canada by the fixed-base and itinerant operator, comprising flying instruction, air photography, timber cruising, forest and fishery patrols, passenger and express services, "taxi" and sightseeing tours, exhibition flying, etc. Seventy-three operators were engaged, of which 16 conducted schools of flying. Five hundred and sixty pupils received flying instruction and nearly 3,500,000 miles were flown.

Four mining companies employed aircraft as an aid to exploration and prospecting in various parts of Canada; their pilots flew a distance of 527,908 miles, as far north as Herschel Island and Coronation Gulf.

Commercial Companies

In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, two firms operated in passenger and mail carrying and flying instruction.

In Quebec twenty-one firms were engaged in aviation, their activities comprising mail, express and passenger carrying, instruction, exhibition flying, air photography, forest reconnaissance and protection, etc.

In Ontario thirty-three firms were engaged in aviation. A large amount of flying was done covering mail, express and passenger carrying, aerial photography, exhibition flying, instruction, etc.

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, twenty-one companies operated aircraft in passenger, mail and freight transportation, instruction and exhibition flying, air photography, etc.

In British Columbia, six companies have done a large amount of flying, including transportation of passengers and freight, forestry patrols, flying instruction, air photography, etc.

In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, two companies were engaged in passenger, freight and mail carrying, reconnaissance and flying instruction.

Provincial Operations

In British Columbia the Forestry Branch of the British Columbia Department of Lands awarded a contract to Western Canada Airways Limited, for forest dusting operations over an area of forty acres of forest land at Indian River, attacked by the Hemlock Looper Larvea. Also a contract to Dominion Airways Limited, for forest protection patrols and sketching in the Kootenay and Arrow Lakes region, covering an area of about 3,500 square miles.

In Ontario, the Provincial Government maintains its own Air Service as part of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests. This Service owns and operates twenty-five aircraft. Its main base is at Sault Ste. Marie, where a large and completely equipped hangar has been erected, complete with workshops and store-rooms. The flying operations are mainly in the district lying north and west of the Ottawa river, lake Nipissing and French river. Forest fire detection and suppression patrols, forest mapping by photography, sketching for inventory work, and transportation to the outlying parts of this district, have been carried out. The main operating bases are at Sudbury, Orient Bay and Sioux Lookout, and subsidiary bases are maintained during the operating season as required. The total flying time for the year was 11,602 hours.

In Quebec, the Provincial Forest Service carry out similar work by contract with commercial aviation firms. Their fire patrol system is not on the same scale as in Ontario, but a large amount of forest type mapping has been done. Contracts were let to the Compagnie Aerienne Franco Canadienne for vertical photography in the province, covering an area of 7,100 square miles. Aerial photography was carried out under contract by Canadian Airways Limited, covering an area of some 700 square miles.

Air Mail

During 1929, sixteen regular air mail routes were operated under Post Office contracts with commercial firms. During the year 430,636 pounds of mail was conveyed. The total length of air mail routes was 5,139 miles. 2,162 single trips were completed out of 2,344 scheduled. The approximate total distance flown by mail contractors was 490,640 miles.

The following services have been provided by the Post Office Department under contracts. Summer Services: Rimouski-Montreal; Montreal-Ottawa; Lac du Bonnet-Bissett-Wadhope. Winter Services: Leamington-Pelee Islands; Quebec-Seven Islands; Seven Islands-Anticosti; Moncton-Magdalen Islands; Moncton-Charlottetown. Yearly Services: Montreal-Detroit; Montreal-Albany; Kississing-Cranberry Portage; Sioux Lookout-Gold Pines-Red Lake-Narrow Lake-Jackson Manion; Toronto-Buffalo; Calgary-Regina; Regina-Winnipeg; Regina-Edmonton; Fort McMurray-Aklavik; Oskalaneo-Chibougamau.

In addition to the regular mail contracts, an experimental service is being operated under contract between Montreal and Saint John.

A special service, authorized under special arrangement by the Post Office, is being operated between Whitehorse and Dawson, Yukon Territory.

The following sections have been developed for night flying.—*Winnipeg-Calgary:* Twenty-one intermediate aerodromes were selected and fifteen 24″ Electric Rotating Beacons of two million candle power, with 14″ course lights, have been installed. Also 48 Acetylene Air Beacons of 7,000 candle power, installed at 10 mile intervals. Radio Beacon Stations have been established at suitable intervals.

Hamilton-Windsor: Six 24″ Electric Rotating Beacons and eleven Acetylene Air Beacons, have been installed over the Montreal-Detroit route.

The following sections have been surveyed (*a*) following Canadian National Railway from Edmonton to Vancouver; (*b*) following Canadian Pacific Railway from Calgary to Vancouver; (*c*) following Canadian Pacific Railway from Lethbridge to Vancouver; (*d*) through Northern Ontario connecting Winnipeg with Montreal and Toronto.

The object of these surveys is to select the most feasible route for the completion of the Trans-Canada Air Mail Services.

St. Hubert Airport and Airship Base

The construction of an airship base and aerodrome at St. Hubert follows the decision of the Dominion to participate in Empire Air Communications. Construction has been proceeding on the airship base for the reception of the British Airship R 100, which is expected to make its first Trans-Atlantic passage in May, 1930. A mooring tower has been erected and equipped with the most efficient machinery in the world. A triangular site containing 792 arpents, was purchased in 1928, adjacent to St. Hubert Station, some seven miles east of Montreal on the Chambly Highway.

During 1929 the tower and base housing were completed and three electrical mooring winches erected and tested. A silicol process hydrogen plant consisting of two units generating a minimum of 20,000 cubic feet per hour, and a reserve gas holder with a capacity of 50,000 cubic feet was erected. The Pumping Station and Filtration plant, etc., were completed. The Radio Station was completely installed and is in working order. No. 2 hangar 200′ x 125′ was erected. Two hard-surfaced runways and large section of the taxiway were built. The administration building to house the aerodrome control staff, wireless and meteorological services, Post Office, Customs Department Staff and Passengers' waiting room were completed. A contract for night lighting was awarded and progress made on the erection of beacons, etc.

A number of commercial aircraft operating companies use St. Hubert for passenger, freight and mail services. A school of flying is conducted and the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club have rented space for their operations. It is the terminal for the International Air Services between New York and Montreal. Landing fees, storage charges and terms on which land may be leased to commercial operators have been drawn up.

Light Aeroplane Clubs

To stimulate interest in flying, to promote the knowledge and use of aviation among the rising generation, and to encourage the provision of flying fields, the Dominion Government has lent assistance in the formation of light aeroplane clubs in the chief centres of population. Two light aeroplanes, complete with engines are issued to each club approved by the Honourable the Minister of National Defence. Each club receives a grant of $100 for each ab initio pupil trained by the club. Each club must provide its own flying field, arrange for the services of an instructor and air engineer and have at least thirty members ready to qualify as pilots, and have not less than ten members already qualified. During 1929, 23 clubs were active. These clubs have a total membership of 5,233. During the year a total of 16,613 hours were flown and a total of 49,708 flights were made. 183 Private and 58 Commercial licences were obtained by members.

Aeronautical Engineering Division

The Aeronautical Engineering Division under the Deputy Minister of National Defence acts in a consultant capacity in regard to all technical matters for the Military Air Service, the Civil Government Air Operations Branch, and through the Controller of Civil Aviation for civil aviation. The classification, compilation and dissemination of technical material to all branches of aeronautical industry in Canada forms one of the duties of the Division.

The work is organized under the following sections: Research, Airworthiness and Inspection. Owing to the rapid growth of the industry in recent years, each of these sections has been overtaxed, and at the present time is undergoing further expansion in both staff and equipment.

One of the most outstanding items of interest of the year is the expansion of the activities of the National Research Council to include the establishment of a section devoted exclusively to Aeronautic Research. The primary equipment which is now in the process of design and construction is a Wind Tunnel (9 feet diameter), an engine test bed (capacity 1 to 1,000 horsepower) and a water channel (400 feet in length) for testing seaplane floats and hulls. The Research Council has been very fortunate in obtaining the services of such distinguished authorities as Prof. J. H. Parkin, University of Toronto, Dr. Boyle, etc.

It can easily be conceived that with this addition to the aeronautical research facilities of the country, Canadian manufacturers and operators of aircraft and engines will benefit to a considerable extent. Tests which were formerly carried out on behalf of the National Research Council under the direction of Prof. J. H. Parkin, will now be done under the same direction at the National Research Council's own laboratories in Ottawa.

Research

In the past year there has been a great deal of experimentation done on new aircraft of Canadian, British and American manufacture. This work was requested by the Air Services in order to determine suitable types for various operations. To do this the R.C.A.F. test flight establishment had to be augmented, and a detailed program of work regarding type tests for comparison was prepared.

The new types which have been investigated during the current year are as follows:—

Name of Aircraft	*Proposed Duty*
Vickers Vancouver	Forest suppression and Freight carrier.
Ford Trimotor (Float and Ski equipped)	Forest dusting and transport.
Vickers Vedette Mk. V. (Wright J.6 300 H.P. engine)	Photographic and transport.
Curtiss-Reid Rambler	Light aeroplane training.
Avro Avian	Light aeroplane training.
Vickers Vigil	Forest patrol.

In addition to supervising the practical testing of these aircraft, this division has made recommendations which arose from the department's experiences, to various manufacturers to improve their product and facilitate its adaptability to specific operations.

During the past summer a great deal of experimental work was done in connection with the development of more efficient floats for aircraft.

At the same time a great deal of work was carried out in developing a water rudder and drogues to improve the controllability of seaplanes when on the water. It may also be mentioned that a combination ski float gear was put through its water tests. A good deal of development work has beeen done on geared engines, also on steel propellers of the adjustable type.

During the year several aircraft manufacturers have submitted their aircraft or plans of their aircraft to the Department for examination and test, with a view to satisfying the specified requirements for certain operations.

The problem of combination ski wheel and ski float gear is still in the development stage, but from the work carried out this year it is thought that satisfactory combination devices will soon be available.

The difficulties of winter flying has taken a great deal of this section's attention in matters such as effective engine cowlings, carburettion, method of starting engines when cold, and efficient skis. Some work has also been done in developing a wind indicator, which may be thrown from the aircraft by the pilot to locate the direction of the wind where no other method of indication exists.

Airworthiness.

In connection with the issuance of type certificates, the airworthiness section carries out detail calculations to establish the structural strength of all aircraft and components built in Canada. It is in close co-operation with both the United States and the English authorities regarding domestic requirements and the methods of stress analysis. The Airworthiness Section maintains at the same time the requirements laid down by the International Commission for Air Navigation for all aircraft built in Canada for export.

During the year the method of analyzing the loads obtained in characteristic attitudes of flight has been revised; the extent of investigations has been increased to include detail balance and performance calculations, also the stressing and performance of airscrews.

From time to time descriptive detail pertaining to the method of aircraft stress analysis and aerodynamic balance calculation has been compiled by this section and promulgated to the industry.

Due to the rapid growth of the aircraft industry in Canada, the work of this section increases yearly, and although during the year there has been an increase in the staff, still further increase is now being contemplated.

Inspection.

This section of the branch carries out the actual detail examination of the aircraft and component parts during construction.

The purpose of the inspection is to insure the highest standard of workmanship and also the specified quality of materials prior to the granting of certificates.

It has not been the policy of the department to carry out detailed inspection of aircraft under construction, *except in the case of new aircraft* manufacturing companies, but the inspection has been limited to periodical inspection during the course of manufacture, relying upon the inspection carried out by the manufacturing companies themselves for all detailed inspection.

Aircraft Inspection Detachments are now stationed at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg, and provision is being made for the establishment of another detachment in Vancouver.

During the past year this section has done a considerable amount of work in connection with reports on crashed aeroplanes, and in many cases has been able to determine the weaker parts of the structure and advise certain modifications.

At the present time aircraft manufacturers are introducing new materials in the construction of aircraft, "Stainless steel" being one of the most important. Any such departures from regular practice necessitates much more thorough inspection during construction and more frequent inspections later on to determine the durability of the materials.

In the inspection records which accumulate from year to year, there is a great deal of valuable data pertaining to the deterioration, etc., of various aircraft materials. At some future date it is intended to use this information in the preparation of a treatise on the deleterious effect of Canadian conditions on aircraft materials and the general deterioration of aircraft.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL SUPERINTENDENT (1929-30)

The expenditure and revenue statements included in this report relate only to Militia and Air Services. Naval expenditure and revenue statements will be found in the report of the Naval Service.

Following are tables of expenditure and revenue for the fiscal years 1928-29 and 1929-30. Expenditures on account of Civil Government Salaries and Contingencies are not included in these tables but are shown in statement No. 3, Appendix " A."

Expenditure—Militia, Air and General Services

Year	Militia Votes	Air votes	General Votes	Adjustment of War Claims	Imperial War Graves	Battle-fields Memorials	Total
1928–29........	11,045,827	5,040,505	239,950	112,492	573,698	160,873	17,173,345
1929–30........	11,163,170	5,920,670	236,693	88,607	573,794	168,967	18,151,901
Decrease........			3,257	23,885			
Increase........	117,343	880,165			96	8,094	978,556

Credits–Revenue—Militia, Air and General Services

Year	Militia Services	Air Services	N.W.T. Radio Services	Demobil-ization Previous Years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
1928–29..................................	216,333	34,888	35,225	730,080	1,016,526
1929–30..................................	219,452	89,999	39,250	476	349,177
Decrease..................................				729,604	667,349
Increase..................................	3,119	55,111	4,025		

The following statements of expenditure and revenue will be found in Appendix " A ":—

1. Appropriation Accounts, 1929-30.
2. Revenue, 1929-30.
3. Comparative statement of Expenditure and Revenue for ten years 1920-21 to 1929-30.
4. Expenditure on account of Adjustment of War Claims, 1929-30.

The increase in expenditure over the previous year was due mainly to the following:—

Militia Votes—

(*a*) The carrying out of necessary repairs to the Ordnance Depot at Kingston, which was damaged by fire in August, 1929;

(*b*) The partial replacement of Militia clothing which was destroyed by fire while stored in the Ordnance Depot, Kingston;

(*c*) Repairing Quebec Gates and Walls.

Air Votes—

(*a*) Extension and intensification of aerial forestry operations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta;

(*b*) Increased operations in connection with aerial photographic surveys, etc., for other Government Departments;

(*c*) Providing wireless equipment and ground services, route lighting equipment, etc., for air mail routes;
(*d*) Construction of aerodrome and airship base at St. Hubert, P.Q.
(*e*) Commencement of construction of new combined land and seaplane training station at Trenton, Ont.

The large decrease in revenue under the heading Demobilization, Previous Years, is explained by the fact that settlement with the Imperial Government was effected in 1928-29 of certain outstanding claims for war expenditures. There were no accounts of this nature to be recovered in 1929-30.

The allotment system of controlling expenditure, which has been successfully employed for several years in connection with Militia Training and Cadet Services, was applied to the Permanent Force Vote during the year under review, resulting in a much more effective control of expenditure.

The analysis of expenditure and costing system in connection with radio services performed by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals were continued with satisfactory results.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER

Submitted herewith are reports relating to (1) Civilian Staff, (2) Printing and Stationery, and (3) Central Correspondence Registry.

(1) Civilian Staff

During the fiscal year some minor changes in organization and classification have been carried out by the Civil Service Commission at the request of the Department.

The Comparative Table given below shows the number of civilian employees (Permanent and Temporary) in the Department of National Defence at Ottawa and elsewhere, and the amounts paid in salaries, on April 1st, 1929, and April 1st, 1930.

This statement shows increases in the number of permanent employees amounting to 30 at Ottawa and 31 outside Ottawa. The increase at Ottawa is principally due to the permanent appointment, in the Air Service Branch, of temporary employees whose duties, permanent in nature, have become necessary owing to the rapid expansion of this branch of the service. It will be noted that there was a decrease of 23 in the number of temporary employees.

The increase outside of Ottawa is also due in part to the permanent appointment of temporary employees in the Air Service Branch. In the Military Districts there have been a number of permanent appointments of temporary employees who have for some years been performing duties of a permanent nature and whose appointment on a permanent basis was in the public interest.

—	No. of Employees		Amount of Salaries	
	April 1, 1929	April 1, 1930	April 1, 1929	April 1, 1930
			$	$
At Ottawa—				
Permanent	389	419	57,451 47	61,474 76
Temporary	92	69	9,512 34	6,903 23
Outside Ottawa—				
Permanent	290	321	38,103 51	41,775 05
Temporary	439	439	35,710 92	35,077 90
	1,210	1,248	140,778 24	145,230 94

These figures do not include 292 factory employees at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, nor 144 workmen employed at the Naval Dockyards, Halifax and Esquimalt.

(2) Printing and Stationery

Statement showing work performed and expenditure.

—	1928–29	1929–30	Increase or Decrease
Printing Requisitions issued	1,188	1,920	− 168
Stationery requisitions issued	2,697	2,707	+ 10
Record of sales of Military books	2,837·61	3,215·26	+ 377 65
Expenditure forPrinting	29,267·22	25,442·09	− 3,825 13
" Stationery	19,511·47	15,052·23	− 4,459 24
Express and Freight	2,691·57	3,645·24	+ 953·67

+Increase. −Decrease.

(3) Correspondence Registry

	1928–29	1929–30	Increase or Decrease
Files charged-out	237,790	217,198	− 20,592
Incoming files recorded or passed	416,829	463,244	+ 46,415
Loose papers received	244,632	271,716	+ 27,284
Files created	12,850	14,157	+ 1,307
	912,101	966,315	

+Increase −Decrease.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL

Courts-Martial

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, 50 district courts-martial were convened and held, this being a decrease of 7 compared with the number of such courts held in the preceding year; 47 of these courts-martial were for the trial of military personnel and 3 for the trial of personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

It is evident, from a review of the proceedings of courts-martial held during the last fiscal year, that considerable improvement is taking place in the knowledge of military law and court-martial procedure of officers performing court-martial duty, and this was reflected in the comparatively small number of observations it was necessary for the reviewing officer to make. Such errors and irregularities as did occur were not of a particularly serious nature and in no case did they invalidate the finding. In only one instance was it necessary for the Judge Advocate-General to advise that the finding and sentence of a court-martial, which had been confirmed, should be quashed.

Legislation

During the year under review the only legislation drafted by the Judge Advocate-General was a small Bill making certain amendments to the Militia Pension Act so as to remove an anomalous situation respecting the provision of pension for the widow of an officer who dies in the service, when such officer comes within that class of officers to which subsection (2) of section 4 of the Militia Pension Act relates.

Investigations, Courts of Inquiry, Committees, etc.

The Judge Advocate-General carried out several investigations of an important nature and was also in attendance at a number of Courts of Inquiry. In addition, his duties as Chairman of the respective Orders Committee of the three services encroached, to a considerable extent, upon the time available for the routine duties of his office.

Instruction in Military Law

During the year under review, a course of instruction in military law for officers of the Permanent Force was organized and carried out. The preparation of the various sets of questions, precis and comments, together with the marking of completed papers, was all done in the office of the Judge Advocate-General, the course itself being administered by the General Staff, which branch has requested that a similar form of instruction be carried out during the coming year.

General

The volume of references and requests for opinions was in excess of the preceding year and the number of daily interviews showed a decided increase.

The expansion of the Air Mail Service, necessitating the acquisition of beacon sites and intermediate landing fields, resulted in a considerable increase in the work of the office, due to the numerous contracts and agreements which were required, many of them being of a novel type for which no precedents existed.

The development of new ideas in the field of aeronautics very frequently necessitated a revision of contracts for the construction of aircraft whilst such construction was in progress, so as to enable the department to obtain the full advantage of such development. This necessitated extreme care being taken so as to ensure that while the department was being fully protected, the several manufacturers were not subjected to conditions impossible of fulfilment.

During the year there were made by the Governor General in Council two references pertaining to the regulation of aerial navigation, and the liability of a province to reimburse His Majesty, in the right of the Dominion, for expenditure occasioned through the furnishing of troops in aid of the civil power upon a requisition from the Attorney-General of the province concerned. With respect to both these references, considerable data and preliminary information was requested of, and furnished by, the Judge Advocate-General.

Due to the increase in the volume of work which the office is required to perform, a departmental solicitor was appointed by the Civil Service Commission, this being a civilian appointment. The departmental solicitor assists the Judge Advocate-General and acts for him in his absence.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CONTRACTS

The volume of work performed in the branch during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, was greater than in previous years. The different requirements of the three services, Naval, Militia, and Air, made necessary the purchase of an almost inconceivable variety of Stores of which the following is a partial list—

Uniform and other clothing of different patterns.
Cloths, serges, frieze, flannnel, drill, canvas, etc., required for the manufacture of clothing.
Boots, shoes, overshoes, and rubbers.
Furniture.
Electrical equipment.
Guns and gun carriages.
Automobiles, trucks and other military vehicles.
Aircraft, aero engines, and other necessary flying equipment.
Ammunition.
Paints, varnishes, and oils.
Telegraph and wireless apparatus.
Armament and torpedo stores.
Provisions, fuel and forage.
Medical and dental supplies.

In addition to the purchase of the foregoing supplies, contracts were also made for the construction of buildings, the converting and reconditioning of aircraft, the overhaul of aircraft engines, snow cleaning, chimney sweeping, scavenging, laundry, and cartage, and for various other services necessary for the Permanent and Non-Permanent Forces at different points throughout the country. Supplies were also purchased during the year for the use of the Imperial Navy at Bermuda Dockyard.

The practice is to invite competitive tenders before awarding contracts, thus enabling the Department to secure the Stores or Services required at the most favourable prices.

It is the policy, wherever possible, to purchase goods of Canadian manufacture and where this is not possible, to give the preference to supplies manufactured within the Empire.

The following statement will, to some extent, show the volume of work performed in the branch during the year:—

Requisitions received	3,714
Contracts placed	4,361
Customs entries passed	766
Requisitions placed on Public Works Department for office furniture, alterations to offices, etc	618
Requisitions checked, covering purchases and services for which orders were placed by duly authorized officers, at Ottawa, and outside points, and not by the Contracts Branch	8,787
Cases and packages handled at the branch inspection room	44,963

The approximate value of the contracts awarded was $4,400,000.

During the year, under review, the department purchased 89 aircraft of different types, complete with Engines, and 23 aircraft, without engines, for training, photography, forestry patrol and other purposes. Orders were also placed for 27 Aero engines of different manufacture.

Almost all the stores purchased were either in accordance with departmental specifications, sealed patterns or submitted samples. The stores delivered at Ottawa were subjected to the most careful inspection by the departmental inspectors and any which did not conform to the specifications or patterns were rejected.

Provisions, fuel, stores, etc., ordered for delivery at different points throughout the country were inspected under the supervision and direction of the Officer Commanding the Military District, the Dockyard Naval Store Officer, or the Officer Commanding the Air Station concerned.

APPENDIX "A"

The following are statements showing:—

(1) Appropriation Accounts, 1929-30.
(2) Revenue, 1929-30.
(3) Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue for ten years 1920-21 to 1929-30.
(4) Expenditure on account of Adjustment of War Claims, 1929-30.

STATEMENT No. 1—Appropriation Accounts, 1929-30—Militia and Air Services

Appropriation	Amount authorized	Expenditure	Appropriation unused	Appropriation exceeded	Remarks
MILITIA SERVICES:—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Main Appropriations—					
Adminstration	317,000 00	296,191 63	20,808 37	....	Printing and Stationery orders not completed in time for payment; also temporary vacancies in Staff appointments.
Cadet Services	500,000 00	499,973 00	26 91	....	
Contingencies	40,000 00	39,195 13	804 87	....	
Engineer services & works	830,000 00	823,520 55	6,479 45	....	
General stores	891,800 00	890,941 80	858 20	....	
Manufacturing Establishments	587,000 00	586,062 52	937 48	....	
Non-Permanent Active Militia	2,315,000 00	2,313,939 03	1,060 97	....	
Permanent Force	4,950,000 00	4,948,343 85	1,656 15	....	
Royal Military College	375,000 00	374,724 35	275 65	....	
Topographic Survey	45,000 00	44,999 33	67	....	
Transport and Freight	215,000 00	214,857 84	142 16	....	
	11,065,800 00	11,032,749 12	33,050 88	....	
Miscellaneous Appropriations—					
Repairs to Gates & Walls, Quebec	50,000 00	49,923 96	76 04	....	
Compassionate Grants to E. Giroux	1,350 00	897 75	452 25	....	Time lost to June 28th, 1929, as civilian employee at Quebec deducted from Grant.
to C. F. Kilpatrick	1,200 00	1,200 00	....	....	
	52,550 00	52,021 71	528 29	....	
Governor General's Warrants—					
Repairs to Ordnance Building Kingston, P.C. 1979 (Engineer Services & Works)	18,400 00	18,400 00	....	....	
Clothing destroyed by fire, Kingston, P.C. 2180 (General Stores)	60,000	59,998 81	1 19	....	
	78,400 00	78,398 81	1 19	....	
Total Militia Services	11,196,750 00	11,163,169 64	33,580 36	....	
AIR SERVICES—					
Main Appropriations—					
Civil Air Operations	3,187,829 98	3,187,684 44	145 54	....	
Civil Air Operations Expended by Dept. of Public Works	785,639 02	785,639 02	....	....	
	3,973,469 00	3,973,323 46	145 54	....	
Royal Canadian Air Force	1,947,694 00	1,947,346 51	347 49	....	
	5,921,163 00	5,920,669 97	493 03	....	
Miscellaneous Appropriation—					
Legal Expenses Aero Navigation	13,000 00	....	13,000 00	....	Case not decided by courts Revoted 1930-31.
Total Air Services	5,934,163 00	5,920,669 97	13,493 03	....	

STATEMENT No. 1—Appropriation Accounts, 1929-30—Militia and Air Services—*Concluded*

Appropriation	Amount authorized	Expenditure	Appropriation unused	Appropriation exceeded	Remarks
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
GENERAL SERVICES—					
Civil Govt. Salaries (Including Statutory $10,000)	774,875 00	743,845 01	31,029 99		Changes in personnel and classification, temporary vacancies due to resignations, etc., positions abolished during the year.
Civil Government Contingencies	70,000 00	69,749 35	250 65		
Civil Pensions	1,415 42	1,385 42	30 00		One pensioner (minor) became of age.
Construction of Magazine, Halifax, N.S.	100,000 00	95,146 26	4,853 74		Certain equipment cost less than expected; also installation of other equipment provided for could not be made before Mar. 31st owing to lateness of delivery.
Total General Services	946,290 42	910,126 04	36,164 38		
Other Services—					
N.W.T. Radio Services (MacKenzie Basin System)	140,500 00	140,161 37	338 63		
Canadian Battlefields Memorials	170,000 00	168,966 63	1,033 37		
Imperial War Graves Commission	573,780 00	573,793 83		13 83	
Adjustment of War Claims, (Militia)	130,000 00	88,606 71	41,393 29		Expenditure was less than anticipated.
Total Other Services	1,014,280 00	971,528 54	42,765 29	13 83	
Total Militia, Air, General & Other Services	19,091,483 42	18,965,494 19	126,003 06	13 83	
Statutory—					
Gratuities to familes of Deceased Officials		1,257 66			
Special Account—					
Toronto Barrack Site		1,250 65			
Grand Total expenditure (except Naval)		18,968,002 50			

For Naval Expenditure see separate report of Naval Services.

STATEMENT No. 2—Revenue—Militia and Air Services, Fiscal Year, 1929-30

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Militia Services—		
Barrack damages	147 45	
Commission on pay telephones	9 30	
Discharges by purchase	6,791 00	
Labour	2 40	
Railway subsidies	855 38	
Refund previous years expenditure	5,440 10	
Rent stores and camp equipment	7,647 18	
Rent military properties	13,034 39	
Sales, ammunition, stores and clothing	3,639 61	
Sales, books, maps, etc	5,267 85	
Sales, cast horses	3,625 50	
Sales, condemned stores and scrap	13,909 84	
Sales, government property	8,282 50	
Sales, government property (interest)	772 64	
Sales, medals and ribbons (lost and replaced)	7 82	
Snow dumping privileges	260 00	
Wood cutting privileges	189 25	
		69,882 21
Bank interest		61 94
Fines and forfeitures		511 18
Pensions (deductions)		129,069 72
Premium, discount and exchange		1 55
Regimental trust fund		105 14
Royal Military College (cadet fees)		19,820 00
		219,451 74

STATEMENT NO. 2—Revenue—Militia and Air Services, Fiscal Year, 1929-30—*Concluded*

Northwest Territories Radio Services—		$ cts.
Receipts from wireless stations		39,249 53
Air Services—	$ cts.	
Air transportation	1,438 00	
Air harbour licences	380 00	
Air worthiness certificates and stress analysis	1,245 00	
Barrack damages	53 50	
Commission on pay telephones	2 85	
Discharges by purchase	2,804 00	
Ground fees and hangar rentals	5,922 00	
Landing and storage fees	5,306 11	
Passenger fees	275 70	
Private pilots licences	628 00	
Registration fees	1,395 00	
Rents, government property	3,676 62	
Rents, stores and camp equipment	45	
Sales, books, etc	762 44	
Sales, surplus stores	3,119 00	
Sales, government property	350 50	
Stores and clothing	99 99	
Tractor service and labour	127 70	
Receipts from wireless stations	6,601 16	
Refund previous years expenditure	38,214 94	
		72,402 96
Bank interest		37
Fines and forfeitures		220 00
Pensions (deductions)		17,374 32
Premium, discount and exchange		1 57
		89,999 22

STATEMENT No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE (MILITIA AND AIR SERVICES) FOR THE TEN YEARS 1920-21 TO 1929-30

Expenditure	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
MILITIA SERVICES—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Main Appropriation—										
Administration	368,883	356,275	316,731	319,518	299,415	295,540	298,551	306,294	304,367	296,192
Cadet Services	230,288	409,348	336,933	450,000	367,829	410,195	395,936	498,301	499,979	499,973
Contingencies	49,073	41,151	39,743	27,025	23,844	29,179	20,351	23,832	39,004	39,195
Engineer Services and Works	539,546	582,112	525,666	529,815	499,545	565,554	565,540	802,989	828,585	841,921
General Stores	436,450	525,959	484,134	482,622	335,448	378,033	389,151	607,722	887,328	950,941
Manufacturing establishments	689,322	696,276	437,107	445,033	415,820	419,657	419,570	469,632	586,936	586,062
Non-Permanent Active Militia	1,155,727	1,902,630	1,678,544	1,690,207	1,551,257	1,676,336	1,709,939	2,078,256	2,314,821	2,313,939
Permanent Force	5,705,736	5,882,938	5,425,105	5,125,605	4,769,339	4,775,601	4,798,121	4,797,578	4,951,524	4,948,344
Royal Military College	351,031	377,450	341,284	374,141	364,944	366,705	339,336	363,413	372,101	374,724
Topographic Survey	45,125	39,956	42,330	43,399	34,614	34,223	36,969	39,994	44,988	44,999
Transport and Freight	315,443	199,815	168,247	180,706	157,688	162,318	160,789	163,964	214,694	214,858
Total Main Appropriations	9,886,624	11,013,910	9,795,824	9,668,071	8,819,743	9,113,341	9,134,253	10,151,975	11,044,327	11,111,148
Miscellaneous Appropriations, etc.—										
War, Demobilization and Adjustment of War Claims (Militia)	16,229,764	7,916,360	4,273,445	678,320	479,159	286,441	148,894	132,630	112,492	88,607
Canadian Battlefields Memorials	164,756	137,421	180,736	108,773	95,313	180,422	150,650	183,067	160,873	168,967
Imperial War Graves' Commission	378,966	522,115	378,442	371,785	446,896	472,519	799,767	573,419	573,698	573,794
Wireless Stations N.W.T. (Radio Services)	...	...	...	...	...	146,830	137,779	142,736	138,715	140,161
Civil Pensions	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	See General Services			...	...
Various Special Votes, etc	6,130	1,914	467	6,155	500	17,919	24,340	14,731	2,906	52,022
Aid to Civil Power	...	593	61,430	86,615	8,623	126,368	6,968	1,929	7	...
Toronto Barracks—Special Account	144	...	78	...	177	494	...	...	...	1,250
Total Miscellaneous Appropriations, etc.	16,780,875	8,579,518	4,895,713	1,252,763	1,131,783	1,230,993	1,268,398	1,048,512	988,691	1,024,801
Civil Government—										
Salaries	212,732	551,991	540,757	See General Services.						
Contingencies	19,837	25,968	15,991							
Total Civil Government (Militia)	232,569	577,959	556,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Militia Services	26,900,068	20,171,387	15,248,285	10,920,834	9,951,526	10,344,334	10,402,651	11,200,487	12,033,018	12,135,949
AIR SERVICES—										
Main Appropriations—										
Royal Canadian Air Force—operation, maintenance, training, repairs, civil aviation, etc	1,583,910	1,659,842	999,983	999,390	1,102,206	1,139,848	2,197,645	Vote divided — see under.		
Purchase of aircraft and technical equipment, ground services	...	...	...	249,788	275,122	740,767	...			
Royal Canadian Air Force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,645,604	1,697,653	1,947,347

Royal Canadian Air Force, expended by Dept. of Public Works								24,035		
Civil Air Operations—For Government Departments; Control of Civil Aviation; establishing air routes, aerodromes, and airship bases, etc.								2,140,652	2,805,112	3,187,684
Expended by Department of Public Works								81,570	537,740	785,639
Civil Government—										
Salaries	34,369			See General Services.						
Contingencies	38,077									
Total Main Appropriations	1,656,356	1,659,842	999,983	1,249,178	1,377,328	1,880,615	2,197,645	3,891,861	5,040,505	5,920,669
Miscellaneous Appropriations—										
Demobilization	351,372									
Aeronautical Research			5,000							
Grand Total Air Services	2,007,728	1,659,842	1,004,983	1,249,178	1,377,328	1,880,615	2,197,645	3,891,861	5,040,505	5,920,670
GENERAL SERVICES—										
Miscellaneous—										
Civil Pensions						1,835	1,835	1,468	1,415	1,385
Construction of magazine, Halifax, N.S.					31,980	49,961	72,293	100,000	99,820	95,146
Various special votes, etc.					23,612	8,234	2,060	1,680		1,258
Civil Government—										
Salaries For Militia, Naval and Air				666,213	648,773	685,140	687,528	703,966	715,631	743,845
Contingencies Services as amalgamated.				41,894	49,860	41,936	45,438	69,992	59,816	69,749
Total General Services				708,107	754,225	787,106	809,154	877,106	876,682	911,383
REVENUE										
MILITIA SERVICES—										
Casual Revenue	86,815	141,012	283,372	105,944	112,045	119,415	172,649	79,819	61,744	69,987
Royal Military College	70,107	67,315	61,999	66,105	63,975	52,645	18,239	20,232	20,204	19,820
Pensions Act, 1901	120,387	112,412	121,244	124,654	127,095	131,099	128,386	128,017	146,931	129,070
Fines and Forefeitures			100	81	40	80		75	70	511
Bank interest						23	72	74	75	62
Premiums, discouunt and exchange						1	21		1	2
Total Revenue, Militia Services	277,309	320,739	466,715	296,784	303,155	303,263	319,367	228,217	229,025	219,452
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—										
Wireless stations (Receipts)						22,226	24,183	24,504	36,407	39,250
AIR SERVICES—										
Casual revenue	6,657	35,741	27,069	11,487	9,168	14,244	9,301	18,394	20,932	72,403
Fine and forfeitures								700	80	220
Pensions Act, 1901										17,374
Premiums, discount and exchange	43	23	4	45		10			2	2
Total Revenue Air Services	6,700	35,764	27,073	11,532	9,168	14,254	9,301	19,094	21,014	89,999

STATEMENT No. 4.—ADJUSTMENT OF WAR CLAIMS (MILITIA)
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

Particulars	Amount
	$ cts.
Separation allowance	3,691 00
War Service Gratuity	12,981 39
Pay and Allowances	3,168 60
Historical Section	22,345 46
Ordnance Services	12,330 88
Transport and Travelling	683 40
Civilian Employees	2,190 00
Estates of Deceased Soldiers	800 72
Medals and Memorial Crosses	459 69
Legal Expenses	196 00
Postage	1,103 87
Printing and Stationery	3,001 03
Canadian War Graves	25,032 44
Miscellaneous	622 23
Total for year	88,606 71
Expenditure prior to April 1, 1929 for War Services	1,559,490,213 05
	1,559,578,819 76

APPENDIX B

PAY SERVICES

Following are statements for the fiscal year, showing:—

STATEMENT No. 1.—EXPENDITURE BY STATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

Station	Strength all ranks 31-3-29	Strength all ranks 31-3-30	Pay and Allowances Officers and Warrant Officers	Pay and Allowances N.C.Os. and Men	Total Pay and Allowances
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London, Ont	191	207	98,626 81	147,365 98	245,992 79
Toronto, Ont	362	397	226,979 99	258,496 39	485,476 38
Kingston, Ont	370	400	200,131 64	253,205 42	453,337 06
Montreal, P.Q	212	236	138,827 90	146,137 04	284,964 94
Quebec, P.Q	235	240	97,804 70	171,207 99	269,012 69
Halifax, N.S	469	478	269,164 89	288,745 51	557,910 40
Saint John, N.B	49	49	44,399 80	37,171 98	81,571 78
Winnipeg, Man	408	451	213,851 42	250,685 44	464,536 86
Victoria, B.C	215	243	148,219 28	157,462 59	305,681 87
Regina, Sask	49	50	43,218 04	37,927 40	81,145 44
Calgary, Alta	139	157	102,663 50	107,356 64	210,020 14
Ottawa, Ont	288	275	314,086 43	219,502 64	533,589 07
Total	2,987	*3,183	1,897,974 40	2,075,265 02	3,973,239 42

*Does not include 98 Officers and 229 Other Ranks paid from Administration, Royal Military College, Geographic Section, Cadet Services, R.C.A.F., N.W.T., and other Votes.

STATEMENT No. 2.—EXPENDITURE BY STATIONS ON ACCOUNT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

Station	Strength all ranks 31-3-29	Strength all ranks 31-3-30	Pay and Allowances Officers and Warrant Officers	Pay and Allowances N.C.Os. and Men	Total Pay and Allowances
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Toronto, Ont	261	358	152,839 21	230,234 36	383,073 57
Montreal, P.Q	2	....	2,279 58	535 50	2,815 08
Winnipeg, Man	113	141	79,475 62	147,764 97	227,240 59
Victoria, B.C	22	37	12,826 88	41,337 12	54,164 00
Calgary, Alta	26	27	16,049 84	28,180 68	44,230 52
Ottawa, Ont	297	281	254,302 76	263,897 16	518,199 92
Total	721	*844	517,773 89	711,949 79	1,229,723 68
Personnel of R.C.C.S., R.C.O.C., R.C.A.M.C. and Instructional Cadre paid from R.C.A.F. Funds	....	129	28,926 09	65,753 17	94,679 26
	....	....	546,699 98	777,702 96	1,324,402 94

*Includes 85 Officers, Non-Permanent R.C.A.F., permanently employed.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

(NAVAL SERVICE)

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1930

200—8-30 (4104)
N.S. 65-1-20

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

OTTAWA, July 1, 1930.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor-General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit, herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Eighth Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Naval Service), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. L. RALSTON,

Minister of National Defence.

OTTAWA, July 1, 1930.

The Honourable
The Minister of National Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose, herewith, Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Naval Service) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

(NAVAL SERVICE)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

OTTAWA, June 30, 1930.

G. J. DESBARATS, C.M.G., M.E.I.C.,
Deputy Minister, Department of National Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Naval Service of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, under the following headings:—

1. Personnel
2. H.M.C. Ships
3. R.C.N. Barracks
4. H.M.C. Dockyards
5. Naval Intelligence
6. Naval Stores
7. Financial Statement
8. General

1. PERSONNEL

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY

At the beginning of the fiscal year under review the authorized complement was 710 officers and ratings.

During the year it became necessary to increase this complement to provide partly trained crews for the new destroyers *Saguenay,* and *Skeena,* under construction, and larger instructional staffs for training the increased number of ratings of the Royal Canadian Navy and personnel of the Reserve forces.

The authorized complement was increased to 104 officers and 792 ratings. In order to provide adequate training for the newly entered ratings, they have been entered in classes of limited numbers and the total complement will not be recruited until the new ships are commissioned, in the spring of 1931.

At the close of the fiscal year the personnel serving comprised 83 officers and 709 ratings.

Officers.—Of the eighty-three officers serving, only nine are on loan from the Royal Navy. Of this number, four are Commissioned Officers and five are Warrant Officers. One Commander, Royal Navy, is serving at Headquarters in charge of the Canadian Division of the Admiralty World-wide Intelligence System; one Paymaster Commander, R.N., occupies the position of Naval Secretary at Headquarters; one Paymaster Lieutenant Commander, R.N., is Accountant Officer at R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt; and one Lieutenant (E.), R.N., has been appointed to the Engineering Department at Halifax temporarily, to meet a shortage in Engineer Officers caused by the necessity for appointing an Engineer Officer to new construction in England, and by the death of Engineer Commander George P. Clarke, R.C.N. The remaining five R.N. Officers are all Commissioned Officers from Warrant rank or Warrant Officers employed on gunnery and torpedo duties. There are no Canadian ratings of sufficient seniority for advancement to Warrant rank, at present, to fill these positions.

So far as possible, therefore, the Royal Canadian Navy is officered by Canadians, most of whom are graduates of the Royal Naval College of Canada. The following table gives the number of Canadian officers in each rank:—

Commodore	1
Commander	6
Lieutenant Commander	27
Lieutenant	9
Sub-Lieutenant	2
Midshipman	2
Cadet	3
Engineer-Commander	4
Lieutenant (E)	6
Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander	1
Paymaster Lieutenant	2
Shipwright Lieutenant	1
Warrant Shipwright	1
Commissioned Gunner	2
Gunner	3
Warrant Writer	2
Warrant Victualling Officer	2
Total	74

It may be noted that there is an undue proportion of Lieutenant-Commanders. This is a direct result of demobilization between 1918 and 1920, and of the reorganization period which followed. The extensive war activities were discontinued and the Royal Canadian Navy was reduced to a small peace complement shortly after the close of the war. Only such officers of the Royal Canadian Navy as were required to carry on the work of the service were retained, and the major number of these held, at that time, the rank of Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant. As there was no expansion which required additional officers over a period of six years from 1919 to 1925, no junior officers were entered. Those who were retained advanced through service, and are now in Lieutenant-Commander's rank.

In 1925 the entry of Cadets was again begun, and each year since then a small number have been entered. These junior officers are gradually filling the lower ranks, and this, combined with the pension scheme inaugurated in 1928, will bring the complement of officers into proper balance in the course of a few years.

During the past year three cadets were successful at the Cadetship examinations, and proceeded to England for training in H.M.S. *Erebus* with special entry cadets of the Royal Navy. One cadet who entered the previous year was unsuitable for service as a Naval Officer and was withdrawn.

One Lieutenant-Commander resigned his commission.

The system of alternating appointments of officers, i.e., two years afloat in H.M.C. ships, two years in a shore appointment in Canada, and two years' service afloat or attending qualifying courses in the Royal Navy, has continued in operation during the year. The distribution of officers at the close of the year follows:—

Headquarters, Ottawa	9
Serving Overseas	27
H.M.C.S. *Stadacona*, Halifax	15
H.M.C.S. *Champlain*, Halifax	5
H.M.C.S. *Ypres*, Halifax	1
H.M.C.S. *Festubert*, Halifax	1
On loan to R.C. Air Force	1
H.M.C.S. *Naden*, Esquimalt	16
H.M.C.S. *Vancouver*	5
H.M.C.S. *Armentieres*	1
New Construction, England	2
Total	83

Of the twenty-seven officers serving in the Royal Navy, the following attended the courses shown during the year:—

Imperial Defence Course—Commander G. C. Jones.
Senior Officers' Technical Course—Commander P. W. Nelles.
Naval Staff Course—Commander R. I. Agnew.
Naval Staff Course—Lieutenant-Commander W. J. R. Beech.
Long Torpedo Course—Lieutenant H. N. Lay.
Sub-Lieutenant's Course—Midshipman E. W. Finch-Noyes.
Sub-Lieutenant's Course—Midshipman J. C. Hibbard.
Lieutenant's Course—Lieutenant K. F. Adams.

Cadets training in H.M.S. *Erebus*—Cadet F. E. Grubb; Cadet H. S. Rayner; Cadet C. M. Leavitt; Cadet B. Jewkes; Cadet P. E. Haddon; Cadet R. A. Webber.

Long Signal Course—Lieutenant H. Kingsley.
Gunner's Course—Commissioned Gunner (Act) A. Turnbull.
Gunner's Course—Gunner (Act) A. H. Baker.

The other officers on loan to the Royal Navy filled appointments in H.M. ships. Service in H.M. ships is of distinct advantage to officers of the Royal Canadian Navy, who keep up-to-date with the latest Naval developments, gain experience in the naval routine of large ships, and in squadron tactics, which they cannot do while serving at home, owing to the small number (and different types) of ships in commission.

Officers serving afloat in H.M.C. ships are employed on regular ships' duties, and those serving on shore at Headquarters and in R.C.N. Barracks, Halifax and Esquimalt, are employed on administrative and instructional duty.

Engineer Commander George P. Clarke died on February 17, 1930. Engineer Commander Clarke, at the time of his death, occupied the important and responsible position of Canadian Overseer for the construction of new destroyers. He was an officer of exceptional ability, and his death is a serious loss to the service.

The officers of the Royal Canadian Navy have maintained a high degree of efficiency throughout the year.

Ratings.—The 709 ratings serving in the Royal Canadian Navy are composed of 637 entered from shore in Canada and 72 on loan from the Royal Navy.

The Royal Navy ratings are, without exception, senior ratings with specialist qualifications. They are employed, for the most part, on instructional duty in their specialist branch, i.e., Torpedo, Gunnery and Wireless Telegraphy. In the last named branch particularly, development has been very rapid, and it was not possible to train Canadian ratings in sufficient numbers and within the time required to fill vacancies. This condition will disappear as soon as the ratings now under training complete their courses.

To meet personnel requirements for new construction, the net number of ratings has been increased by 50 during the past year. The newly authorized complement will be completed to strength in the spring of 1931, when the destroyers *Saguenay* and *Skeena* will be placed in commission. The actual number of new entries during the year is 150.

Entries have all been made from shore in Canada from amongst youths between 16½ and 26 years of age. A high standard of education and physical fitness has, in each case, been insisted upon. As the number of applicants has far exceeded the number required for entry, the Department has had a broad range of choice in entering new ratings, and has been able to pick the candidates from every province of the Dominion.

The result of careful recruiting is shown in the keenness of Canadian ratings in their training and service, and the signal success which they have attained while attending courses abroad. Their general bearing, conduct and efficiency have been most favourably commented upon by all authorities with whom they have come in contact.

The department has made full use of arrangments with the Admiralty for training ratings for specialist branches in R.N. establishments. The system is economical as the cost of five pounds per week for attendance at R.N. training establishments is small compared to the expense of equipping and maintaining training schools in Canada.

During the year ratings attended courses as follows:—

Torpedo Gunner's Mate	2
Leading Torpedoman	5
Seaman Torpedoman	5
Gunlayer, 2nd class	2
Seaman Gunner	8
Gunlayer, 2nd class requalifying	4
Seaman Gunner requalifying	3
Seaman Torpedoman requalifying	3
Torpedo Coxswain	2
Diver, 2nd class	2
Petty Officer's course	2
Seamanship course for Warrant Officers	1
Mechanical Training course	5
Yeoman of Signals course	1
Leading Telegraphist course	3
Telegraphist course	1
Signalman requalifying course	1

Ratings attending courses in the Royal Navy also served afloat in H.M. ships to gain practical experience.

The distribution of ratings in ships and establishments is as follows:—

Naval Headquarters	2
Serving Overseas	65
H.M.C.S. *Stadacona*, Halifax	200
H.M.C.S. *Champlain*, Halifax	94
H.M.C.S. *Ypres*, Halifax	21
H.M.C.S. *Festubert*, Halifax	19
On loan to Air Service	5
H.M.C.S. *Naden*, Esquimalt	197
H.M.C.S. *Vancouver*, Esquimalt	80
H.M.C.S. *Armentieres*, Esquimalt	22
New Construction	4
Total	709

One hundred and twenty-two ratings were discharged for reasons shown below:—

Continuous services engagement expired	33
Temporary services engagement expired	2
Deserted	23
Services no longer required	26
Dead	1
Invalided	5
Discharged by purchase	7
Unsuitable medically or educationally on final examination for entry	25

Of the thirty-three ratings whose continuous service engagement expired, twenty-two re-engaged.

The Militia Pension Act is now applicable to the Royal Canadian Navy. As its provisions became better known, the number of ratings re-engaging for further service increases. In the course of time these re-engaged ratings will advance, and will be able to carry on the specialist duties now performed by R.N. ratings on loan.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL RESERVE

The authorized strength of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is 70 officers and 430 ratings. The force has not, however, been recruited to full complement owing to the limited appropriations available.

A nucleus organization has, however, been established and is functioning smoothly. This organization admits of ready expansion to full complement should the necessity arise.

Registrars are appointed at Halifax, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, and Vancouver. These registrars arrange for the entry and training of officers and ratings attached to their port divisions, and are in local charge of all administrative matters pertaining to the Reserve.

The distribution of personnel is as follows:—

Port Division	Officers	Ratings
Halifax	15	37
Charlottetown	1	23
Quebec	7	36
Montreal	2	23
Vancouver	9	11
Total	34	130

Officers except Skippers are granted commissions during pleasure. Skippers and ratings enrol for five-year periods.

Officers of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve are required to perform naval training as follows:—

Chief Skippers and Skippers.—Twenty-eight days bienially beginning with the first year of service.

Acting Midshipmen.—Six months' continuous service during first year and thereafter twenty-eight days biennially.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant and Acting Lieutenant (direct entry).—Twenty-eight days each year for the first three years and thereafter twenty-eight days bienially.

Lieutenant (direct entry).—Twenty-eight days during the first year and thereafter twenty-eight days biennially.

Executive officers may also be permitted to carry out voluntary service for periods up to an aggregate of three years, the Engineer officers up to an aggregate of two years.

Ratings carry out forty-two days' training during the first year of service, and thereafter fourteen days annually. They are also permitted to carry out six months' voluntary service during any one period of service.

The following table gives the number of officers and ratings attending naval training and voluntary service:—

Port Division	Officers		Ratings	
	Naval Training	Voluntary Service	Naval Training	Voluntary Service
Charlottetown			20	15
Halifax	6	2	27	18
Quebec	5		30	21
Montreal			17	18
Vancouver	3	1	9	3
Total	14	3	103	75

Twenty ratings were entered and twenty-four discharged.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

The authorized complement is 70 officers and 930 ratings.

The following table gives the distribution of personnel, the localities where Company Headquarters are established, and the total numbers serving:—

Company Headquarters	Officers	Ratings
Charlottetown	2	50
Halifax	4	34
Saint John	3	44
Quebec	4	33
Montreal	5	72
Ottawa	4	40
Toronto	8	107
Hamilton	4	52
Winnipeg	8	77
Regina	4	56
Saskatoon	4	50
Edmonton	2	44
Calgary	4	48
Vancouver	3	43
Prince Rupert	3	26
Total	62	776

Two hundred and fifty-two ratings were discharged during the year and 275 ratings were entered. One hundred and eleven ratings re-enrolled for a further term of service. The following table gives distribution of entries, discharges, and re-enrolments:—

Company Headquarters	Entries	Discharges	Re-enrolments
Halifax	20	5	2
Charlottetown	7	12	3
Saint John	14	12	10
Quebec	20	13	4
Montreal	43	31	11
Ottawa	15	15	3
Toronto	48	42	15
Hamilton	10	7	12
Winnipeg	22	31	17
Saskatoon	19	19	6
Regina	18	15	6
Calgary	12	13	12
Edmonton	13	17	8
Vancouver	4	2	1
Prince Rupert	10	18	1
Total	275	252	111

The above figures indicate the increased popularity of the force. New entries exceed discharges and a noticeable increase has occurred in the number of ratings re-enlisting for a second or third term. In an organization requiring residence in a particular locality, it is difficult to prevent a large number of discharges, as ratings change their place of residence, and this cause alone accounts for discharge in 66 of the 252 cases shown. Seventy-six ratings were discharged engagement expired.

Officers of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve are required to perform 14 days' training annually and may be permitted to carry out a total of three months' voluntary service during each three-year period of service.

Seaman and Engine Room ratings carry out 14 days' training annually and Accountant Branch ratings perform 21 days' training during first year of service, and thereafter 14 days biennially. All ratings may be permitted to perform four months' voluntary service during each period of enrolment.

Training is performed in R.C.N. Barracks, Halifax and Esquimalt and in H.M.C. ships. Although it is not possible during the short training periods to train ratings thoroughly, they do, however, receive a good fundamental training in the principles of Seamanship, Gunnery, Torpedo, Signals, Wireless Telegraphy and Engine Room duties, which in conjunction with training at Company Headquarters, fits them to render valuable service in time of emergency or war.

SCHEDULE OF R.C.N.V.R. TRAINING

—	Training		Voluntary Service	
	Halifax	Esquimalt	Halifax	Esquimalt
Officers	15	16	6	3
Ratings	302	221	112	94

Through the courtesy of the Commander in Chief, America and West Indies Station, the department sent 84 ratings for service afloat in H.M. ships cruising in Canadian waters for periods of one month. This training, which was in addition to the service shown in the foregoing schedule, afforded excellent experience under actual seagoing conditions, and facilitated training arrangements at Halifax and Esquimalt, where accommodation and training equipment is limited.

The activities at Company Headquarters are becoming more standardized and, as ratings gain experience by naval training, instruction in drill is of a higher standard. Attendance at drill was good throughout the year.

The following table shows the average number of ratings who attended drills during the year and the average number of drills performed per rating, for each Company Headquarters:—

Company Headquarters	Average number of ratings who attended drill	Average drills per rating
Halifax	21	45
Charlottetown	16	58
Saint John	31	45
Quebec	31	20
Montreal	59	37
Ottawa	28	31
Toronto	67	63
Hamilton	37	49
Winnipeg	69	29
Regina	38	44
Saskatoon	39	26
Edmonton	34	30
Calgary	35	33
Vancouver	19	31
Prince Rupert	11	31

Social activities organized by Company Headquarters and paid from private sources continues to add to the popularity of the force.

Organized athletics, which form an important phase of training, were well supported, and ratings entered enthusiastically into the various games.

Rifle practice has also gained in attendance by ratings. Miniature ranges are installed in Company Headquarters and the competition for trophies and prizes has developed keenness in attendance.

The force, as a whole has been efficient throughout the year, and has developed along lines to produce the maximum results from the limited funds at its disposal.

ROYAL FLEET RESERVE

By arrangements with the Admiralty the Canadian Naval Service maintains records and trains Royal Fleet Reservists, resident in Canada, up to the number of 150.

There are now in Canada 131 Royal Fleet Reserve ratings.

Fifty-six Class B.R.F.R. ratings completed annual drill during the year and 12 Class A ratings completed biennial drill.

The cost of training and transportation in connection with the Royal Fleet Reserve is recovered from the British Admiralty.

2. H.M.C. SHIPS

The following ships were in commission during the year:—

Based at Halifax—H.M.C.S. *Champlain,* Destroyer.
Based at Halifax—H.M.C.S. *Festubert,* Minesweeper.
Based at Halifax—H.M.C.S. *Ypres,* Minesweeper.
Based at Esquimalt—H.M.C.S. *Vancouver,* Destroyer.
Based at Esquimalt—H.M.C.S. *Armentieres,* Minesweeper.
Based at Esquimalt—H.M.C.S. *Thiepval,* Minesweeper.

All ships in commission were fully employed on training duty and completed training cruises.

Training in gunnery and torpedo was carried out in the destroyers which carry the armament required for the instruction of classes under seagoing conditions. These ships trained the personnel in all branches of Naval work.

Training in the minesweepers was more limited, and the cruises completed were of a few days' duration each. The training comprised seamanship, minesweeping, minelaying, elementary gunnery training, navigation, signals and W/T. The minesweepers were utilized for the major part of the year on reserve training duty.

During summer training cruises the destroyers visited the following ports:—

H.M.C.S. *Champlain.*—Beddeck, Sydney, Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, Riviere-du-Loup, Metis, Seven Islands, Charlottetown, Bar Harbour (U.S.A), Saint John, Liverpool, Lunenburg.

H.M.C.S. *Vancouver.*—Drew Harbour, Safety Cove, Namu Harbour, Skidgate, Lowe Inlet, Goose Island, Topaze Harbour, Vancouver, Prince Rupert.

During these cruises the destroyers were part of the time in company with ships of the America and West Indies squadron cruising in Canadian waters. While these ships were cruising together, joint gunnery, torpedo and tactical exercises were completed.

In January, 1930, both destroyers proceeded to Bermuda and joined the America and West Indies squadron. Joint cruises covering a period of three months were carried out, during which the Canadian destroyers took their place as units of the squadron. The training completed was of a benefit to the Canadian personnel.

Loss of H.M.C.S. Thiepval.—While cruising on life saving patrol in Barkley sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, H.M.C.S. *Thievpal,* on February 27, 1930, struck an uncharted rock and sank. A thorough enquiry showed that no responsibility for the loss of the ship was attributable to the Commanding Officer. In view of the age and general condition of the ship, it has not yet been decided if salvage is justifiable.

New Construction.—The new destroyers under construction have been named H.M.C.S. *Saguenay* and *Skeena.* Progress on construction has been excellent and the ships will be launched in the summer of 1930 and commissioned in the spring of 1931. The ships, when completed, will be destroyers of the latest type, specially adapted for service in Canadian waters and with suitable accommodation for training purposes.

3. R.C.N. BARRACKS

R.C.N. Barracks are established at the naval bases, Halifax and Esquimalt.

These Barracks provide accommodation for officers and ratings serving at the base, training facilities and school for ratings, and suitable training equipment for preliminary training in specialist subjects such as gunnery, torpedo, signals, wireless telegraphy and engine room.

An instructional staff of highly trained specialist officers, ratings and qualified schoolmasters are maintained on instructional duty and the courses established are thorough.

The general results at educational and professional examinations have been satisfactory, and ratings who have proceeded to England for advanced courses, have shown, in their high standing, the suitability of preliminary training through which they have passed.

The personnel at R.C.N. Barracks are encouraged to enter athletic activities as a part of the physical training organization and teams are entered in local athletic leagues. These comprise baseball, rugby and association football, softball, hockey and rifle shooting.

In addition to permanent force ratings, the Naval Barracks provide accommodation and training for officers and ratings of both the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Syllabuses are followed in the various courses for reserve personnel, which are cast to give a good basic training in the short period during which these individuals are in Barracks.

4. H.M.C. DOCKYARDS

The Dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt were maintained for use of Imperial ships in Canadian waters for many years prior to 1910.

When the Royal Canadian Navy was established in that year both dockyards were taken over by the Canadian Government as an essential part of the naval organization.

These establishments have been maintained in an up-to-date condition and are equipped with modern machinery and workshops.

The dockyards not only function as repair and supply bases for the Canadian Naval Service, but carry out similar functions for other Dominion Government departments, ships of the Royal Navy and of the United States ice patrol.

Each dockyard is under the jurisdiction of a manager who is responsible for its internal organization and administration. In technical matters the manager is guided by the expert advice of technical naval officers with whom he co-operates in the closest manner.

The staffs are composed entirely of civilian employees and artisans. The civil staffs are small but are so organized that they may be readily expanded to meet requirements in an emergency.

The artisan employees are engaged for specific jobs on hand and are laid off when work is slack. For the past year both yards have been busy and the work entailed the continuous employment of a fairly large number of artisans.

H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax.—All refits and repairs for H.M.C. Ships stationed at Halifax have been carried out in the dockyard. The dockyard has also carried out all repair work to ships of the Department of National Revenue, and has also completed repairs to ships of the Departments of Marine, Fisheries, Railways and Canals and to vessels of the United States ice patrol. The facilities of the dockyard have also been placed at the disposal of H.M. ships cruising in Eastern Canada waters. All services rendered to other Canadian Government Departments and to other Governments have been carried out on a repayment basis.

Ships of other departments have been provided with berthing accommodation at the wharves during the period of their winter lay up, and have also been supplied with ships' stores on a repayment basis.

H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt.—All refits and repairs of H.M.C. Ships on the west coast have been carried out at the dockyard as well as repairs to ships of the Department of Marine, Fisheries and H.M. Ships cruising on the west coast of Canada. Docking and storing services have also been rendered as at Halifax.

5. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The Canadian division of the Admiralty intelligence organization, which is under the administration of Canadian naval authorities, has functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. The amount of information required with regard to shipping, port facilities and other matters has continued to increase, and the department has met all requirements in that regard.

Close co-operation with the intelligence organization of the other defence forces, has eliminated much duplication of work, and the exchange of statistical data has been of great assistance to all the services concerned.

6. NAVAL STORES

In keeping with the organization of the branch, and for convenience, the activities of the branch are dealt with under the following headings: (*a*) Naval and Victualling stores division; (*b*) Armament Supply division; and (*c*), Purchases.

Naval and Victualling Stores Division

The main functions of the Naval and Victualling Stores Division have to do with the provision, issue and accounting of all naval stores, clothing and provisions for the R.C.N., R.C.N.R., and R.C.N.V.R. Stocks are maintained under experienced naval store officers at H.M.C. Dockyards, Halifax and Esquimalt. In addition to the stocks for the ordinary requirements of the authorized personnel and ships of the R.C.N. and Reserve forces, certain war reserves are maintained and provision is made to assist other Government departments as requested from time to time.

During the year under review, the activities of this division increased as regards the provision of adequate stocks, due to the exhaustion of the war stocks, as evidenced by the value of the stores purchased.

The stocks of the naval and victualling stores which include uniforms, mess traps and provisions at the close of the fiscal year 1929-30 amounted to $641,016 at Halifax, and $336,604 at Esquimalt.

The value of naval and victualling stores, handled other than those obtained on direct contracts, was as follows:—

HALIFAX DOCKYARD

(Not including naval armament stores)

Value of stores received	$ 178,331 84
Value of stores returned from ships, etc.	13,013 66
Value of stores issued	198,888 52

ESQUIMALT DOCKYARD

(Not including naval armament stores)

Value of stores received	$ 117,321 77
Value of stores returned from ships, etc.	6,383 42
Value of stores issued	127,271 09

Issues of naval stores to H.M.C. ships and establishments are only made in accordance with authorized allowances or for approved repairs, refits, new construction, etc. Naval uniform clothing is only issued in accordance with the uniform regulations and all foodstuffs are similarly subject to a standard scale of rations.

Supplementing the stores supplied through the dockyards, standing contracts were arranged through the Director of Contracts for the supply of fresh provisions and for certain other items which are drawn direct by the ship or establishment requiring them. Supply was also arranged of stores, fuel, etc., required by visiting Imperial warships as well as by ships of other Government departments, and purchases of large shipments of lumber and gases were made on behalf of H.M. Dockyard, Bermuda.

The value of the supplies taken up direct by H.M.C. ships and establishments on the standing contracts for fresh provisions, fuel, laundry, etc., in 1929-30 were:—

East coast	$ 43,709 00
West coast	51,955 00

The coal used during the year both for heating and steaming was as follows:—

Halifax: 633 tons Welsh anthracite, 1,700 tons bituminous (Canadian).

Esquimalt: 1,974 tons bituminous (Canadian), (including contracts on coast of Vancouver island).

If the proposed Halifax-Dartmouth bridge is built, certain wooden storehouses at Halifax Dockyard may have to be removed and therefore renovation of these buildings has been deferred. The construction of more modern storehouses will be necessary in the near future.

Assistance to the Department of National Revenue in the storing of their vessels has been continued and at Halifax a building has been set apart for the sole use of the Customs Service Preventive Cruisers for landing their stores, etc.

The stocks at both yards have been again reviewed, and such articles as were found to be unserviceable or so obsolete that they could not be utilized have been disposed of through the Government Salvage Officer; the number of unserviceable articles returned by the ships have been fewer this year as no ships were being disposed of as in the past year.

The biennial program of stocktaking whereby the stock generally at both dockyards is taken within a two-year period and stock which is frequently replenished is taken twice, was pursued with eminently satisfactory results as no discrepancies of any consequence were discovered.

The store accounts at the dockyards, as examined under a system of concurrent audit, were found to have been kept very accurately, any discrepancies discovered being of a minor nature and readily adjusted. The store accounts from ships and establishments were also examined and found to be satisfactory; the stores supplied being properly accounted for with no serious deficiencies.

The victualling of the enlisted personnel under the system of general messing was carried out satisfactorily. During the year 56,220 meals were served at an average cost of 16 cents a meal, and while the cost was kept low, examination of the victualling accounts proved that within the governing scales an adequate and varied dietary suitable for naval requirements was provided.

A motor truck was purchased during the year for use at H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, and its services have proved to be very economical; the expenditure for cartage has been reduced and good use has been made of this truck for services other than the handling of stores alone.

NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY

The functions of this division have to do with the provision, receipt, issue, care and maintenance, repair, testing, examination, accounting and audit of all naval armament stores, comprising ordnance, ordnance stores, ammunition, torpedoes, torpedo stores, paravanes, mines and depth charges, in connection with the Canadian Naval Service and Imperial Service at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Armament Supply Depots are maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt and comprise storehouses where the necessary facilities for the care, issue and receipt of guns, gun mountings, and torpedoes are available; magazines for the proper stowage, care and maintenance of the respective classes of explosives; and workshops for carrying out the necessary repairs and alterations to ordnance and ordnance stores authorized by the list of changes in war material.

At Halifax, the naval portion of the joint service magazines, Bedford Basin, is practically complete and consists of twenty-four buildings. A small building for the breaking down of ammunition has been erected this year enabling this operation to be isolated from store buildings, thus producing a greater degree of safety.

By arrangement with the Admiralty, the duties of inspecting naval ordnance and of making tests and proofs of naval explosives on Imperial charge were taken over by the Naval Armament Supply Officer, who is the inspecting officer for ordnance and ammunition in the Canadian Naval Service. By this arrangement the examinations, tests and proofs of both Canadian and Imperial stocks of ammunition are now carried out as one operation, resulting in a saving of time and expense.

During the winter months of 1929-30 some difficulties were encountered in keeping communication open to the magazines owing to the freezing up of Bedford Basin. The steam boats available were unable to break up this ice at all times and the services of ss. *Stanley*, icebreaker, were requisitioned from the Department of Marine. This service was rendered free of charge. It is becoming increasingly apparent that a vessel of such dimensions as to be able to break through twelve inches of ice is necessary, in order that communication may be maintained by water with the magazines at all times, particularly as the road from Dartmouth to Bedford becomes practically impassable during the winter months.

At Esquimalt the magazines are located on Cole Island and are in a bad condition generally, in no way conforming to the regulations. Although the quantities of explosives at present stored there are small, the fact that the buildings are in such poor condition and only a few feet apart, constitutes a risk which should not be accepted any longer than is absolutely necessary.

The stocks of armament stores at Halifax and Esquimalt are maintained in an efficient manner and have been depleted of all obsolete and unserviceable stores. Stock provision for the requirements of the Canadian naval service is made under an agreement with the British Admiralty to maintain sufficient reserves of ammunition for issue to H.M.C. ships on repayment as required. Under this agreement the storekeeping of all Imperial stocks, whether for ultimate issue to Imperial or Canadian services, is undertaken by the department in return for the provision of the necessary reserves by the Admiralty.

The store accounts of both depots, and of ships and establishments, have been kept and rendered in a satisfactory manner, as shown by the audit thereof.

The following is the value of receipts and issues made during the year, exclusive of all transactions from Imperial stocks:—

Naval Armament Supply Depot, Halifax—	
Receipts	$39,240
Returns	16,941
Issues	50,880

The above issues are exclusive of the value of ammunition stored at Halifax for supplying requirements at Esquimalt, B.C., the issue of which during the year amounted to $41,120.

Naval Armament Supply Depot, Esquimalt—	
Receipts	$49,684
Returns	27,800
Issues	43,845

The above are exclusive of issues of torpedoes to H.M.C. Ships and Establishments in lieu of others returned for overhaul and test. The value of these transactions during the year were: Issues, $55,000; returns, $44,809.

The various R.C.N.V.R. units were supplied with new rifles purchased the previous year, in addition to the necessary stores for training.

The stocks of armament stores, both Imperial and Canadian, were verified under a system of continuous stocktaking, the results of which were very satisfactory.

Purchases

As in past years, assistance was afforded the Contracts Branch whenever possible in connection with the purchase of stores required for the Naval Service. Decisions have been given on technical questions entering into such purchases.

At the dockyards local purchase was made of such stores as are required in an emergency or which are of such a nature as to be best obtained locally. In all instances competitive tenders were invited.

The value of local purchases made at the dockyards during the year amounted to $72,064 at Halifax and $48,078 at Esquimalt.

Local purchases were similarly effected by H.M.C. ships and establishments, comprising for the greater part fresh and miscellaneous provisions not issued by the dockyards, and on the basis of standing contracts arranged by the department from headquarters.

During the year the total value of naval, victualling and armament stores purchased on account of the Naval Service, by local purchase and otherwise, for delivery to the store depots and to the service direct, amounted to $560,671.

7. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following financial statements show a total expenditure during the year of $3,013,752.50. A revenue of $21,709.73 was derived from rentals, refunds, discharges by purchase, sale of stores, etc.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1929-30

—	Appropriation	Expenditure	Balance unexpended
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Naval Service	3,600,000 00	3,013,396 47	586,603 53
Adjustment of War Claims	3,000 00	356 03	2,643 97
	3,603,000 00	3,013,752 50	589,247 50

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT (Special Account)—		
Disbursements	$ 59,753 08	
Carried from 1928-29	23,995 67	
		$ 83,748 75
Less—Reimbursements and Credits	$ 77,337 46	
Transferred to 1930-31	6,411 29	
		$ 83,748 75

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

CASUAL REVENUE—			
Refunds, previous years expenditure		$ 1,090 94	
Rents—Dockyard residences	$ 351 00		
Naval Reserve Plots	571 55		
Miscellaneous	50 00		
		972 55	
Sale of surplus and condemned stores		6,010 03	
Sale of Government property		30 00	
Rent of stores and equipment		131 00	
Discharges by purchase		972 54	
Miscellaneous		66 12	
			$ 9,273 18
Naval pensions			12,436 64
Premium, discount and exchange			0 11
			$ 21,709 93

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS SHOWING VALUE OF WORK DONE AND MATERIAL SUPPLIED FOR ACCOUNT OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND OTHERS

—	Dr.	Cr.	Balances transferred to 1930-31
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
British Admiralty	83,748 75	77,337 46	6,411 29
Department of Indian Affairs	0 80	7 98	Cr. 7 18
Department of Marine and Fisheries	11,338 36	10,550 54	787 82
Department of National Revenue	93,895 75	92,459 84	1,435 91
Department of National Defence (Militia and Air Services)	30,947 33	28,763 16	2,184 17
Department of Pensions and National Health	9,616 93	8,901 81	715 12
Department of Public Works	4,214 45	4,059 09	155 36
Department of Railways and Canals	51 02	51 02	....
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	641 56	599 54	42 02
Government of Dominica	44 72	44 72	....
Government of Newfoundland	159 00	72 00	87 00
Miscellaneous	110,339 34	112,724 90	Cr. 2,385 56
	344,998 01	335,572 06	9,425 95

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

Ship or Establishment	Pay and allowances	Stores and allowances	Medical services	a. Martial law b. Training and recruiting	Repairs, maintenance, shipbuilding	c New buildings Miscellaneous effective services	Non-effective pay	Advances, suspense, etc.	Total	Grand total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
H.M.C.S. *Champlain*	101,227 49	54,790 48	2,267 38	a36 13	32,886 67	1,617 20	1,019 67		193,845 02	
" " fuel		11,328 81							11,328 81	205,173 83
Minesweeper *Festubert*	23,291 62	9,704 04	293 00	a3 60	3,223 13	44 81	149 22		36,709 42	
" " fuel		3,164 16							3,164 16	39,873 58
Minesweeper *Ypres*	23,030 00	8,263 05	426 75		4,983 41	56 19	301 39		37,060 79	
" " fuel		3,029 90							3,029 90	40,090 69
H.M.C.S. *Vancouver*	91,208 21	52,123 67	2,524 32	a26 19	18,871 99	2,709 73	784 19		168,248 30	
" " fuel		21,550 23							21,550 23	189,798 53
Minesweeper *Armentieres*	26,392 06	10,834 28	397 88		7,940 62	379 59	533 22		46,477 65	
" " fuel		4,111 07							4,111 07	50,588 72
Minesweeper *Thiepval*	22,267 29	9,514 59	196 74	a41 80	9,070 70	3,271 16	338 32		44,700 60	
" " fuel		2,219 62							2,219 62	46,920 22
Headquarters	29,259 49	1,106 61	340 11			13,593 75	730 00			45,029 96
Canadian officers and men overseas	90,318 44	9,982 73	436 78			50,583 15 c5,000 00				151,321 10
Barracks										
Halifax, N.S	171,514 85	100,323 48	8,726 40	a716 22	47,355 69	18,081 88 c18,885 25	6,165 00			357,883 52
Esquimalt, B.C	172,022 46	93,533 53	9,710 41	a156 12	12,008 06	24,903 05	4,163 29			335,382 17
Intelligence—										
Headquarters	9,188 64	121 48	43 35			4,620 90	949 00			14,923 37
Halifax, N.S	6,250 44	182 04			69 75	281 71				6,783 36
Esquimalt, B.C	5,955 50	148 83			81 00	521 87				6,707 20
R.C.N. Volunteer Reserve—										
Halifax	3,643 55	1,407 05	6 00		10 05	267 20	28 23		5,767 08	
Charlottetown	3,334 55	1,697 12		b65 50	94 22	1,2291			6,420 90	
St. John	3,703 10	1,550 68		b100 00	230 91	1,205 60			6,790 29	
Quebec	3,811 44	1,982 25	1 00	b6 40	448 71	1,759 56	812 64		8,822 00	

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930—*Concluded*

Ship or Establishment	Pay and allowances	Stores and allowances	Medical services	a. Martial law b. Training and recruiting	Repairs, maintenance, shipbuilding	c. New buildings Miscellaneous effective service	Non-effective pay	Advances, suspense, etc.	Total	Grand total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Montreal	6,218 35	2,977 22	1 50	....	374 00	3,394 54	....	....	12,965 61	
Ottawa	3,473 50	Cr. 88 57	....	....	141 00	1,821 91	114 00	....	5,461 84	
Toronto	8,588 08	3,105 47	7 50	b190 00	182 63	5,420 27	....	....	17,493 95	
Hamilton	5,678 95	1,847 03	5 00	b104 00	72 20	2,871 90	15 20	....	10,594 28	
Winnipeg	8,512 75	3,608 12	149 55	b74 15	656 53	7,704 09	....	....	20,705 19	
Regina	5,942 05	2,601 16	718 65	b86 00	136 37	4,298 96	....	....	13,783 19	
Saskatoon	4,342 05	4,938 59	....	....	52 00	3,404 23	....	....	12,736 87	
Edmonton	3,596 46	951 49	....	b133 50	....	2,192 01	....	....	6,873 46	
Calgary	4,156 15	3,965 37	629 66	....	206 51	1,965 39	....	....	10,923 08	
Vancouver	3,406 02	947 55	....	b70 00	246 29	776 46	588 14	....	6,034 46	
Prince Rupert	1,656 30	571 56	10 00	b29 00	226 33	864 31	12 25	....	3,369 75	
General account	....	Cr. 317 50	....	....	....	354 17	....	....	36 67	
										148,778 62
R.C.N. Reserve—										
Halifax	3,234 60	1,502 72	112 50	....	26 80	207 94	3,592 70	....	8,677 26	
St. John	....	....	....	....	....	10 49	104 35	....	114 84	
Charlottetown	1,338 10	1,411 98	68 50	....	....	311 31	1,129 22	....	4,259 11	
Montreal	1,593 25	776 99	1 00	....	3 35	695 22	1,413 33	....	4,483 14	
Quebec	2,668 49	1,343 83	35 00	b132 25	74 97	1,236 02	2,159 00	....	7,649 56	
Vancouver	996 65	1,125 05	75 00	b28 00	....	108 92	1,388 00	....	3,721 62	
Victoria	65 00	175 22	....	....	....	37 50	253 00	....	530 72	
General account	....	....	....	....	....	112 10	....	....	112 10	
										29,548 35
Government Dept. Transfers	....	192 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	192 50
General account	1,182 80	121 95	1,008 27	b229 50	71 06	8,441 76	818 20	26,011 19	....	37,884 73
H.M.C.S. *Saguenay* (d)	3,924 94	31,268 03	1 22	....	626,009 21	1,937 55	....	....	....	663,140 95
H.M.C.S. *Skeena* (d)	3,924 94	31,268 35	1 21	....	391,345 48	1,937 55	....	....	....	428,477 53
Halifax, N.S.—										
Dockyard	....	....	....	....	....	2,819 25	....	....	....	2,819 25
Stores	....	Cr. 30,127 76	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cr. 30,127 76
Supply Base—										
Operating expenses	....	45,919 99	....	....	7,764 42	5,201 63	....	....	58,886 04	
Percentages Cr	....	Cr. 13,761 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cr. 13,761 90	
										45,124 14

Repair Base—										
Operating expenses		1,207 00			29,311 99	9,655 11			40,174 10	
Percentages Cr					Cr. 31,263 58				Cr. 31,263 58	
										8,910 52
Fleet General		340 44			12,867 99	5,803 76				19 012 19
Arm. Supp. Depot—										
Stores		Cr. 4,713 33								Cr. 4,713 33
Operating expenses		47,765 58			22,148 47	3,922 36			73,836 41	
Percentage Cr		Cr. 4,563 04							Cr. 4,563 04	
										69,273 37
Naval cemetery					109 44					109 44
Esquimalt, B.C.—										
Dockyard						1,767 04				1,767 04
Stores		13,849 74								13,849 74
Supply Base—										
Operating expenses		32,490 30			3,030 98	2,427 96			37,949 24	
Percentages Cr		Cr. 8,889 19							Cr. 8,889 19	
										29,060 05
Repair Base—										
Operating expenses					13,843 51	5,229 80			19,073 31	
Percentages Cr					Cr. 17,908 40				Cr. 17,908 40	
										1,164 91
Fleet General					4,121 55	3,204 05				7,325 60
Arm. Supp. Depot—										
Stores		29,934 00			5,872 22					35,806 22
Operating expenses		17,036 02				1,971 89			19,007 91	
Percentages Cr		Cr. 5,384 47							Cr. 5,384 47	
										13,623 44
Naval cemetery					432 01					432 01
Comox rifle range					283 16	c 1,175 00 2 55				1,460 71
	860,918 56	618,067 19	28,194 68	a980 06 b1,248 30	1,207,712 82	c25,060 25 217,641 86	27,561 56	26,011 19		3,013,396 47

(d) New Destroyers under construction at Southampton, England, John I. Thornycroft Co., Ltd., contractors.

8. GENERAL

The general organization of the Naval Service during the year has functioned satisfactorily.

The cruises of H.M.C. ships to the different ports in Canada have proved to be popular, and the reception accorded naval personnel during these visits has been most courteous. The cruise of the two destroyers to the West Indies during the winter months, in addition to the valuable training results attained, was an excellent advertisement for Canada. The Canadian ships were present at the tercentenary celebration at Nasseau, Bahamas. The following extract from the address in reply to the Governor of the Bahamas' speech on the occasion of the opening of Parliament on March 18, 1930, gave a clear idea of the appreciation with which the Canadian visitors were received:—

> "We regard the visit of the destroyers *Champlain* and *Vancouver* of the Royal Canadian Navy as a happy omen, and evidence of the expanding relations between the Great Dominion and her Imperial colleagues in the West Indies."

The co-operation between the Naval, Militia and Air Forces has been further forwarded and joint operations by all three working in conjunction were very gratifying.

The following extract from the communication received from the militia authorities in regard to joint operations on the west coast is quoted.

> "The assistance rendered by the officers and ratings of the Royal Canadian Navy was most satisfactory, and the manner in which the work was carried out is greatly appreciated."

The value of assistance rendered to ships of the Royal Navy is conveyed in the following extract from a communication received from the Commander in Chief, America and West Indies Squadron:—

> "I have the honour to inform you that I have received from the Commanding Officer, H.M.S. *Colombo,* a report on the musketry course carried out by that ship during her recent stay at Comox, B.C.
>
> "The Commanding Officer states that H.M.C.S. *Armentieres* was of great assistance, and that the Canadian Naval authorities gave most valuable help.
>
> "I wish to convey my thanks to you for such valuable co-operation, and I beg that you will transmit them also to the Royal Canadian Naval authorities at Esquimalt."

The health of the naval forces has been excellent throughout the year.

I wish to express my appreciation of the esprit de corps of all naval and civil personnel of the Naval Service.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER HOSE,
Commodore, R.C.N.,
Chief of the Naval Staff.

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA
AND
THE FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Federal Appeal Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
MURRAY MACLAREN,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

December 31, 1930.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

MINISTER—Col. The Hon. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.D., C.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.
DEPUTY MINISTER—Lt.-Colonel J. A. Amyot, C.M.G., M.B., Tor.

PENSIONS

Head Office..Daly Building, Ottawa

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER—J. W. McKee.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES—Lt.-Colonel Ross Millar, M.D.

SECRETARY—E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER—Captain G. W. F. Hodgins, M.C.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT—Major A. M. Wright.

DIRECTOR ORTHOPÆDIC APPLIANCES AND VETCRAFT—Major J. L. Melville, M.C.

DEPARTMENTAL PURCHASING AGENT—Major A. U. Meikle, M.C.

ARCHITECT—W. H. George.

CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER—D. D. Wilson, D.D.S.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EMPLOYMENT—D. F. Rowe.

CHIEF OFFICIAL SOLDIERS' ADVISER—Captain K. G. Macdonald.

District Offices—

"A" District, Province of Quebec—
    Head Office, Labelle Building, Montreal, P.Q.
    Branch Office, Merger Building, Quebec, P.Q. (Medical Clinic only.)

"B" District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—
    Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

"C" District, Eastern Ontario—
    Head Office, 3rd Floor, Daly Building, Ottawa, Ont.
    Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.

"D" District, Central Ontario—
    Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.
    Branch Office, Duffield Building, Jackson Street, Hamilton, Ont.

"F" District, Western Ontario—
    Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.
    Branch Office, 7 Metropolitan Building, Windsor, Ont.

"G" District, Manitoba—
    Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.
    Branch Office, Customs Excise Warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont.

"H" District, Saskatchewan—
    Head Office, Veteran Block, Regina, Sask.
    Branch Office, Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

"I" District, Alberta—
    Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.
    Branch Office, Strathcona Postal Station, Strathcona, Alta.

"J" District, British Columbia—
    Head Office, Shaughnesy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.
    Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.

"K" District, New Brunswick—
    Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

Overseas Office—Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Office..........Daly Building, Ottawa

CHAIRMAN—J. T. C. Thompson, D.S.O., K.C.

COMMISSIONERS—J. F. McQuay, M.D., J. F. Ellis, M.D.

CHIEF MEDICAL ADVISER AND ACTING COMMISSIONER—R. J. Kee, M.D.

SECRETARY—J. A. W. Paton.

FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

Office..........Elgin Building, Ottawa

CHAIRMAN—Colonel C. W. Belton, M.B., C.M.

COMMISSIONERS—C. B. Reilly, K.C., Lt.-Colonel J. H. Roy, M.C., Bruce L. Wickware, M.D., Captain C. W. E. Meath.

SECRETARY—Lt.-Colonel C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C.

NATIONAL HEALTH

Office..........Elgin Building, Ottawa

FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES..........319 Queen St., Ottawa

CHIEF EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT—J. J. Heagerty, M.D., D.P.H.

SECRETARY—Major F. H. Brown, M.C.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—J. Anderson.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF QUARANTINE AND IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE—J. D. Pagé, M.D.

CHIEF DOMINION ANALYST—H. M. Lancaster, B.A.Sc.

CHIEF, LABORATORY OF HYGIENE—Norman MacL. Harris, M.D.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE—Helen MacMurchy, M.D.

CHIEF, NARCOTIC DIVISION—Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E.

CHIEF, PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE BRANCH—L. P. Teevens.

HOSPITAL ADVISORY SERVICES—B. Evan-Parry, M.R.A.I.C.

CHIEF SANITARY ENGINEER—Captain G. H. Ferguson, M.C.

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER

TO REPORT OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Colonel, the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., M.D., C.M. (Edin.) M.R.C.S.,
F.A.S.C., M.P.
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa,

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the attached report of the work of the Department of Pensions and National Health, Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Federal Appeal Board for the fiscal year 1929-30.

The report is divided into four sections:

(1) Department of Pensions and National Health, Pensions Division.
(2) Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.
(3) The Federal Appeal Board.
(4) The Department of Pensions and National Health, Health Division.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

PENSIONS DIVISION

The work of the Pensions Division has continued to expand during the fiscal year as is indicated by the statistics and tables contained in the attached report.

The number of admissions to hospital during the previous year was 8,890, a greater number than in any year since 1922. During the year under review, the number was 9,991. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 12,828, as against 12,147 in 1928-29 and 11,030 in 1927-28. Treatments under the out-patient department increased from 104,091 to 122,651.

Of the number actually in hospital on March 31, 1930, 2,103 were in departmental hospitals, while 1,300 were in civil institutions, making a total of 3,403, as against a total of 2,973 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

The number of veterans' care cases showed an increase of 7, the total being 183.

The output of the orthopædic and surgical appliance factories has been maintained with a slight increase.

The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 4,182 in 1927-28, 4,647 in 1928-29, and 5,548 in 1929-30.

In the Vetcraft Shops, 206 men were admitted and 198 discharged. The number employed on March 31, 1930, was 304.

Vocational and probational training have been continued to a small extent. Twenty-four men were taken on for vocational training and 45 for probational training during the year.

There was a falling off in the number of applications for returned soldiers' insurance, due, doubtless, to the monetary stringency. The number of applications was 3,580, as against 4,757 during the previous fiscal year. Two hundred and eighty-one applications were refused for various reasons. Notwithstanding the employment situation, the number of surrenders was slightly less than during the previous year. The number of policies in force on March 31, 1930, was 29,113, an increase during the year of 1,640.

The provision under which the department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards while engaged in industry, continues to be of benefit to these men as otherwise they would, in many cases, be excluded from employment. The expenditure is largely governed by the number of fatal accidents. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims made was 209 and the expenditure was $35,727 which is practically double the expenditure during 1928-29, although only about one-half of that in 1927-28.

The following is an epitomized statement of the manner in which the funds appropriated by Parliament have been dealt with and also sets forth the costs of administration and the adjudication of pensions in amount and percentage.

Direct payments to men and dependents		$44,348,724 59
Payments for services to men and dependents		3,954,283 22
Capital expenditures		57,594 74
Stores purchased		607,773 94
Payments to outside organizations		44,414 73
Recoverable expenditures		170,266 63
		$49,183,057 85
Insurance premiums revenue	$1,666,895 43	
Casual revenue	150,904 71	
		1,817,800 14
		$51,000,857 99
Administration expense		1,344,425 32
		$52,345,283 31
Expense of the Federal Appeal Board and the Board of Pensions Commissioners		503,882 09
		$52,849,165 40

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE

General, Treatment, Pensions and returned Soldiers' Insurance	$ 1,344,425 32
Percentage—Departmental administration	2.544%

ADJUDICATION OF PENSIONS

Board of Pension Commissioners	$331,639 23	
Federal Appeal Board	172,242 86	
		503,882 09
Percentage—Adjudication of pensions		.953%
Total administration and adjudication expense		$ 1,848,307 41
Percentage—All expense		3.497%

Summarized and complete details of the work of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada are included in the sections of the report governing the activities of this board.

Since the end of the fiscal year as a result of legislation passed at the first session of Parliament in 1930, a number of changes have been made in the work of the department and in the provisions of the Pension Act. After a general discussion in Parliament, all matters concerning the welfare of the veterans were referred to a special committee in the House of Commons. The desire to enlarge the scope of the legislation in order specially to benefit those who were in need was evident throughout the entire procedure and the report submitted by the committee was unanimous.

The department presented a tentative Bill providing for the issue of allowances to veterans in Canada, both pensioners and non-pensioners, who are unemployable by reason of intangible results of their war service apart from any consideration of their pensionable disability. This Bill with some minor amendments was approved. The Act based thereon follows the lines laid down in the Old Age Pension Act, but sets an age limit of sixty instead of seventy, or an earlier age if the veteran is permanently unemployable by reason of physical or mental disability. The maximum allowance is $240 per annum for a single man, and $480 per annum for a married man if he and his wife are residing together. An income of $125 per annum enjoyed by a single man, or $250 enjoyed by a married man, whether consisting of personal income or pension, will not be taken into account, but anything in excess of these sums, other than casual earnings, will reduce the allowances payable.

Departmental officials have recognized for several years that there was an economic necessity to render some assistance, other than by way of pension, to men permanently unable to engage in remunerative employment who have seen real service, and the present Act, after many months of investigation of the problem, is the result. It does not apply to all who served in the Canadian forces, but only to those who served in a theatre of actual war, or who are in receipt of a pension or who have accepted a final payment in lieu of annual pension for injury or disease incurred or aggravated during service in respect of 5 per cent or more total disability. In addition it applies to those who served in any of His Majesty's forces or the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, who were domiciled in Canada at the time of enlistment and who served in a theatre of actual war.

The operation of the Act is placed under a War Veterans' Allowance Committee consisting of three members. This committee is independent of the department, although after it has granted an allowance, the department is charged with the duty of the payment and administration thereof.

The major amendments to the Pension Act deal with the re-hearing of pension applications, the lodgment of appeals, the removal of time limits, the broadening of the meritorious section, the stoppage of final payments, the reinstatement to pension of pensioners who accepted a final payment, the provision that marriage after the appearance of the disability before the 1st of January, 1930, is not a bar to the granting of a widow's pension, and a section dealing with the " benefit of doubt".

Under the amendments, the Federal Appeal Board ceased to function on September 30, 1930. Provision was made for the appointment of a Pension Tribunal consisting of nine persons and a Pension Appeal Court consisting of three persons.

The new procedure provided that applications be made in the first instance to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, but that if a pension is not awarded, the case be referred, through the channels provided for in the Act, to the Pension Tribunal, to be dealt with by a quorum of that body at an open hearing.

An appeal lies from any decision of the Pension Tribunal to the Pension Appeal Court on the subject of attributability, or whether any pre-enlistment disability was wilfully concealed, was obvious, was of a nature to cause rejection from service, or was congenital; or in respect of the degree of any pre-enlistment disability; or the right to receive pension in respect of any period prior to the date of the application therefor; or the jurisdiction of the Board of Pension Commissioners or the Pension Tribunal to deal with an application; or the interpretation of any provision of the Pension Act. There is no appeal in respect of assessment. All applications previously disposed of by the Federal Appeal Board or the Board of Pension Commissioners may be renewed under the amendment.

Provision was made for the establishment of a branch of the department to be known as the "Veterans' Bureau". This has taken the place of the previous organization of Soldiers' Advisors. The head of the bureau is known as the Chief Pensions Advocate and cases are presented to the Tribunal and the Court by him and by Pensions Advocates located in various parts of Canada. In addition Commission Counsel have been appointed to appear on the hearing of any application and to assist the Pension Tribunal and the Pension Appeal Court in disposing of claims.

By the removal of the time limit, applications for pension or for reconsideration of any decision or award can be made at any time.

The Board of Pension Commissioners, acting alone, is authorized to award a compassionate pension or allowance under the meritorious section. Applications under this section may be renewed before the Pension Appeal Court by its order.

Notwithstanding that the granting of final payments to those with a pensionable disability of under 15 per cent has been of material benefit to a number of pensioners, in many cases it has created a hardship, in that the money paid has been expended and no further pension has been payable unless the disability has increased. Under an amendment to this effect, no further final payments can be made, and those who have already received such payments are being restored to pension as from the time at which the amount of the final payment received was equal to the sum of the instalments of pension which would have been paid if pension had been continued in the same monthly amount. The restoration to pension and the continuation thereof is subject to the condition that the disability has persisted.

The provision that the widow of a member of the forces whose death results from a war disability shall be entitled to a pension, if she was married to such a member of the forces either before he was granted a pension or before the first January, 1930, has benefited between eight hundred and nine hundred widows, and it will benefit a great many in the years to come.

From the commencement of the Pension Act there has been a provision that the widow of a man who was in receipt of a pension of 80 per cent or upwards, would be granted a pension on the death of her husband, whether his death was attributable to his service or not. At first the time limit during which death from a non-service disability must occur was set at five years from date of discharge or date of commencement of pension, meaning any degree of pension. This was subsequently enlarged to ten years. Reference to the date of discharge has now been struck out and the ten-year period made to run from the time the pensioner is or was placed on a pension of 80 per cent or upwards.

With regard to the "benefit of doubt", it may be well to quote the phraseology of the Act which reads as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act, on any application for pension the applicant shall be entitled to the benefit of the doubt, which shall mean that it shall not be necessary for him to adduce conclusive proof of his right to pension applied for, but the body

adjudicating on the claim shall be enttled to draw and shall draw from all the circumstances of the case, the evidence adduced and medical opinions, all reasonable inferences in favour of the applicant."

The work of the Federal Appeal Board during the fiscal year is set out in the section of the report covering the activities of the Board. In view of the fact, however, that the Board ceased to function on September 30, 1930, the following general particulars are given. During the six months subsequent to March 31, 2,080 cases came before the board for hearing. The monthly average of hearings in this period was considerably more than in any previous 6 months of the board's existence. During this time, 2,238 claims were registered.

In the entire seven years of the board's existence 22,237 appeals were placed before it. Of this number 10,602 were heard; judgments were rendered on all but 81 of the cases heard. The greater number of the 81 cases on which judgment was not issued were claims where the hearings had been adjourned in order that the appellant might endeavour to obtain additional evidence in connection with his claim.

Of the balance of 11,635 cases registered with the board, 4,167 were disposed of as being outside the board's jurisdiction; 1,299 appeals were re-opened and settled by the Board of Pension Commissioners without the necessity of coming to appeal hearing; 754 was the total of cases where further information was required before an exact classification could be made; this including 251 appeals received in the last few days of the board's existence. 5,415 cases normally would have come before the board for hearing later, although in 1,749 of these Official Soldiers' Advisers had stated that they were not ready to proceed.

The members of the board were appointed by Order in Council dated August 17, 1923, and its work continued from that time without a break until its dissolution on September 30, 1930.

The total additional annual liability in respect of pensions awarded under decisions of the Federal Appeal Board on account of adjustments made up to August 31, 1930, was $823,167.88. In addition the sum of $2,280,417.80 was paid to ex-members of the forces and their dependents on account of retroactive adjustments of pension and treatment allowances under decisions of the board.

NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

During the year under review, in the administration of the Food and Drugs Act through the Food and Drugs Division, considerable progress was made in the methods of controlling adulteration and misbranding, not only in food and drugs of Canadian manufacture, but also in those imported.

Much has been accomplished through the Narcotic Division in the control of the distribution of narcotics, and the very material improvement mentioned in my last report, has been continued.

In the Immigration Medical Inspection Division, the policy of having the medical examination of prospective emigrants to Canada from the British Isles and the continent of Europe conducted prior to their embarkation was continued with satisfactory results.

The quarantine service at the principal ocean ports was maintained and no major infectious disease made its appearance during the year.

The work of the Division of Child Welfare on Maternal Mortality has resulted in increased attention being paid to that subject by the medical profession and the public. The new publications of the Division on Infantile Paralysis and Rickets were in great demand by physicians and the general public.

The chief sanitary engineer of the department, through his division, reports further material progress in the protection of the travelling public and crews aboard common carriers in traffic throughout the Dominion of Canada. The work done during the Shrine Convention at Toronto has made available interesting and worthwhile information concerning a sanitary phase of railroad travel which has not been brought to light heretofore. Conventions involving the movement of thousands of people present a problem that has to be carefully handled by the railroads and sanitarians concerned.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. AMYOT,

Deputy Minister.

PENSIONS DIVISION

MEDICAL TREATMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL TREATMENT STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATIONS ON MARCH 31, 1930

District	Institution	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total strength
		In-pats.	Out. pats.	In-pats.	Out-pats.	In-pats.	Out-pats.	In-pats.	Out-pats.	
A	Ste. Annes Hospital	121	......	271	......	31	......	423	......	423
B	Camp Hill Hospital	191	1	......	......	8	......	199	1	200
D	Christie Street Hospital	381	5	2	......	33	1	416	6	422
F	Westminster Hospital	101	......	428	......	12	......	541	......	541
G	Deer Lodge Hospital	165	......	3	......	3	......	171	......	171
I	Colonel Belcher Hospital	102	......	1	......	2	......	105	......	105
J	Shaughnessy Hospital	175	1	1	......	17	1	193	2	195
K	Lancaster Hospital	55	......	......	......	......	1	55	1	56
	Total	1,291	7	706	......	106	3	2,103	10	2,113

TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

Of the total number of patients on the strength of the department, 627 were undergoing treatment without compensation. These were distributed as follows:—

Departmental Institutions	466
Other Institutions in Canada	158
In England	1
In United States	2

STATEMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED FORCES TREATED IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

——	On strength 31-3-29	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-30
Australian	6	13	13	2	4
French	......	4	4	......	......
Newfoundland	4	16	17	......	3
New Zealand	1	6	5	......	2
South African	2	......	1	1	......
United States	8	16	14	2	8
Total	21	55	54	5	17

The following figures give the approximate number of admissions to hospital by the Military Hospitals Commission and the department to March 31, 1930:—

July 1, 1915 to December 31, 1916, by the Military Hospitals Commission, approximately	22,742
Jan. 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918	28,258
April 1, 1918 to December 31, 1919, by D.S.C.R.	36,625
January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920	23,591
January 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921	13,890
January 1, 1922 to December 31, 1922	10,015
January 1, 1923 to December 31, 1923	8,516
January 1, 1924 to March 31, 1924	2,461
April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925	7,978
April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926	7,710
April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	7,243
April 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928	8,191
April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929	8,890
April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930	9,941
Total	196,051

CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May 1, 1919 to December 31, 1919	126,057
January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920	447,142
January 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921	300,895
January 1, 1922 to December 31, 1922	216,991
January 1, 1923 to December 31, 1923	167,291
January 1, 1924 to March 31, 1924	42,156
April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925	142,047
April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926	134,248
April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927	120,141
April 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928	102,580
April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929	104,091
April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930	122,651
Total	2,026,290

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT STRENGTH

	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Departmental institutions	1,291	7	706	......	106	3	2,103	10
Institutions in Canada	494	3	351	2	256	......	1,101	5
Institutions in Great Britain	31	2	42	1	8	......	81	3
Institutions in United States	58	......	25	......	35	......	118	......
Out-patient class: Attending office clinics		26	......	......	......	......	......	26
	1,874	38	1,124	3	405	3	3,403	44

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1929	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total strength
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
April	605	15	76	675	11	92	29	2,887
May	665	11	73	678	15	105	37	2,801
June	616	7	64	653	12	68	29	2,726
July	629	11	54	646	7	72	28	2,667
August	580	8	47	621	12	65	36	2,568
September	592	9	61	483	7	43	23	2,674
October	695	7	75	614	19	64	16	2,738
November	838	16	118	716	12	71	39	2,872
December	703	12	69	560	8	58	29	3,001
1930								
January	1,075	16	103	736	14	73	32	3,340
February	910	8	78	758	11	73	33	3,461
March	1,001	16	78	992	9	71	37	3,447
Totals	8,909	136	896	8,132	137	855	368	*3,447

The above figures include Ex-Imperials—Admissions	481
Discharges	445
Patient strength as at March 31, 1929	2,998
*Patient strength as at March 31, 1930	3,447

COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

The following statement shows the number of In-Patients and Out-Patients as at the end of 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and the fiscal years ending March 31, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930:—

All Institutions—Year	In patients	Out patients	Total
December 31, 1921	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922	4,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930	3,403	44	3,447

VETERANS CARE CASES

On March 31, 1930, there were 183 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority, distributed as follows:—

District	Institution	On strength 1-4-29	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-30
A	Ste. Annes Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q	24	21	2	2	12	1	32
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, P.Q			1	1			
B	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	5	11			3	1	12
C	Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont		1	1	1		1	
D	Christie Street Hospital Toronto, Ont	26	34	5	9	17	6	33
	Red Cross Hospital, Toronto Island, Ont			5	5			
	Muskoka Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont	1						1
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont		8	4	1	1		10
	Victoria Hospital, London, Ont			1				1
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man	11	11	7	4	5		20
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man	2	5	1	4	4		
	St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Man		1			1		
	Convalescent Home, Winnipeg Beach, Man			3	3			
H	Grey Nuns Hospital, Regina, Sask		1		1			
	Holy Family Hospital, Prince Albert, Sask		1		1			
I	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta	14	10	3	1	3	2	21
	General Hospital, Calgary, Alta			1	1			
	Providence Hospital, Daysland, Alta		3					3
	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta		1					1
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C	25	25			6	4	40
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B	7	6		1	4		8
	County Hospital, E. Saint John, N.B		1					1
	Provincial Hospital, W. Saint John, N.B			1		1		
	Totals	115	140	35	35	57	15	183

DENTAL SERVICES

The Dental Division is responsible for the provision of dental services, but eligibility to receive same is determined by the Board of Pension Commissioners, and the Medical Division.

The following classes are entitled to be supplied with dental relief, the type of dental treatment permissible differing with the classification.

1. Ex-service men who require dental treatment for conditions accepted by the Board of Pensions Commissioners as the result of injuries or disease attributable to service.

2. Ex-service men who are undergoing courses of medical or surgical treatment as in-patients in a hospital, or sanatorium, or as out-patients, certified by the specialist in charge of the case, to require dental attention as an essential part of the treatment occasioned by pensionable disabilities, also pensioners called in for pension examinations certified by the pensions medical examiner to require dental attention to reduce or prevent an increase in the pensionable disability.

3. Ex-service men receiving treatment in a mental institution under the control of the department who are not eligible for dental treatment as above may be given whatever dental attention the dental surgeon may certify to be absolutely necessary for their health and comfort.

Dental services are supplied through departmental clinics and dental representatives. Clinics are located mainly in departmental institutions. Dental representatives provide dental services in those localities not served by departmental clinics, and are paid for such services at departmental rates.

The number of dental clinics operated by the department underwent no change during the fiscal year 1929-30, and remains at ten.

There has been an increase in the number of clinical treatments and number of patients completed during this fiscal year as compared with the previous fiscal year. The following are the comparative figures:—

	1928-29		1929-30	
	Treatments	Patients	Treatments	Patients
Departmental clinics	32,517	1,334	32,916	1,475
Dental representatives	3,038	318	8,209	708
United States Veterans' Bureau	673	65	1,020	94
Total	36,228	1,717	42,145	2,277

ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES

The manufacture of artificial limbs was first undertaken by the department in 1916, since when there has been a steady progression and development of orthopædic services. These not only include the major type of appliances, i.e. artificial legs and arms, spinal braces, arm and leg splints, orthopædic boots, but also all classes of minor appliances such as artificial eyes, facial masks, eyeglasses, body belts, etc.

This branch is responsible for the manufacture or supply of any prosthesis which a disabled ex-member of the forces has to wear, or use, on account of injury or disease related to his military service; these are supplied, maintained and renewed at departmental expense. Certain beneficiaries who have been accepted for treatment by the department may receive prostheses as an adjunct to treatment when on departmental strength only.

Orthopædic services are rendered through a main manufacturing and fitting depot at Toronto; branch depots at Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver, with sub-depots at Edmonton and Victoria.

During the year under review the development of the manufacture of metal limb component parts of Duralumin has been very gratifying and the department is nearing the stage where the entire limb will be produced within the Dominion.

It will be noted from the statistics which follow that appliances are also made for beneficiaries of Allied Governments and Workmen's Compensation Boards, and in addition a few are supplied to beneficiaries of other Dominion Government departments.

NUMBER OF VARIOUS APPLIANCES ISSUED BY THE ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION

—	Delivered prior to April 1, 1929				Delivered during April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930				
	Dominion of Canada	Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Dominion of Canada	Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada	London, England	United States of America	Total
Legs (all types)	9,458	187	604	303	396	36	26	22	11,032
Arms (all types)	2,815	203	71	22	61	30	2	3	3,207
Orthopædic boots	59,995½	167	1,236½	534	6,398	33	162	78	68,604
Peg legs	1,562	108	12	2	26	16	5	....	1,731
Optical supplies	28,864	358	429	383	1,675	64	70	35	31,878
Minor orthopædic appliances	184,993½	1,554½	6,254½	2,416	23,083	312	517	429	219,559½
Repairs to legs	60,990	248	2,123	571	5,823	35	371	66	70,227
Repairs to arms	4,958	93	72	24	382	6	10	1	5,546
Repairs to boots	69,094	25	787	449	7,027½	7	98	65	77,552½
Repairs to all other appliances	15,328	27	394	56	1,253	....	33	13	17,104
Totals	438,058	2,970½	11,983	4,760	46,124½	539	1,294	712	506,441

EMPLOYMENT

Applications and placements of disabled ex-service men during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930:—

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placements—Permanent	2,285
Placements—Temporary	6,065
Cancellations	4,603
Unemployed	1,729
Total	14,682

MONTREAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Placements—Permanent		285
Placements—Semi-permanent	1,511	489
Placements—Temporary		1,022
Cancellaions		200
Unemployed		846
Total		2,842

EXPENDITURE

Salaries—$9,199.50. Office expenses—$614.94. Total—$9,814.44.

SUMMARY

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Applications and Placements of ex-service men during the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1929—Mar. 31, 1930.

Year ending	Applicants	Placements	Cancellations	Pending placements
March 31, 1929	17,998	11,307	4,565	2,126
March 31, 1930	17,524	10,146	4,803	2,575

EMPLOYMENT

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment decreased	474
The number of men for whom employment was found decreased 1,161.	
This is partially accounted for by decreased number of applicants.	
Total number of pensioners in Canada, March 31, 1930	48,145
Total number of pensioners outside Canada, March 31, 1930	8,851
Total number of pensioners	56,996
Increase in number of pensioners over previous year	2,376

Of this number 2,575 were registered as unemployed, an increase of 449 over previous year.

RELIEF

Relief is issued in the form or orders for food, rent, fuel, etc. When these orders are submitted by vendors or landlords with a certificate that the goods have been delivered or services rendered, payment is made. The actual expenditure during the fiscal year was $517,947.19, a portion of which was in respect or orders issued prior to March 31, 1929. The value of orders issued during the fiscal year 1929-30 was $510,081.15.

The following statement shows the relief granted by the department to pensioners and commuted pensioners during 1929-30 as compared with previous years:—

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Number of men	4,079	4,182	4,647	5,548
Number of times relief issued	32,999	38,373	36,602	51,155
Average number of times relief issued per man	8·09	9·18	7·88	9·22
Value of relief orders issued	$ 333,222 02	$ 390,004 02	$ 367,231 48	$ 517,947 19

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

Vetcraft factories operated by the department are located at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver and at Victoria one is operated under an agreement with the Canadian Red Cross Society. Unfortunately the workshop at Vancouver was totally destroyed by fire on February 19, 1930.

These factories give employment under sheltered conditions to former members of the Forces who have been classified as "Problem Cases." The object is to study carefully the physical and mental condition of the man and to graduate him through different stages of work until his self-confidence and work ability are restored and he is able to accept employment in the outside labour market. Unfortunately industrial conditions have been such that great difficulty has been experienced in placing men in outside industries.

During the year under review efforts were continued towards making the benefits of sheltered employment more active and 206 new cases were admitted and 198 discharged. On March 31, 1930, 292 men were on the strength. The problem of operating these Vetcraft Factories with sub-standard labour is a difficult one in view of the keen competition which has to be met, but on the whole the response from those employed, many of whom have little remaining work value, is very good. The poppies and wreaths which are distributed for sale throughout the Dominion on Armistice Day provide work for men who would have little or no value in any other class of occupation.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

On March 31, 1930, there were 10 men undergoing vocational training, distributed as follows:—

District	On strength 1-4-29	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-30
A	1		1	–
B	2	2	3	1
C	2	1	3	....
D	14	14	22	6
F	....	1	....	1
G	3	1	4	....
H	1	....	1	....
I	....	1	1	....
J	1	4	3	2
K	....	....	....	....
Totals	24	24	38	10

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM CASES

On March 31, 1930, 13 men were receiving probational training with industrial or other establishments in an endeavour to help them to become self-supporting. They were distributed as follows:—

District	Employed at	On strength 1-4-19	Taken on strength	Struck off strength	On strength 31-3-30
B	Halifax, Nova Scotia		1	1	....
C	Ottawa, Ont	7	12	17	2
D	Hamilton, Ont and Toronto, Ont	3	7	9	1
G	Winnipeg, Man		11	6	5
H	Regina, Sask	1	1	2	....
J	Vancouver, B.C. and Victoria, B.C		11	7	4
K	Saint John, N.B	3	2	4	1
		14	45	46	13

RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE DIVISION

STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL, 1929, MARCH 31, 1930

POLICIES

Applications received April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930	3,580	for	$ 8,039,000 00
“ refused “ “	281	“	717,000 00
Policies issued April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930	3,407	“	7,967,500 00
Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1929	3,304	“	7,691,904 00
“ “ 1929-1930	942	“	2,196,395 00
Total surrendered for cash	4,246	“	9,888,299 00
Reduced paid-up insurance to March 31, 1929	98	“	68,825 50
“ “ 1929-1930	67	“	49,339 00
Total	165	“	118,164 50
Reduced paid-up insurance terminated	3	“	4,895 00
“ “ in force	162	“	113,269 50
On extended term insurance to March 31, 1929	1,848	“	4,038,800 00
“ “ 1929-1930	737	“	1,667,000 00
Total	2,585	“	5,705,800 00
Extended term insurance terminated	922	“	2,084,000 00
(including those shown as surrendered for cash)			
Total policies on extended term insurance	1,663	“	3,621,800 00
Disability claims admitted to March 31, 1929	29	“	62,655 51
“ “ 1929-1930	15	“	22,750 00
Total	44	“	85,405 51
Terminated or reduced	11	“	26,129 02
Disability claims in force	33	“	59,276 49

DEATH CLAIMS

Policy value of death claims to March 31, 1929	1,967	“	5,451,245 46
“ “ 1929–30	248	“	605,695 96
Total policy value	2,215	“	6,056,941 42
Settled by cash payment or annuity to March 31, 1929	1,464	“	5,068,828 31
“ “ “ 1929-30	219	“	587,260 96
Total settled	1,683	“	5,656,089 27
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I., March 31, 1929	451	“	263,417 15
“ “ “ “ 1929-30	33	“	35,185 00
Total	484	“	298,602 15
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1930	48	“	102,250 00

LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS

Lapses to March 31, 1929	28,235	“	$64,039,300 00
“ 1929-30	3,122	“	7,345,000 00
Total	31,357	“	$71,384,300 00
Reinstatements to March 31, 1929	20,818	“	$47,368,500 00
“ 1929-30	2,489	“	5,843,500 00
Total	23,307	“	$53,212,000 00
Net lapses	8,050	“	$18,172,300 00

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Dr.		Cr.
Balance of fund March 31, 1929	$ 6,866,911 13		
Income 1929-1930	1,668,183 92		
Interest 1929-1930	287,503 68		
Expenditures			$ 853,912 47
Balance			7,968,686 26
	$ 8,822,598 73	“	$ 8,822,598 73
Policies in force March 31, 1930	29,113	“	$64,728,863 21

ACCOUNTS BRANCH

The various items of income and expenditure set out in statement No. 1, are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's reports.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as in preceding year; a short description of each is given:—

1. *Income and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1929-30*

On the left side is shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balances of trust funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side is shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pensions and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which render service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of trust funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursements on Pensions Account for the Period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1930, by Fiscal Years*

3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health on Re-establishment Account for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1930, by Fiscal Years*

4. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1930*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross Workshops, etc.

Stores—Value food, equipment, etc., held by department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government departments.

5. *Vocational Loans as at March 31, 1930*

Outstanding loans distributed by provinces.

6. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1930*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside hospitals and sanatoria.

7. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1930*

Services of the department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

8. *Department of Pensions and National Health and Pensions Appropriations by Fiscal Years to March 31, 1931*

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

Appropriations—Pensions		$42,893,964 11
" —Re-establishment		8,956,037 19
Revenue		1,199,185 84
Casual Revenue		150,904 71
Deposits to Trust Funds—1929-30	$ 2,377,646 71	
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1929	7,570,897 60	
		9,948,544 31
		$63,148,636 16

Direct Payments to Men and Dependents:—		
Pensions	$40,160,568 67	
Re-establishment	4,188,155 92	
		$44,348,724 59
Payments for Services to Men and Dependents		3,954,283 22
Capital Expenditures		57,594 74
Stores Purchased		607,773 94
Payments to Outside Organizations not under control of the Department		44,414 73
Recoverable Expenditures		170,266 63
		$49,183,057 85
Cost of Administration		1,344,425 32
		$50,527,483 17
Casual Revenue		150,904 71
		$50,678,387 88
Board of Pension Commissioners		331,639 23
Federal Appeal Board		172,242 86
		$51,182,269 97
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1930		8,663,161 03
Unexpended Appropriations—Pensions	$ 2,919,212 22	
" " Re-establishment	383,992 94	3,303,205 16
		$63,148,636 16

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

Pensions—			
Vote 73 N.W. Rebellion 1885 and General		$ 35,000 00	
74 Civil Flying		5,000 00	
75 European War Pensions		42,000,000 00	
Statute Militia Pensions Act 1901		853,964 11	
			$42,893,964 11
Re-Establishment—			
Statute Salary—Minister of Department		$ 10,000 00	
Vote 19 Civil Government		9,300 00	
Statute—Salaries—Commissioners B.P.C		19,000 00	
Vote 232 Care of Patients		2,600,000 00	
233 Salaries	$ 2,950,000 00		
Overdraft "	22,458,06		
		2,972,458 06	
Vote 234 Compensation	1,900,000 00		
Overdraft "	138,811 47		
		2,038,811 47	
235 Vocational Loans		2,000 00	
236 Interest on Funds		5,000 00	
237 Unemployment Relief	$ 250,000 00		
444 " "	300,000 00		
		550,000 00	
238 Operating		300,000 00	
239 Employers' Liability Compensation		75,000 00	
240 Sheltered Employment		175,000 00	
241 Federal Appeal Board	$ 130,000 00		
Statute—Salaries—Members, Federal Appeal Board	37,000 00		
		167,000 00	
242 Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L		10,000 00	
243 Grant to Last Post Fund		20,000 00	
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities		2,467 66	
			8,956,037 19

DISBURSEMENTS

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

Pensions—			
European War Pensions—			
Pensions	$36,718,064 79		
Retroactive Adjustments	1,275,535 37		
First Payments—B.P.C. Awards	497,013 60		
Federal Appeal Board Awards	337,380 05		
Gratuities	111,333 40		
Final Payments by Agreement	19,508 71		
New Zealand Pensions	11,867 72		
Supplementary—Imperial	222,402 83		
" French, Italian, etc.	29,095 34		
Burial Grants	40,609 99		
Permanent Force Disabilities	16,134 31		
		$39,278,946 11	
Militia Pensions Act 1901		854,124 11	
North West Rebellion 1885 and General		27,258 45	
Civil Flying		240 00	
			$40,160,568 67
Compensation—Treatment and Training		2,196,983 00	
Vocational Loans		189 64	
Interest on Trust Funds		2,518 88	
Unemployed Relief		510,081 15	
Sheltered Employment—Wages to Operatives in Department Workshops		186,578 76	
War Service Gratuity		15,698 54	
Funds under Administration		417,824 41	
Industrial Problem Cases		4,705 54	
Transportation of Blinded Former Soldiers		1,715 67	
Returned Soldiers Insurance—			
Death Benefits	218,717 13		
Annuities	321,513 84		
Disability Benefits	3,183 74		
Cash Surrender Values	265,078 88		
Return of Premiums	26,009 28		
Renewal Premiums Refunded	17,357 46		
		851,860 33	
			4,188,155 92

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930—*Continued*

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Con.*

REVENUE			
Vote 232 Care of Patients		$ 192,139 78	
233 Salaries		78,029 60	
234 Compensation		158,283 45	
235 Vocational Loans		138 96	
236 Interest on Funds		47 91	
237 Unemployment Relief		1,948 40	
238 Operating		145,746 16	
240 Sheltered Employment		430,445 65	
241 Federal Appeal Board		6,589 15	
75 European War Pensions		185,656 78	
Statute Militia Pensions Act, 1901		160 00	
			$ 1,199,185 84
CASUAL REVENUE			
Re-establishment		119,970 57	
Pensions		30,934 14	
			150,904 71
FUNDS			
War Service Gratuity—			
Balance at March 31, 1929		174,577 89	
Revenue		1,274 66	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance—			
Balance at March 31, 1929		6,866,911 13	
Revenue—Premiums	$ 1,666,895 43		
" Interest on the Fund	286,740 03		
		1,953,635 46	
Funds under Administration—			
Balance at March 31st, 1929		529,408 58	
Revenue—Pensions, etc.		422,736 59	
			9,948,544 31

DISBURSEMENTS—*Con.*

RE-ESTABLISHMENT				
PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS				
Hospital Treatment—				
Departmental Hospitals			$ 2,076,968 88	
Outside Hospitals and Sanatoria			1,238,883 71	
Dental Treatment			61,807 94	
Limb Factory Operations—				
Factory Operations	$	200,613 52		
Outside Purchases and Repairs		33,567 10		
Appliances Issued and Repairs		39 10		
			234,219 72	
Transportation—				
Patients and Escorts		53,366 56		
Pensioners		56,592 72		
Travelling Medical Boards		2,279 22		
			112,238 50	
Funeral Expenses			28,116 85	
Sheltered Employment—				
Halifax Vetcraft Shop		14,772 72		
Montreal "		24,780 70		
Toronto "		64,818 47		
Hamilton "		13,118 03		
Winnipeg "		19,539 72		
Regina "		28 31		
Calgary "		11 77		
Vancouver "		17,924 43		
			154,994 15	
Vocational Training Expense			1,511 28	
Rehabilitation Committee—Montreal			9,814 44	
Employers' Liability Compensation—				
Quebec		548 04		
Nova Scotia		574 75		
Ontario		13,640 83		
Manitoba		5,585 28		
Saskatchewan		375 36		
Alberta		14,178 00		
British Columbia		825 49		
			35,727 75	
				$ 3,954,283 22

Capital Expenditures			$ 57,594 74
Stores Purchased—			
General Treatment and O. & S.A. Stores		$ 342,653 28	
Vetcraft Stores		265,120 66	
			607,773 94

PAYMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF DEPARTMENT

Last Post Fund		20,000 00	
Canadian National Institute for the Blind		5,970 57	
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.		10,000 00	
Can. Red Cross Society—Victoria Workshop		8,444 16	
			44,414 73

RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES

Cash Advances		36,285 03	
Accounts Receivable		133,981 60	
			170,266 63

COST OF ADMINISTRATIONS

Salaries—			
Minister	$ 10,000 00		
Civil Government	9,300 00		
Executive and General	1,112,878 95		
Insurance	51,589 45		
		1,183,768 40	
General—			
Telegrams, Telephones, Postage, etc	29,342 55		
Transportation and Travelling	29,699 70		
Transportation and Travelling Investigators	4,927 40		
Stationery and Office Supplies	58,187 51		
Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Bonding	615 00		
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates	1,462 96		
Janitors' Supplies	4,384 70		
Maintenance and Repairs to Buildings, Equipment and Furniture	7,865 83		
Automobile Expense	5,158 69		
Freight and Express	3,307 75		
Special Publicity	3,151 63		
Miscellaneous Expense	12,553 20		
		160,656 92	
			1,344,425 32

Carried forward	$63,148,636 16
	$50,527,483 17

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS PER STATEMENTS RENDERED TO AUDITOR GENERAL, FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1930—*Concluded*

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Con.*

Brought forward	$63,148,636 16

DISBURSEMENTS—*Con.*

CASUAL REVENUE			
Re-establishment		119,970 57	
Pensions		30,934 14	
			150,904 71
			$50,678,387 88
BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS			
Salaries—			
Commissioners	19,000 00		
Staff	281,696 49		
		300,696 49	
General—			
Telegrams, Telephones, Postage, etc.	1,775 38		
Transportation and Travelling	13,364 36		
Transportation and Travelling Investigators	12,004 68		
Stationery and Office Supplies	1,700 56		
Freight and Express	702 58		
Miscellaneous Expense	466 08		
Bank and Legal Charges	929 10		
		30,942 74	
			331,639 23
			$51,010,027 11
FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD			
Salaries—Members of the Board	$	37,000 00	
" Staff		55,719 53	
" Soldiers' Advisers		33,007 25	
General Expenses of Board		33,572 60	
General Expenses of Soldiers' Advisers		12,943 48	
			172,242 86
			$51,182,269 97
FUNDS			
War Service Gratuity—			
Balance at March 31, 1929	$ 174,577 89		
Revenue	1,274 66		

Grand Total, Appropriations, Revenue and Funds	$63,148,636 16

	$ 175,852 55		
Disbursements	15,698 54		
Balance at March 31, 1930		160,154 01	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance—			
Balance at March 31, 1929	6,866,911 13		
Revenue	1,953,635 46		
	$ 8,820,546 59		
Payments to Beneficiaries	851,860 33		
Balance at March 31, 1930		7,968,686 26	
Funds under Administration—Pensions, Army Pay, etc.—			
Balance at March 31, 1929	$ 529,408 58		
Revenue	422,736 59		
	$ 952,145 17		
Payments to Beneficiaries	417,824 41		
Balance at March 31, 1930		534,320 76	
			8,663,161 03
UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS			
Pensions—			
Vote 73 N.W. Rebellion 1885 and General	7,741 55		
74 Civil Flying	4,760 00		
75 European War Pensions	2,906,710 67		
		2,919,212 22	
Re-establishment—			
Vote 232 Care of Patients	$ 239,285 14		
235 Vocational Loans	1,949 32		
236 Interest on Funds	2,529 03		
237 Unemployment Relief	32,052 81		
238 Operating	20,023 88		
239 Employers' Liability Compensation	39,272 25		
240 Sheltered Employment	47,534 22		
241 Federal Appeal Board	1,346 29		
		383,992 94	
			3,303,205 16
Grand Total, Disbursements and Unexpended Balances			$63,148,636 16

No. 2.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS—APRIL 1, 1916, TO MARCH 31, 1930

Details	Total	April, 1916 to March, 1924	Fiscal Year 1924–25	Fiscal Year 1925–26	Fiscal Year 1926-1927	Fiscal Year 1927–1928	Fiscal Year 1928–29	Fiscal Year 1929–30
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
European War Pensions......	407,990,889 11	184,096,532 10	33,706,885 88	35,970,776 35	36,614,989 52	38,460,658 72	40,047,757 21	39,093,289 33
North West Rebellion.......	408,961 87	216,718 80	35,348 69	34,028 84	35,264 16	30,689 52	29,653 41	27,258 45
Fenian Raid................	8,193 54	7,064 38	466 25	662 91	....	....	....	....
Militia Long Service.........	7,264,954 01	2,640,869 85	696,274 60	697,919 84	743,626 44	759,175 43	873,123 74	853,964 11
Civil Flying................	3,349 22	2,005 17	144 05	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00
Pensions Administration.....	5,937,479 80	5,937,479 80	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Cost of Pensions.......	421,613,827 55	192,900,670 10	34,439,119 47	36,703,627 94	37,394,120 12	39,250,763 67	40,950,774 36	39,974,751 89
Less Casual Revenue........	784,802 45	395,294 24	78,273 76	148,918 79	47,794 77	26,678 41	56,908 34	30,934 14
Net Cost of Pensions....	420,829,025 10	192,505,375 86	34,360,845 71	36,554,709 15	37,346,325 35	39,224,085 26	40,893,866 02	39,943,817 75

NOTE.—From April 1, 1921, the Administration Expenses of the Board of Pension Commissioners are included with Re-establishment expenditures.

No. 3.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT FROM JULY 1915 TO MARCH 31, 1930

Details	Total	July, 1915 to March, 1924	Fiscal Year 1924–25	Fiscal Year 1925–26	Fiscal Year 1926–27	Fiscal Year 1927–28	Fiscal Year 1928–29	Fiscal Year 1929–30
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Minister's Salary	81,741 91	25,277 76	10,000 00	10,000 00	6,464 15	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Civil Government	268,531 29	161,985 80	23,280 00	18,780 00	20,770 00	19,995 49	14,420 00	9,300 00
Capital	3,593,819 31	3,568,959 06	9,876 16	8,571 79	6,412 30	....	....	....
Care of Patients	33,703,650 15	20,014,041 57	2,370,309 12	2,349,808 76	2,075,167 87	2,092,339 48	2,441,268 49	2,360,714 86
Vocational Expense	3,785,389 55	3,775,386 99	4,644 98	4,004 53	1,353 05	....	....	....
Salaries	48,584,538 92	31,352,582 26	3,260,307 12	2,924,285 29	2,713,736 42	2,688,384 50	2,672,785 27	2,972,458 06
Compensation	56,130,744 46	46,466,498 45	1,989,066 34	1,421,347 46	1,223,720 66	1,176,973 76	1,814,326 32	2,038,811 47
Vocational Loans	560,358 59	547,493 34	5,489 50	4,752 41	1,161 64	675 06	735 96	50 68
Interest on funds	174,178 86	76,758 73	20,381 10	19,554 97	23,745 35	20,710 15	10,557 59	2,470 97
Operating	6,457,530 84	4,954,036 91	295,654 80	230,480 85	209,155 45	217,174 23	271,052 46	279,976 12
Unemployment Relief	6,545,752 61	4,037,740 36	433,971 13	372,545 02	374,081 14	430,479 91	378,987 86	517,947 19
Employers' Liability Compensation	331,152 95	33,798 60	30,087 70	74,997 18	65,174 80	71,694 88	19,672 04	35,727 75
Sheltered employment	1,268,515 49	307,667 16	210,886 66	172,447 49	158,421 69	132,835 79	158,790 92	127,465 78
Special Publicity	14,449 87	6,852 95	2,454 85	3,484 97	1,657 10	....	....	....
Federal Appeal Board	837,721 45	82,715 03	132,750 96	119,303 54	122,974 44	127,543 21	123,780 56	128,653 71
Salaries—Members Federal Appeal Board	195,741 94	....	31,000 00	31,000 00	31,000 00	31,000 00	34,741 94	37,000 00
Miscellaneous Gratuities	14,720 66	2,173 32	2,835 66	476 60	1,842 26	2,212 40	2,712 76	2,467 66
Superannuation Fund No. 4	3,840 00	1,120 00	2,720 00	....	....	....	....	....
Grant to Can. Legion, B.E.S.L.	20,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Provisional Bonus	3,712,939 00	3,536,455 51	176,483 49	....	....	....	....	....
Medical Appeal Board	7,228 94	7,228 94	....	....	....	....	....	....
Repatriation	39,566 41	39,566 41	....	....	....	....	....	....
Civil Pay—G. T. R. Employees	37,961 54	37,961 54	....	....	....	....	....	....
Demobilization	37,343 22	37,343 22	....	....	....	....	....	....
Increases in Salary—Reclassification	5,480 24	5,480 24	....	....	....	....	....	....
War Bonus	136,795 29	136,795 29	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bonus—Soldiers' Aid Commission	48,302 45	48,302 45	....	....	....	....	....	....
War Appropriation	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pensions—Salaries and Contingencies	541,829 30	541,829 30	....	....	....	....	....	....
Salaries—Commissioners B.P.C.	19,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,000 00
Grant to Last Post Fund	20,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,000 00
Total Cost of Re-Establishment	191,846,663 53	144,473,889 48	9,012,199 57	7,765,840 86	7,036,838 32	7,022,018 86	7,963,832 17	8,572,044 25
Less Casual Revenue	4,543,339 13	2,738,654 34	473,049 19	446,587 40	442,937 25	180,611 26	143,576 99	117,922 70
Net Cost of Re-Establishment	187,303,324 40	141,735,235 14	8,539,150 38	7,319,253 46	6,593,901 07	6,841,407 60	7,820,255 18	8,454,121 55

No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY PROVINCES AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Vetcraft Stores	Disposal Stores
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
H.O.	Ottawa	19,657 92	1,057 70	18,252 87	172 40	174 95
"A"	Quebec	75,331 73	....	28,729 16	45,958 46	644 11
"B"	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	33,749 05	....	7,816 87	25,087 84	844 34
"C"	Eastern Ontario	2,660 37	90 00	2,570 37	....	....
"D"	Central Ontario	183,033 34	....	75,672 45	103,486 23	3,874 66
"F"	Western Ontario	19,529 57	....	18,768 98	....	760 59
"G"	Manitoba	31,346 02	....	7,903 09	21,258 65	2,184 28
"H"	Saskatchewan	6,382 95	....	6,218 74	....	164 21
"I"	Alberta	11,717 68	....	11,627 15	....	90 53
"J"	British Columbia	24,513 05	197 45	10,521 10	13,601 40	193 10
"K"	New Brunswick	7,104 47	....	4,681 55	....	2,422 92
"M"	London, England	26 21	....	26 21	....	....
	Totals	415,052 36	1,345 15	192,788 54	209,564 98	11,353 69

No. 5.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOCATIONAL LOANS BY DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Quebec	$ 933 05
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	1,846 58
Eastern Ontario	1,639 31
Central Ontario	7,184 87
Western Ontario	1,160 84
Manitoba	1,082 98
Saskatchewan	1,410 24
Alberta	3,153 09
British Columbia	3,863 20
New Brunswick	1,841 39
Total	$24,115 55

No. 6.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Great Britain	$ 22,603 66
Imperial Ministry of Labour	88,035 40
British Dominions, United States of America and other Allied Governments	20,337 01
Canadian Government Departments	10,492 10
Vetcraft Workshops	36,916 62
Other Miscellaneous Accounts	14,719 98
Total	$ 193,104 77

No. 7.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURE FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

Service	Total expenditure
Administrative Personnel	$ 12,068 35
Investigations, Administrative and Pensions	4,549 02
Transportation, B.P.C. Staff	1,656 23
Men called in for treatment or orthopaedic repairs	32,470 12
Men called in for clinical treatment	5,476 55
Transportation of deceased patients and escorts thereto	395 64
Travelling medical boards	752 83
Transportation of pensioners	46,854 04
Last Post Fund	88 61
Vetcraft Staff travelling	1,051 58
Blind ex-members of the forces	1,617 98
Men taking vocational training	144 28
Transportation issued in lieu of relief	221 55
O. & S.A. Staff travelling	683 74
Members, Federal Appeal Board	6,657 71
Federal Appeal Board, Soldiers' Advisers travelling	826 14
Federal Appeal Board, ex-Imperial Appellants	134 27
	$ 115,648 64
Freight and express	26,169 84
Total net expenditure	$ 141,818 48
Accounts receivable	6,258 27
Total gross expenditure	$ 148,076 75

DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

		%	
Passenger—			
Canadian National Railways	$76,540 00	62·8	
Canadian Pacific Railway	35,869 60	29·4	
Sundry railways	9,497 31	7·8	
Total		100·0	$ 121,906 91
Freight and Express—			
Canadian National Railways	$11,196 25	42·8	
Canadian Pacific Railway	4,313 79	16·5	
Canadian National Express	7,717 25	29·5	
Canadian Pacific Express	1,732 05	6·6	
Sundry railways	1,210 50	4·6	
Total		100·0	26,169 84
Total amount paid to Railways			$ 148,076 75

No. 8.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1923-24 TO 1930-31

—	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
RE-ESTABLISHMENT—								
Civil Government	39,200 00	28,820 00	21,500 00	21,560 00	21,560 00	14,920 00	9,300 00	....
Capital	30,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	....	....	....	....
Care of Patients	3,500,000 00	2,600,000 00	2,350,000 00	2,350,000 00	2,200,000 00	2,450,000 00	2,600,000 00	2,800,000 00
Vocational Expense	5,000 00	20,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	....	....	....	....
Salaries	4,425,000 00	3,553,000 00	3,100,000 00	2,850,000 00	2,725,000 00	2,725,000 00	2,950,000 00	3,106,000 00
Compensation	3,200,000 00	2,100,000 00	1,810,000 00	1,490,000 00	1,350,000 00	1,920,000 00	1,900,000 00	2,300,000 00
Operating	600,000 00	450,000 00	400,000 00	300,000 00	250,000 00	290,000 00	300,000 00	500,000 00
Unemployment Relief	500,000 00	200,000 00	350,000 00	375,000 00	450,000 00	250,000 00	550,000 00	250,000 00
Vocational Loans	35,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Interest on Funds	22,000 00	22,000 00	20,000 00	25,000 00	22,500 00	21,000 00	5,000 00	10,000 00
Employers' Liability Compensation	75,000 00	30,000 00	75,000 00	75,000 00	75,000 00	100,000 00	75,000 00	60,000 00
Sheltered Employment	375,000 00	390,000 00	250,000 00	225,000 00	175,000 00	175,000 00	175,000 00	200,000 00
Medical Appeal Board	50,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Federal Appeal Board	357,996 00	150,000 00	150,000 00	130,000 00	130,000 00	130,000 00	130,000 00	130,000 00
Repatriation	25,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Special Publicity	20,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	3,000 00	....	....	....	....
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.	....	....	....	....	....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Grant to Last Post Fund	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,000 00	30,000 00
Salaries and Contingencies B.P.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	355,115 00
Salaries—Commissioners B.P.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,000 00	19,000 00
Salaries—Members Federal Appeal Board	....	31,000 00	31,000 00	31,000 00	31,000 00	31,000 00	31,000 00	37,000 00
Pensions Tribunal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32,083 33
Appeal Court	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,833 33
War Veterans' Allowances	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000,000 00
War Veterans' Allowance Committee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,666 66
Total	13,304,196 00	9,609,820 00	8,587,500 00	7,893,560 00	7,433,060 00	8,118,920 00	8,776,300 00	10,868,698 32
PENSIONS—								
European War	33,050,000 00	32,990,000 00	35,000,000 00	36,500,000 00	38,600,000 00	39,000,000 00	42,000,000 00	50,000,000 00
Fenian Raid	1,000 00	750 00	750 00	....	....	....	....	....
North West Rebellion	40,000 00	45,000 00	40,000 00	36,000 00	40,000 00	35,000 00	35,000 00	35,000 00
Militia Pensions Act 1901	600,000 00	650,000 00	700,000 00	700,000 00	800,000 00	850,000 00	850,000 00	900,000 00
Civil Flying	10,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Total	33,701,000 00	33,690,750 00	35,745,750 00	37,241,000 00	39,445,000 00	39,890,000 00	42,890,000 00	50,940,000 00
Grand Total	47,005,196 00	43,300,570 00	44,333,250 00	45,134,560 00	46,878,060 00	48,008,920 00	51,666,300 00	61,808,698 32

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Number of Claims and amounts paid to Workmen's Boards and to Employers in respect of pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

Province	Number	Amount
		$ cts.
Quebec	7	548 04
Nova Scotia	8	574 75
Ontario	98	13,640 83
Manitoba	45	5,585 28
Saskatchewan	4	375 36
Alberta	44	14,178 00
British Columbia	3	825 49
Total	209	35,727 75

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

District	Staff			Salaries		
	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total
				$	$	$
Head Office	428	2	430	636,480	2,700	639,180
"A"	247	16	263	326,424	18,800	345,224
"B"	89	3	92	128,586	3,000	131,586
"C"	44	1	45	85,180	2,400	87,580
"D"	403	19	422	617,590	17,952	635,542
"F"	242	13	255	288,145	13,608	301,753
"G"	98	18	116	151,308	19,140	170,448
"H"	33	....	33	59,340	....	59,340
"I"	73	2	75	128,432	2,760	131,192
"J"	153	6	159	230,254	8,580	38,834
"K"	43	1	44	57,112	1,500	58,612
"M"	9	1	10	17,100	3,000	20,100
Total	1,862	82	1,944	2,725,951	93,440	2,819,391

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1929-30

—	1929	1930	Percentage
Service in France	1,146	1,181 (1)	61·0
Service in England	161	162 (2)	8·3
Service in Canada	80	76 (3)	3·8
Rejected or exempted from military service	13	13	0·7
Over and under age	32	47	2·5
Civilians—(Male)	11	9	0·4
Civilians—(Female)	429	456 (4)	23·3
Total	1,872	1,944	100·0

NOTE:—
(1) includes 105 nursing sisters.
(2) " 28 "
(3) " 5 "
(4) " 42 "

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1929-1930

—	1929	1930	Percentage
Service in France	1,036	1,076	80·0
Service in England	130	134	9·7
Service in Canada	75	71	5·1
Rejected or exempted from military service	13	13	1·0
Boys and men under and over military age	32	47	3·5
Civilians (Male)	11	9	0·7
Total	1,297	1,350	100·0
Male Staff with War Service	1,281		94·9
Male Staff *without* War Service	69		5·1

DISABLEMENT FUND STATEMENT

E. H. Scammell, *Trustee*

The following statement of loans, advances and repayments made during the period, April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, indicates the activity of the fund:—

Cash on hand 31-3-29	$ 12,687 61	
Sundry advances outstanding 31-3-29	48,003 50	
Total advances made—5,980	164,983 94	
Refunds received		156,608 71
Donations made		5,036 22
Bad debts written off		305 25
Administration expenses		307 94
Sundry loans outstanding		48,436 77
Cash on hand 31-3-30		14,980 16
	$ 225,675 05	$ 225,675 05

DISABLEMENT FUND STATEMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Subscriptions			$ 93,710 20
Interest on same			69,812 97
Securities held at cost		$ 54,871 75	
Face value $63,000.			
Loans outstanding—			
Head office	37,146 80		
Districts	11,289 97	48,436 77	
Donations—			
Current period	5,036 22		
Previously made	25,598 90		
		30,635 12	
Bad debts, written off—			
Current period	305 25		
Previous years	12,788 90		
		13,094 15	
Administration Expenses—			
Current period	307 94		
Previously expended	1,197 28		
		1,505 22	
Cash on hand—			
Districts	10,378 00		
Head office	4,602 16	14,980 16	
		$ 163,523 17	$ 163,523 17

APPENDIX

ADMINISTRATION OF CANTEEN FUND

ONTARIO

Trustees:

Major Gen. V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G., Chairman.
Lieut.-Col. Bertram O. Hooper, D.S.O., M.C.
Capt. W. S. Haney, M.P.P.
Capt. John Jules Ferry.
Mr. Percy T. Bould.
Major Alexander C. Lewis, Secretary.

On reviewing the operations of the Ontario Canteen Fund the trustees feel that it has functioned very satisfactorily in supplying assistance in urgent cases of need amongst ex-service men and their dependents.

For the year 1928-29 the trustees report that they were able to close the year's operations with a favourable balance on the right side of the books, feeling at the same time that no worthy case brought to their attention had been neglected.

The educational activity is the one in which the trustees are most interested in and is also the one which meets with the most general approval amongst the men themselves.

From the report of 1929-30 it is noted that the demands on the resources of the fund during the year showed a very large increase over the previous period. In accordance with the Board's policy no application deserving of assistance and coming within the fund has been refused or neglected.

The trustees express their appreciation of the assistance they have received from the branches of the Canadian Legion throughout the province.

The following statements of accounts cover the years 1928-29 and 1929-30:—

1928–29

Investments 1–4–28	$ 968,698 42	Relief	$ 37,229 78
Cash on hand	55,588 25	Education	6,737 00
Interest	50,400 63	Administration	5,299 46
		Administration 1927–28	1,583 33
		Balance on hand	34,589 31
		Investments 31–3–29	989,248 42
	$ 1,074,687 30		$ 1,074,687 30

1929–30

ONTARIO

Investments 1–4–29	$ 989,248 42	Relief	$ 54,350 81
Cash on hand	34,589 31	Administration	7,406 28
Amount received	8,247 40	Cash on hand	21,627 24
Interest	50,497 62	Investments 31–3–30	999,198 42
	$ 1,082,582 75		$ 1,082,582 75

CANADA FUND

Amount received	$ 51,418 54	Relief	$ 1,624 30
Interest	1,557 50	Cash on hand	16,526 74
		Investments 31–3–30	34,825 00
	$ 52,976 04		$ 52,976 04

QUEBEC

Trustees:

Brig.-General G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brig.-General E. deB. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lt.-Colonel C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M.
Lt.-Colonel John F. Buckley, Secretary.

The trustees have continued the policy previously adopted and carried out, during the year under review.

Relief has been granted and assistance given in cases of ex-soldiers and their dependents which, after thorough investigation, were found deserving. Assistance has been given principally in cases of sickness, accidents or other circumstances beyond the recipients' control.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments 1-4-29	$ 294,325 50	Overdraft 1-4-29	$ 203 42
Amounts received	2,324 40	Premium on bonds written off, Canada account	325 50
Interest, Overseas account	15,609 13	Grants, Overseas account	11,224 67
Refunds, Overseas account	25 00	Grants, Canada account	115 00
Interest, Canada account	611 79	Administration	2,206 99
		Cash in bank	4,820 24
		Investments, Canada account, 31-3-30	14,000 00
		Investments, Overseas account 31-3-30	280,000 00
	$ 312,895 82		$ 312,895 82

NOVA SCOTIA

Trustees:

Capt. the Rev. Clarence MacKinnon, D.D., Chairman.
Major Edgar J. Vickery, Secretary.
Mr. John Vincent MacNeil.

During the two years under review the Nova Scotia Board of Trustees has continued the policy of granting assistance in cases of ex-service men and their dependents where deserving. Assistance was given to tubercular cases at the sanatorium and locally until such time as more adequate provision could be made for them by the Government.

The trustees have made direct contributions to the Canadian Legion as in this way valuable assistance could be granted to returned men as a whole.

The trustees have also issued loans to ex-service men in temporary difficulties. These loans are repayable to the fund.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

1928–1929

Investments	$ 38,563 25	Sickness relief ($6,001.64, less repayment $4,009.96)	1,991 68
Cash on hand, 1-4-28	689 76	Unemployment relief	3,353 90
Loans outstanding 1-4-28	11,397 13	Grant to Legion	2,065 00
Income from investments	1,192 40	Loan to "Legionary"	8,000 00
Profit on sale of bonds	530 95	Loans to ex-service men	13,467 63
Overdraft, Eastern Trust Co	251 95	Administration	4,006 70
		Cash on hand 31-3-29	63 33
		Investments 31-3-29	19,677 20
	$ 52,625 44		$ 52,625 44

1929–1930

Investments 1–4–29	$ 19,677 20	Overdraft Eastern Trust Co. 1–4–29	$ 251 95
Cash on hand 1–4–29	63 33	Sickness relief ($4,340.72 less refunds, $210.00)	4,130 72
Loans outstanding 1–4–29	13,467 63	Unemployment relief	221 55
Loan to "Legionary", outstanding 1–4–29	8,000 00	Grant to Legion	1,250 00
Allotment from Dominion Government: Distribution of fund previously reserved against claims	1,109 80	Grant for radio at Camp Hill hospital	250 00
Income from investments	829 18	Loans to ex-service men	14,677 63
Overdraft, Eastern Trust Co., 31–3–30	611 41	Loans to Legionary	8,000 00
		Loss on sale of bonds	126 65
		Administration	1,858 37
		Cash on hand 31–3–30	108 33
		Investments 31–3–30	12,883 35
	$ 43,758 55		$ 43,758 55

NEW BRUNSWICK

Trustees:

Major J. P. Bourgeois, Chairman.
Major J. Gilbert Hart, Secretary.
Lieut.-Col. M. C. Buchanan, M.C.

During the period under review the New Brunswick Board of Trustees had administered the fund under the policy pursued in previous years.

In consequence of the exceptional unemployment situation in this province during this year, the demands on the fund have been proportionally greater.

The board having found that in some instances payment in cash did not reach the families, it was decided to adopt the practice of issuing relief by means of order vouchers for groceries, fuel and rent, thereby ensuring relief where the greater distress existed. The present procedure is similar to that followed by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

The method of investigation has been further improved and with the cooperation of the Canadian Legion, the Red Cross Society, the Family Welfare Bureau, the Dominion Employment Bureau and others, complete information of each case has been obtained.

The following is a statement of accounts:—

Investments 1–4–29	$ 87,208 37	Relief and grants, less repayments	$ 7,168 64
Cash on hand 1–4–29	3 36	Canada service	75 00
Loans outstanding 1–4–29	150 00	Advance Imperial Canteen fund	115 00
Canada fund	814 40	Administration	1,059 78
Interest	3,810 19	Balance on hand 31–3–30	541 83
Profit on sale of bonds and exchange	36 05	Investments 31–3–30	83,062 12
	$ 92,022 37		$ 92,022 37

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Trustees:

Lt.-Col. A. D. Wilson, D.S.O., Chairman.
Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.
Capt. W. Hobart Molson, M.C.

In pursuance of the established policy of the board, relief was given to those entitled to benefit from the fund on account of illness, death or other emergency not provided for through other channels.

Cases may be presented to the trustees for consideration from any source, but it has been found very desirable to obtain them through recognized returned men's organizations, as in this way the information necessary before grants can be made is more easily obtainable, and it might be emphasized that this Trust Fund cannot be disbursed without the fullest information, and and as so many cases are ones of emergency, it is essential that information should be available promptly.

It will be noted that the fund itself has not been called upon for any expense of administration, the reason being that the provincial government has placed in the hands of the trustees the necessary funds to meet all expenses in connection with disbursement of the Canteen Fund; whilst, as far as the trustees are concerned, they serve without remuneration and travel at their own expense.

The trustees wish to express their appreciation of Brig. General E. W. Hilliam, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who, following the death of the late secretary, Col. F. A. Robertson, acted as honorary secretary for the balance of the year.

The following is a statement of account:—

Investments 1-4-29	$ 213,225 95	Overdraft 1-4-29	$ 1,584 61
Interest	9,495 33	Relief	36,267 72
Loans repaid	500 00	First mortgage	1,813 96
Further cash received	2,188 80	Bank balance	1,487 45
		Investments	184,256 34
	$ 225,410 08		$ 225,410 08

CANADA FUND

Amount received	$ 13,646 11	Relief	$ 1,190 74
Interest	259 97	Bank balance	12,715 34
	$ 13,906 08		$ 13,906 08

MANITOBA

Trustees:

Brig. General R. W. Paterson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman.
Brig. General H. M. Dyer, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lt.-Colonel the Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G., M.A.

Durng the year under review the Manitoba Board of Trustees has continued the policy previously adopted, viz:—

(1) Assistance (in special cases) in the education of the dependents of ex-service men.

(2) Assistance in urgent cases among ex-service men, their widows, orphans and dependents resulting from sickness, operations, etc.

At the end of June, 1929, the arrangements for carrying on the investigation work were changed and a separate investigation office was established by the trustees. The result has been found satisfactory. Certain expenditures for equipment, etc., made necessary by the change, should not be repeated during the life of the fund.

As a consequence of the prevalence of unemployment it was necessary to relieve many cases of great distress. In giving this relief the trustees have kept in mind the fact that a job is worth more than monetary assistance, and their investigator has in many cases been successful in securing work for these men and thus re-establishing them on an economic basis.

The educational work of the fund continues to meet a very real need. All deserving and promising cases are being helped as far as possible, at the university, in business colleges and high schools in preparation for their life work, and the results are highly satisfactory.

The following is a statement of account:—

Investments, April 1, 1929	$ 224,445 76	Relief	$ 18,061 17
Loans outstanding, April 1, 1929	161 93	Education	2,947 38
Furniture, April 1, 1929	1 00	Loans written off	212 69
Cash in hand, April 1, 1929	1,477 24	Furniture	302 04
Interest	9,468 91	Administration	4,614 66
Profit on sale of securities	516 06	Cash in hand 31-3-30	274 15
Cash received	2,130 80	Investments 31-3-30	211,789 61
	$ 238,201 70		$ 238,201 70

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Trustees:

Major E. H. Strong, M.C., Chairman;
Major Dan. F. Tierney;
Capt. Wm. A. McLaren.

The Prince Edward Island Board of Trustees reports that assistance has been rendered, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to ex-members of the forces and their dependents, for relief in cases of distress.

The amount shown in the statement, namely $15,500, which forms the assets of the fund, is on deposit with the provincial Government and by arrangement with the provincial treasurer the required amounts are withdrawn from time to time and deposited in the bank, a new deposit receipt being issued to the board after every withdrawal.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments, 1-4-29	$ 16,500 00	Relief	$ 2,104 00
Cash on hand 1-4-29	537 22	Administration	79 58
Interest	1,186 54	Cash on hand 31-3-30	687 98
Amount received	147 80	Investments 31-3-30	15,500 00
	$ 18,371 56		$ 18,371 56

SASKATCHEWAN

Trustees:

Capt. A. H. White, Chairman;
Dr. Charles G. Cox;
Lt.-Col. James McAra.

During the fiscal year under review the Saskatchewan Canteen Fund Board has followed the previous policy of giving financial assistance either in the nature of loans or grants, each case being thoroughly investigated.

A considerable amount has been donated along educational lines, making it possible for soldiers' dependents to receive commercial courses and high school education which otherwise could not have been undertaken.

It has become evident that as the time goes on the demands on the fund will be considerably increased due to ex-soldiers who, while at present in apparent good health, may find themselves "burnt out" at any time. The trustees therefore feel that it is important that the fund should be conserved as far as possible to meet such conditions in the future without, however, neglecting at the present time those cases which after investigation are found to be deserving of assistance.

The trustees wish to express their appreciation of the co-operation they have received from the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Red Cross and Saskatchewan Command of the Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

OVERSEAS FUND

Investments 1-4-29	$ 161,016 38	
Cash on hand 1-4-29	604 35	
Loans outstanding 1-4-29	1,644 01	
Suspense account 1-4-29	26 00	
Interest	7,745 88	
Additional Trust Fund	1,432 40	
Relief		$ 14,131 23
Loans written off		3,015 01
Suspense account		50 00
Loss on sale of bonds		27 60
Administration		1,117 88
Due from Canada Fund		1,603 67
Cash on hand		2,014 45
Investments		150,509 18
	$ 172,469 02	$ 172,469 02

CANADA FUND

Investments 1-4-29		$ 7,681 43	
Cash on hand 1-4-29		1,187 89	
Interest	$ 443 15		
Less accrued	73 10		
		370 05	
Due Overseas Fund		1,603 67	
Relief			1,450 00
Cash on hand			1,784 71
Investments			7,608 33
		$ 10,843 04	$ 10,843 04

YUKON TERRITORY

Trustees:

Mr. G. I. MacLean, Chairman;
Mr. Hamilton Daglish;
Mr. John F. MacLennan.

The fund is used for the relief of ex-service men or their dependents whose cases are specially deserving but who are not eligible for assistance from other sources. Each case is dealt with on its individual merits.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

Investments 1-4-29	$ 3,573 50	Loans—less repayment	$ 1,890 65
Balance on hand 1-4-29	886 59	Balance on hand	2,096 31
Loans outstanding 1-4-29	2,785 30	Investments at cost	3,573 50
Canada Fund 1-4-29	53 80		
Interest	261 27		
	$ 7,560 46		$ 7,560 46

UNITED KINGDOM

The Canteen Fund in Great Britain is administered by the United Services Fund in accordance with the regulations under which the British Canteen Fund operates.

A considerable number of deserving cases were looked after and assisted through this fund, in matters pertaining principally to children's education, hospital maintenance and care of convalescing children of Canadian ex-service men in the United Kingdom.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures:—

	£	s.	d.
1929			
April 1—*Balance available*— (As per third annual return)	8,727	0	1
1930			
March 31—*Deduct*— Amount distributed in grants for relief of Canadian ex-service men for year to date	902	9	9
	7,824	10	4
Add— Interest allowed	181	17	0
Balance available	8,006	7	4

UNITED STATES

The Canteen Fund in the United States is administered by the American Red Cross.

Only the ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who served in France or England, or the Royal Canadian Navy overseas may be assisted from this fund.

This assistance is given by means of grants and loans which are made by the different chapters of the American Red Cross.

The chapter's own funds are used in all transactions. Chapters are reimbursed immediately for grants made. Loans are usually carried by chapters for about six months before being presented as uncollectable. If at the end of that time the chapter's efforts to collect from the beneficiary have failed, reimbursement may be sought from the Canteen Fund through National Headquarters. However, if the veteran has repaid even a small part, or shown evidence of a desire to do so, he is given an extension of time and the chapter withholds request for reimbursement from the fund.

National Headquarters continues to retain absolute control of the fund by reserving the right to disallow reimbursement of any loan or grant made to an applicant who does not fully meet the eligibility requirements. Chapters are instructed to verify a man's service and otherwise establish his eligibility before advancing any material assistance from the fund. If money is advanced to an ineligible applicant, the expense of the loan or grant is met from the chapter's own funds.

A comparison with last year's report shows that there has been a considerable increase (22) in the number of cases reported from the Eastern area during these twelve months, and a somewhat larger decrease (28) in the number from the Pacific area. The number of cases in the Midwestern area has remained practically the same—one less having been reported than during the previous twelve months.

The following is a report showing the status of the fund since the last report:—

Balance in fund 31-3-29	$ 43,500 91	Uncollectible loans, 1-4-29 to 31-3-30	$ 983 87
Interest 1-4-29 to 31-3-30	1,816 42	Grants 1-4-29 to 31-3-30	5,110 17
		Balance in fund, 31-3-30	39,223 29
	$ 45,317 33		$ 45,317 33

IMPERIAL CANTEEN FUND

Trustees:

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., Calgary;
Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee, D.S.O., Montreal;
Lt.-Colonel B. O. Hooper, M.C., D.S.O., Toronto.

The Imperial Canteen Fund has been of considerable service to a number of Imperial ex-service men during the fiscal year 1929-30. The trustees have freely devoted a large amount of time to its administration.

The following is a statement of account:—

Investments at 1-4-29	$ 10,096 63	
Balance on hand at 1-4-29	5,015 03	
Loans outstanding at 1-4-29	5,462 30	
Interest	559 46	
Loans written off as uncollectible		$ 7,573 30
Grants		6,128 13
Administration		311 23
Balance on hand		4,091 77
Investments at cost as at 31-3-30		3,028 99
	$ 21,133 42	$ 21,133 42

BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Colonel the Hon. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.P.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (2) of chapter 157, Revised Statutes of Canada, as amended by chapter 18-19 George V, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Board of Pension Commissioners for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

Your obedient servant,
W. E. DEXTER,
for Secretary.

Ottawa, October 16, 1930.

STATISTICAL REVIEW

Legislation

No new pension legislation was enacted during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

Beneficiaries

There was a slight decrease in the number of dependent pensions awarded during the period under review, whereas disability awards increased by 2,376. The number of disability and dependent pensions in force as at March 31, 1930, was as follows:—

Disability	56,996
Dependent	19,644
Total	76,640

The total number of persons receiving benefits under the Pension Act as at March 31, 1930, was 202,842, representing an increase of 7,600 over the total for the preceding fiscal year.

Liability

The total liability in respect of pensions under the Pension Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, was $37,802,510, which is an increase of $617,202 over the liability for the preceding fiscal year.

Medical Examinations

The number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year was 25,697, as compared with 26,881 for the preceding fiscal year.

Detailed information of the board's activities and expenditure in connection therewith will be found in the statistics appended as compiled by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

STATISTICS

(As compiled by the Department of Pensions and National Health)

SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

Disabilities

Disability pensions in force March 31, 1929	54,572
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930	1,774
Disability pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930	1,603
Total	57,949
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930	953
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1930	56,996

DEPENDENTS

Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1929	20,014
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930	584
Dependent pensions reinstated during fiscal year ending March 31, 1930	104
Total	20,702
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930	1,058
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1930	19,644

DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS

Total pensions in force March 31, 1929	74,586
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930	2,358
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930	1,707
Total	78,651
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930	2,011
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1930	76,640

STATEMENT OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

—	Number	Annual Liability
		$ cts.
Pensions awarded—		
Disabilities	1,774	352,849 00
Dependents	584	271,580 00
Total	2,358	624,429 00
Pensions reinstated—		
Disabilities	1,603	313,014 00
Dependents	104	23,514 00
Total	1,707	336,528 00
Pensions discontinued—		
Disabilities	953	557,566 00
Dependents	1,058	330,226 00
Totals	2,011	887,792 00
Final payments (gratuity) on award and amount thereof	319	24,850 00
Additional gratuities awarded	38	2,175 00
Gratuities awarded subsequent to discontinuation of pension	38	2,725 00
*Total	395	29,750 00
Pensions refused—		
(1) Number of injuries or diseases	13,919	
(a) Number of applicants *re* above	8,811	
(2) Dependents	1,321	
Additional or other allowances refused—		
Dependent and disability pensioners	285	
FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD		
Awards in force resulting from judgments of F.A.B. (included above)	406	150,709 00
*Gratuities awarded resulting from judgments of F.A.B. (included above)	10	625 00

***Does not form part of annual liability.**

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PENSIONS IN FORCE UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1930

Year ending March 31	Pensions in force	Liability
		$ cts.
Dependents—		
1918	10,488	4,168,602 00
1919	16,753	9,593,055 50
1920	17,823	10,841,169 50
1921	19,209	12,954,140 54
1922	19,606	12,687,237 00
1923	19,794	12,279,621 00
1924	19,971	12,037,843 00
1925	20,015	11,804,825 00
1926	20,005	11,608,530 00
1927	19,999	11,419,276 00
1928	19,975	11,209,351 00
1929	20,002	11,090,158 00
1930	19,644	10,742,518 00
Disabilities—		
1918	15,335	3,105,125 55
1919	42,932	7,470,729 02
1920	69,203	14,335,118 41
1921	51,452	18,230,697 16
1922	45,133	17,991,535 00
1923	43,263	18,142,145 00
1924	43,300	18,787,206 00
1925	44,598	19,816,380 00
1926	46,385	21,456,941 00
1927	48,027	22,811,373 00
1928	50,635	24,374,502 00
1929	54,620	26,095,150 00
1930	56,996	27,059,992 00
Totals—		
1918	25,823	7,273,727 55
1919	59,685	17,063,784 52
1920	87,026	25,176,287 91
1921	70,661	31,184,837 70
1922	64,739	30,678,772 00
1923	63,057	30,421,766 00
1924	63,271	30,825,049 00
1925	64,613	31,621,205 00
1926	66,390	33,065,471 00
1927	68,026	34,230,649 00
1928	70,610	35,583,853 00
1929	74,622	37,185,308 00
1930	76,640	37,802,510 00

STATEMENT GIVING THE DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF PENSIONERS AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Resident in	Disabilities				Dependents				Total			
	No.	Percentage	Annual Liability	Percentage	No.	Percentage	Annual Liability	Percentage	No.	Percentage	Annual Liability	Percentage
			$				$				$	
Quebec	3,956	6·9	1,910,254	7·1	1,544	7·9	894,736	8·3	5,500	7·2	2,804,990	7·4
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	3,304	5·7	1,580,257	5·8	1,271	6·5	642,197	6·0	4,575	6·0	2,222,454	5·9
Eastern Ontario	3,401	6·0	1,554,482	5·7	989	5·0	577,870	5·4	4,390	5·7	2,132,352	5·6
Central Ontario	11,456	20·0	5,640,047	20·8	4,077	20·8	2,466,597	23·0	15,533	20·3	8,106,644	21·4
Western Ontario	3,739	6·6	1,931,970	7·1	929	4·7	538,762	5·0	4,668	6·1	2,470,732	6·5
Manitoba	5,581	9·8	2,447,089	9·0	1,252	6·4	725,568	6·8	6,833	8·9	3,172,657	8·4
Saskatchewan	3,478	6·1	1,557,149	5·8	554	2·8	296,760	2·8	4,032	5·3	1,853,909	4·9
Alberta	4,495	7·9	2,058,218	7·6	808	4·1	468,259	4·4	5,303	6·9	2,526,477	6·7
British Columbia	7,067	12·4	3,327,005	12·3	1,695	8·6	1,083,806	10·1	8,762	11·4	4,410,811	11·7
New Brunswick	1,668	2·9	817,874	3·0	687	3·5	350,588	3·3	2,355	3·1	1,168,462	3·1
Great Britain	3,162	5·7	1,746,951	6·5	3,964	20·2	1,754,747	16·3	7,126	9·3	3,501,698	9·3
United States	5,263	9·3	2,282,720	8·4	1,586	8·1	826,940	7·6	6,849	8·9	3,109,660	8·2
*Other Countries	426	0·7	205,976	0·9	288	1·4	115,688	1·0	714	0·9	321,664	0·9
Total	56,996	100	27,059,992	100	19,644	100	10,742,518	100	76,640	100	37,802,510	100

*Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows—

Africa	28	East Indies	..	Iceland	4	Poland	3
Australia	120	Egypt	3	India	5	Roumania	2
Belgium	43	Finland	1	Italy	31	Russia	16
Bermuda	13	France	59	Java	..	Serbia	4
British West Indies	43	Germany	1	Japan	27	South America	13
Central America	1	Greece	10	Mexico	9	Spain	1
China	3	Hawaiian Islands (Pacific)	15	Montenegro	8	Strait Settlements	1
Czecho-Slovakia	1	Holland	5	Newfoundland	95	Sweden	13
Danzio, International Territory	1	Hungary	1	New Zealand	55	Turkey	1
		Lithuania	1	Switzerland	4		
Denmark	12	Norway	9	Islands contiguous to Great Britain	52	Total	714

DISABILITY PENSIONS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Resident in	Total number of pensions	Number of pensions permanent	Percentage of pensions permanent
Quebec	3,956	1,370	34·3
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	3,304	1,148	34·5
Eastern Ontario	3,401	1,093	32·3
Central Ontario	11,456	4,205	36·0
Western Ontario	3,739	1,420	37·8
Manitoba	5,581	2,039	36·3
Saskatchewan	3,478	1,337	38·4
Alberta	4,495	1,679	37·5
British Columbia	7,067	2,558	36·9
New Brunswick	1,668	557	33·9
Great Britain	3,162	1,498	47·7
United States	5,263	2,292	43·4
Other Countries	426	214	50·3
Total	56,996	21,410	37·6

DISABILITIES

STATEMENT SHOWING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

—	Number	Percentage	Liability
			$
France	49,318	86·4	23,423,605
England	5,040	8·5	2,317,907
Canada	2,315	4·6	1,160,999
Other theatres of war	323	0·5	157,481
Total	56,996	100	27,059,992

DEPENDENTS

STATEMENT SHOWING THEATRE OF WAR WHERE DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED, NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN FORCE ON HIS BEHALF AS AT MARCH, 1930.

Theatre of War	Number	Percentage	Liability
			$
France	17,334	88·4	9,293,427
England	1,185	6·3	739,491
Canada	983	5·0	628,368
Other theatres of war	142	0·3	81,232
Total	19,644	100	10,742,518

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1930, CLASSIFIED UNDER SCHEDULE "A" OF THE PENSION ACT, ALSO INDICATING COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED.

Class	Country of Origin				Degree of disability	Number of pensions	Annual liability
	France	England	Canada	Other theatres of war			
							$
1	3,396	454	266	43	100	4,159	5,530,083
2	43	1	1	....	95	45	60,063
3	247	79	38	1	90	365	445,512
4	183	11	5	....	85	199	236,314
5	1,154	106	65	6	80	1,331	1,429,682
6	1,263	82	43	3	75	1,391	1,421,933
7	1,270	73	37	5	70	1,385	1,339,765
8	507	24	9	....	65	540	479,490
9	1,861	176	58	16	60	2,111	1,703,708
10	284	20	14	1	55	319	236,328
11	3,314	336	166	18	50	3,834	2,583,750
12	703	39	16	3	45	761	462,184
13	3,487	313	146	18	40	3,964	2,136,169
14	1,421	119	48	9	35	1,597	757,746
15	3,819	366	151	22	30	4,358	1,769,292
16	4,041	441	189	24	25	4,695	1,573,879
17	6,862	701	285	34	20	7,882	2,118,029
18	7,288	718	329	58	15	8,393	1,689,012
19	5,407	637	288	40	10	6,372	862,423
20	2,768	344	161	22	5	3,295	224,630
Totals	49,318	5,040	2,315	323	....	56,996	27,059,992

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1930, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE NUMBER OF INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITY FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID.

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensions	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
							$	$	$
GENERAL DISEASES Diabetes Pernicious anaemia Dermatitis Hodgkin's disease Rheumatism Tumors General tuberculosis	3,501	9·8	333	1·5	3,834	6,464	1,424,310	164,871	1,589,181
NERVOUS SYSTEM Poliomyelitis Dementia praecox Epilepsy Encephalitis lethargica Paralysis agitans, etc.	2,638	7·4	127	0·5	2,765	4,880	1,279,328	92,640	1,371,968
SPECIAL SENSES Otitis media Optic atrophy Cataracts Glaucoma, etc.	2,961	8·3	2,016	9·3	4,977	8,138	1,040,244	968,327	2,008,571
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM Myocarditis Valvular disease of the heart Arterio sclerosis Thrombo angeitis obliterans. Angina pectoris, etc.	6,189	17·3	385	1·7	6,574	10,214	2,996,914	166,122	3,163,036
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM Bronchitis Tubercle of the lung Pneumonia, etc	10,296	28·9	262	1·2	10,558	14,123	6,393,522	114,308	6,507,830

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1930, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE NUMBER OF INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITY FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID.—*Concluded*

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensions	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
							$	$	$
GASTRO INTESTINAL SYSTEM Appendicitis and Peritonitis Gastric ulcer and Duodenal Ulcer Cirrhosis of liver, etc.	1,618	4·5	341	1·5	1,959	3,460	606,139	72,835	678,974
URINARY AND GENITAL Nephritis Nephrolithiasis and Pyelitis Hydronephrosis, etc.	1,289	3·6	99	0·5	1,388	2,233	579,985	36,046	616,031
AMPUTATION AND DISARTICULATIONS Shoulder Arm Hip Knee, etc.	238	0·7	3,173	14·9	3,411	4,462	226,367	2,852,409	3,078,776
G.S.W.'S AND INJURIES TO JOINTS Shoulder Elbow Hip Ankle, etc.	1,428	4·1	2,600	12·2	4,028	5,809	515,313	916,590	1,431,903
G.S.W.'S, INJURIES, FRACTURES Skull Humerus Femur, etc.	4,363	12·3	11,443	53·5	15·806	21,331	1,918,580	4,249,927	6,168,507
GENERAL DISEASES AND INJURIES Brain Tumors Disfigurement Flat Feet Malaria Raynaud's Disease, etc.	994	2·8	557	2·7	1,551	3,834	275,138	111,061	386,199
VENEREAL DISEASES SEQUELAE Locomotor Ataxia General Paresis of Insane Gonorrhoeal Arthritis, etc.	71	0·3	74	0·5	145	202	32,298	26,718	59,016
Total	35,586	100	21,410	100	56,996	85,150	17,288,138	9,771,854	27,059,992

DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT BY RANK ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F.

Rank	Ex-soldiers	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			$	
Private	48,193	84·57	22,840,191	84·41
Sergeant	5,128	8·98	2,394,734	8·85
R.S.M	225	0·39	99,800	0·37
W.O	148	0·26	59,003	0·22
Lieutenant	1,687	2·96	784,457	2·89
Captain	828	1·45	430,920	1·59
Major	342	0·60	208,099	0·76
Lt. Colonel	118	0·21	94,543	0·35
Colonel	7	0·01	7,403	0·03
Brig. General and upwards	7	0·01	10,440	0·04
Nurses—Lieutenant	311	0·55	128,989	0·48
Nurses—Captain	2	0·01	1,413	0·01
Total	56,996	100	27,059,992	100

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners	56,996	
Disability pensioners' wives	42,306	
Disability pensioners' children	73,810	
Disability pensioners' other relatives	1.441	
Disability pensioners' (widowers, section 22-9 Pension Act)	179	
		174,732
Dependent pensioners	19,644	
Dependent pensioners' children	6,400	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents	1,647	
		27,691

SUPPLEMENTARY AWARDS

Disability

	Number	Total
Militia Pension Act (sections 48 and 49 Pension Act)	31	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (sections 45 and 47 Pension Act)	273	
R.N.W.M. Police Supplementary (section 48 Pension Act)	3	
		307

Dependent

	Number	Total
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49 Pension Act)	7	
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Sections 46 and 47 Pension Act)	66	
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Section 46 Pension Act)	1	
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Section 46 Pension Act)	35	
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Section 46 Pension Act)	3	
		112
Grand Total		202,842

MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

	Number
Pension Act, 1901	1,047
Pension Act (1885 and General)	69
Order in Council P.C. 2187	1
R.N.W.M.P.	3
Total	1,120

*Annuities in Respect of Decorations awarded to Canadians in the Great and Other Wars

	Number
Victoria Cross (5 in receipt of both pension and annuity)	16
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity)	290
Total	306

*These Annuities are paid by Great Britain.

DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT THERETO AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensions	Annual liability
		$
Widow	7,831	6,575,546
Mother	5,870	2,334,834
Father	870	249,500
Orphan children	401	181,752
Grandparents	22	7,610
Brothers and sisters	50	13,980
Orphan brothers and sisters	9	2,400
Other relatives	10	7,524
Children	3,086	851,464
Parents (J)	1,495	517,908
Total	19,644	10,742,518

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON WHOSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES ARE BEING PAID AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Wives	42,306
Children	73,810
Mothers	1,119
Fathers	164
Parents	154
Other relatives	4
Widowers (section 22 (9) Pension Act)	179
Total	117,736

In addition to the foregoing allowances are being paid to disability pensioners under section 26 of the Pension Act, in respect of the following:—

Helplessness	321
Wear and tear of clothing (section 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act	3,944

DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WIDOWS WITH PENSIONABLE CHILDREN AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

Number in family	Families	Total number of children
1	2,348	2,348
2	834	1,668
3	187	561
4	65	260
5	33	165
6	15	90
7	1	7
8	3	24
9	1	9
Total	3,487	5,132

Number of widows with pensionable children	3,487
Number of widows without pensionable children	4,344
Total	7,831
Percentage of widows with pensionable children	44·3
Percentage of widows without pensionable children	55·7

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension)	5,132
Children only (pensioned in own right)	4,213
Children orphan (pensioned in own right)	535
Children only (with other dependent pensioners)	7
Total	9,887

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED OR CANCELLED, AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

	Number	Total
Disabilities		
Death	723	
Disappearance of disability	80	
Under section 5 Pension Act (unclaimed)	55	
Imprisonment (section 17 Pension Act)	13	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%)	10	
Final payment by agreement	60	
Miscellaneous	12	
		953
Dependents		
Misconduct section 39 Pension Act	4	
Under Section 33 Pension Act	130	
Under Section 5 Pens. Act. (Unclaimed)	2	
Widows re-married	46	
Mothers re-married	7	
Marriage of sister	2	
Orphan child married	4	
On youngest child attaining age limit	328	
Adoption of child	1	
Pensioner died	430	
On brother or sister attaining age limit	3	
On orphan child attaining age limit	96	
Miscellaneous	5	
		1,058
Total		2,011

In addition to this total 72 widows' pensions were discontinued on remarriage and 5 widows' for misconduct in cases where pensions for children were continued.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930, OF PENSIONERS AND THOSE ON WHOSE BEHALF ALLOWANCES WERE BEING PAID

	Number	Total
Disabilities		
Pensioners died—		
Death related to service	340	
Death not related to service	361	
Death, relationship to service (not decided)	22	
Wives of pensioners died	269	
Children of pensioners died	285	
Other relatives receiving allowances died—mothers	59	
fathers	24	
		1,360
Dependents		
Widows	67	
Mothers	342	
Fathers	175	
Grandparents	9	
Children	33	
Brothers and sisters	1	
		627
Grand total		1,987

Additional and other allowances discontinued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, by reason of children reaching the expiry age limit for children, viz., 16 for boys and 17 for girls.

Children of disability pensioners	2,800
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners	2,182
Brothers and sisters and other relatives	5
Total	4,987

DEPENDENTS

BONUS TO CHILDREN OF DECEASED PENSIONERS UNDER SECTION 22-8 PENSION ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

Number of children—285	Amount of Bonus—$12,435.00.

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability, as provided by section 38—Pension Act (1924 Amendment).

Relationship and number affected		Amount
Widows	245	
Children	325	
Total	570	$ 19,718 00

MARRIAGES

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

Disability pensioners (allowance for wife granted)	1,997
Widows remarried—Pensions for children continued	72
Widows remarried—with no pensionable children	46
Mothers remarried	9
Children	22
Total	2,146

DISABILITY PENSIONERS

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS DISCONTINUED, FINAL PAYMENT BY AGREEMENT, SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF ALLOWANCES AND NUMBER AFFECTED THEREBY, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930.

—	Number	Allowances affected	Reduction in amount of yearly liability
			$ cts.
By agreement	60	Wives 22 Children 28 Mother 1	5,034 00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISABILITY PENSIONS CANCELLED, CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930.

—	Number of pensions	Number of allowances
Pensions	953	
Wives		594
Children		819
Fathers		6
Mothers		26
Widowers' allowance		3
Helplessness		9
Wear and tear of clothing		27
Total	953	1,484

ALLOWANCES FOR WEAR AND TEAR OF CLOTHING AS PROVIDED BY 1925 AMENDMENT (SECTION 26) TO PENSION ACT, AND INCREASE IN ANNUAL LIABILITY.

Number	Increased liability
100	$ 4,775 00

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH AS AT MARCH 31, 1930

	Number	Total
Pensioners	1,868	
Final payments	178	
Gratuities—first awards	44	
Discontinued with gratuity	55	
Discontinued—disappearance of disability	140	
Discontinued classified insane	201	2,486
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930		25,697

CHANGES, RE-INSTATEMENTS AND DISCONTINUATIONS FOLLOWING REVIEW UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE PENSION ACT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930.

Relationship to soldier	Number of re-instatements	Number discontinued	Number of changes	Totals
Mothers	9	36	523	568
Fathers	9	27	47	83
Parents	29	66	125	220
Others	....	1	2	3
Totals	47	130	697	874

OTHER ACTIVITIES

DEPENDENTS

Number of dependent pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers	7
Parents (jointly)	1
Number of reinstatements of remarried widows' pension (under Section 40-2 of the Pension Act, 1924 amendment)	
(a) Pension in force to dependents other than widows	4
Number of widows' pensions discontinued for misconduct, section 39, Pension Act—	
(a) When pension is continued on behalf of children or other dependents	5
Number of widows' pensions reinstated after being discontinued for misconduct, Section 39, Pension Act—	
(a) Where pension is in force to dependent children or other dependents	1
(b) Where pension has been previously discontinued	4
Number of children of dependent pensioners or dependents' children awarded increase or decrease in pension rate	86
Number of dependent pensioners with allowances for children added	7
Number of dependent children or children of dependent pensioners continued after attaining age limit	329
Number of dependent pensions—Basis of award changed	3
Number of children of dependent pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry	5
Number of dependent pensioners' children re-instated previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry	1
Number of deceased widows' pensions continued to daughter (Section 22-10 Pension Act, 1928 amendments)	5
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows—1928 amendments—	
Section 32-1a	7
32-1b	18
Number of awards made by Governor General in Council on recommendation of Special Tribunal under Section 21, Pension Act, Meritorious Clause	6

DISABILITY

Number of disability pensions increased	3,723
Number of disability pensions decreased	745
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate	12,821
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review	1,423
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical review	265
Number of children of disability pensioners added	6,241
Number of disability pensioners with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death	185
Number of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry	124
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers	223
Fathers	68
Parents jointly	18
Sister or brother	1
Helplessness	11
(Section 22 (9) Pension Act)	68
(Section 26 (3 and 4) Pension Act)	108
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase in helplessness allowance	2
Number of helplessness allowances discontinued	2
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled	8
Number of disability pensioners additional allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (Section 22 (9) Pension Act)	32
Mothers	42
Fathers	12
Parents (jointly)	4
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit	140
Number of disability pensions reduced 50 per cent for unreasonable refusal of treatment (Section 28, Pension Act)	5
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension after acceptance of treatment	7
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension— (Section 28-1 Pension Act, 1928 amendments)	8
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed	670
Number of disability pensioners' allowances reinstated—previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	
Wives	628
Children	1,026
Number of awards made by Governor General in Council on recommendation of Special Tribunal under Section 21 Pension Act Meritorious Clause	1

THE FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

OTTAWA, September 30, 1930.

Col. the Hon. MURRAY MACLAREN, C.M.G., LL.D., M.D., M.P.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with the provisions of the Pension Act I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the work of the Federal Appeal Board for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. B. TOPP,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL APPEAL BOARD

Covering fiscal year ending March 31, 1930

During the twelve months ending March 31, 1930, the work of the board proceeded along similar lines to the period covered by the previous year's report. A steady increase in the number of appeals received each month was noted and although the board progressively increased the number of cases dealt with daily at its sessions, the end of the year showed an increase in the total of appeals awaiting hearing as compared to the previous year.

Four thousand two hundred and twenty-two appeals of all classes were received during the year. This was an increase of 1,138 over the previous year, or 36·9 per cent. In the same period the board heard 2,873 appeals, this figure being an increase of 978, or 51 per cent over the number dealt with during the twelve months preceding.

An increasing proportion of the claims placed before the board were found to be within its jurisdiction, and of the total received during the year only 155 were cases which could not be heard by the board owing to the provisions of the Pensions Act which limited the class of cases which could be heard. Two hundred and sixty-seven daily sittings were arranged at different centres throughout the Dominion and as in previous years these sessions took place at points from coast to coast.

Quorums of the board were absent from Ottawa during the year more than 300 days and travelled approximately 28,000 miles in the course of their duties, or a total of approximately 112,000 miles if the aggregate of travel by each member of the board is considered. The policy of hearing appeals in the presence of appellant in his own locality was continued although a number of sessions were again held at Ottawa to deal with appeals in which the appellant desired a decision rendered without appearing in person. Nearly half of the total of appeals received during the year again were received from Ontario.

SECOND APPEALS

Second appeals, made possible by the provisions of section 51-5 R.S.C. 1927, continued to be entered, and during the year many such cases were received. To date 567 second appeals have been entered, of which 56 were allowed, 265 disallowed, while 5 are still pending judgment.

MERITORIOUS CASES

Up to March 31, 1930, a total of 456 applications have been submitted for consideration under section 21 of the Pension Act which has to do with the award of pensions in cases regarded as specially meritorious by a Special Tribunal composed of two members of the Board of Pension Commissioners and two members of the Federal Appeal Board. Of these applications 29 awards have been made under this section.

IMPERIAL CASES

The board continued during the year to examine Imperial appellants on behalf of the Imperial Pensions Appeal Tribunal and during the year examined and forwarded recommendations in 37 such cases.

EXPENDITURES

The amount voted by Parliament for the work of the board was again $130,000. Details of the expenditures appear in the report of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

Following are statistical statements covering the work of the board to date:—

—	Halifax	Saint John	Charlottetown	Quebec	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	London	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary	Vancouver	Victoria	Totals
Appeals awaiting further information (including new cases under review)...	29	26	6	10	114	134	128	54	64	43	47	37	22	714
Outside jurisdiction....................	182	132	11	78	935	499	462	177	797	120	209	260	156	4,018
Reopened by B.P.C. since appeal entered and allowed................	79	32	7	16	160	182	292	101	153	38	76	65	36	1,237
Appeals waiting hearing................	188	59	18	....	242	290	983	353	177	49	241	258	68	2,926
Appeals waiting hearing (O.S.A's not ready)........	....	....	....	54	285	....	....	....	781	184	....	....	75	1,379
Set for hearing........................	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....	80	....	23	....	....	126
Heard, judgment outstanding...........	3	4	1	3	14	57	148	20	10	122	153	5	1	541
Heard, adjourned.......................	8	15	....	2	9	16	33	3	7	11	7	5	3	119
Appeals heard, completed..............	688	372	99	159	747	1,274	2,017	648	677	466	661	739	313	8,860
Totals.....................	1,177	640	142	322	2,506	2,475	4,063	1,356	2,746	1,033	1,417	1,369	674	19,920
Appeals received since Mar. 31, 1929...	285	148	31	67	421	496	943	400	303	267	363	365	133	4,222
Meritorious, in preparation.............	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	9
Meritorious, ready for consideration....	....	1	1	....	5	3	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	14
Meritorious, heard by each Board......	14	3	5	5	17	44	57	24	23	15	26	16	12	271
Meritorious, heard by Speical Tribunal	10	8	4	4	9	20	44	12	16	3	13	10	9	162
Total meritorious............	25	13	10	9	32	68	103	36	42	18	52	27	21	456

IMPERIALS

—	Halifax	Saint John	Charlottetown	Quebec	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	London	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary	Vancouver	Victoria	Totals
Appeals heard.........................	19	5	1	4	69	39	373	96	86	57	76	132	40	997
Appeals set for hearing.................	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Appeals awaiting........................	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	2	1	3	1	6	1	19
Totals.....................	19	5	2	4	70	39	376	98	88	60	77	138	41	1,017

NATIONAL HEALTH DIVISION

FOOD AND DRUGS DIVISION

This was a year of progress in the Food and Drug Division. The major part of the work was, as heretofore, the administration of the Food and Drugs Act with inspection aid and analytical services for the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division, with laboratory work for the Narcotic Division, for the Department of Agriculture and other departments of Government.

Steadfast adherence to the fundamental principles upon which the policy of administration was based has maintained a measure of protection to the purchasing consumer of foods and drugs in a time when inducements to the practice of adulteration and misbranding are strong because of keen competition. In these days when industrial changes are so numerous with the advance of science and its application to industry, it is sometimes difficult to safeguard the interests of the consumer and to prevent the over-exploitation of new, immature discoveries about which may be woven a spell of romance. False or exaggerated claims were never more profitable. The truthful label is one of the most important forces in combating this evil, and a persistent effort is made to see that food and drug packages are properly marked.

INSPECTION SERVICES

Twenty-six inspectors, distributed at strategic points, collected 12,287 samples for analysis in the laboratories. This, by no means, represents all the work done; in fact, the stocks and shipments of goods examined were many times greater in number. With a full round of duties including inspections not only of goods on sale, but of importations, with interviews, correspondence and prosecutions, these officers had a busy year. Prosecutions numbered 91, as follows: cream of tartar 1, cocoa 3, flavouring extract 1, drugs 1, maple products 9, meats 51, pepper 8, soft drinks 17. The sum of $10,022.30 was collected in the fees for analysis, fines and costs. These prosecutions represent only the last recourse in dealing with wilful and persistent breaches of the Act after explanations and warnings have failed. In the figures quoted, the large number for meats was due to the colouring of sausages and the addition of chemical preservatives. Saccharine in soft drinks has also been the cause of numerous prosecutions.

LABORATORY SERVICES

The laboratories maintained at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver are for regulatory purposes, not for research. Original investigations of scientific problems are undertaken only when the demands of law enforcement render the development of new methods indispensable. The following table shows the number of samples examined in routine:—

SAMPLES EXAMINED IN THE FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Nature of samples	Laboratories					
	Ottawa	Montreal	Vancouver	Winnipeg	Halifax	Toronto
From Inspectors of Food and Drugs	1,683	1,612	4,201	1,862	1,144	1,784
Department of Agriculture	471	699	410	123	24	86
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (narcotics)	24	92	118	23	13	27
Other departments of Government	136	1	204	100	22	1
Miscellaneous	33	32	4	10	8	
Totals	2,347	2,436	4,937	2,118	1,211	1,898
Grand total					14,947	

It must be remembered that, like all statistics, these figures must be interpreted with caution and only in the light of understanding. Every analysis is undertaken with a purpose, and it is contrary to policy to make tests and accumulate figures if no use can be made of them when they are assembled. Some analyses are simple, other exceedingly intricate requiring expensive equipment, skilful operation, and the time may not be a few minutes but extend to a week or more. An analyst engaged in this work is in a rather trying position, as his certificates are subject to dispute in the event of the owner of goods seized or detained, deems himself aggrieved and engages an analyst to check up the findings of the Government laboratories. The Dominion analysts are to be congratulated on the fact that in no instance this year was a certificate controverted.

Some of the more important articles of food receiving attention are mentioned in the following tabular summary (see table A) of samples examined. It is to be noted particularly that these samples of any commodity do not represent the entire market, as they are taken mainly from stocks under suspicion. In practically every line there are well-known brands of superior quality. Multiple analyses of such products are not warranted. The money, time and energy so expended is better devoted to the investigation of food merchandise of doubtful purity and incorrect labelling.

TABLE "A"—FOODS

Article	Laboratories						Total	Remarks
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Alimentary pastes—macaroni, spaghetti, etc.	2	57	4	47	116	88	314	21 adulterated or misbranded.
Baking powder and materials.	10	4	31	11	10	5	71	9 adulterated or misbranded.
Beans	22	31	3	1	12	171	240	1 excess hydrocyanic acid.
Beverages	37	246	53	86	74	9	505	4 prosecutions for saccharin.
Breakfast foods, cereals, etc.	......	......	......	7	13	......	20	No adulterations.
Butter	8	665	300	52	28	561	1,614	
Canned foods	......	......	1	......	7	24	32	1 adulterated (spoilage).
Cheese	2	68	43	11	18	46	188	19 adulterated or misbranded.
Cocoa and chocolate	17	67	15	65	25	28	217	17 adulterated.
Cocoa butter	......	2	......	23	......	3	28	No adulterations.
Coffee, ground, essences and substitutes.	35	......	10	14	29	......	88	2 misbranded.
Confectionery	......	10	31	189	39	275	544	66 adulterated or misbranded.
Cream of tartar	......	3	12	13	6	......	34	7 adulterated.
Eggs—processed and substitutes.	5	......	2	......	......	8	15	
Figs	45	23	1	56	1	52	178	5 adulterated.
Fish, including shell-fish	1	......	9	2	1	264	277	6 condemnations (shrimps and smelts).
Flavouring extracts	57	8	45	31	23	18	182	28 adulterated or misbranded, 1 prosecution.
Flour	2	2	14	2	4	2	26	No adulterations.
Food colours and preservatives.	17	2	19	179	24	39	280	18 misbranded.
Fruit juices and syrups	......	6	1	6	7	30	50	9 adulterated or misbranded.
Fruits, dried (other than figs).	152	80	96	102	251	953	1,634	12 adulterated.
Fruits, fresh	2	43	......	......	19	559	623	13 rejections (imports).
Honey	......	5	13	7	7	29	61	13 misbranded.
Invalid foods, etc	1	3	7	1	7	20	39	1 gluten bread substandard
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products).	3	1	104	3	110	5	226	Largely for standardization.
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, icings.	46	14	52	31	71	17	231	12 misbranded.
Liquors, wines, ale, etc.	22	5	......	40	101	24	192	134 excise liquors, 38 wines.
Maple products	68	325	32	6	3	1	435	50 adulterated.

TABLE "A"—FOODS—*Concluded*

Article	Laboratories						Total	Remarks
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Meat and meat products	79	64	106	175	141	149	714	123 adulterated (sausage and Hamburg steak).
Mince meat	7	......	6	6	......	5	24	2 misbranded.
Mustard	31	8	2	19	5	8	73	6 adulterated or misbranded.
Mustard, prepared	11	4	1	......	2	2	20	2 misbranded.
Nuts (imported)	93	141	2	223	355	137	951	3 shipments defective.
Oils (olive, peanut, salad, etc.).	42	4	21	56	135	32	290	14 misbranded.
Olives	......	5	6	6	6	39	62	40 of them were ripe olives.
Salt	......	......	61	......	3	1	65	60 were iodized.
Sauces, pickles, etc	....	1	4	12	4	58	79	9 misbranded.
Spices	223	55	493	88	241	77	1,177	35 adulterated, 8 prosecutions.
Sugar	22	24	3	2	4	6	61	8 misbranded.
Syrups and molasses	......	56	16	2	5	10	89	7 misbranded.
Tea	15	3	1	2	......	98	119	5 misbranded.
Vinegar	2	49	25	7	5.	14	102	9 adulterated.

Alimentary Pastes.—The highest grades of macaroni and noodles are made with egg, and of a light yellow colour imparted by the egg-yolk. All possible encouragement should be given to the development of such quality products. Objections have been raised against the use of dye to conceal inferiority or to enhance the value of cheaper products.

Baking Powder.—Complaints regarding deteriorated stocks were fewer than in previous years. Possibly the more rapid turn-over in grocery supplies has been the improving influence. Baking powder low in gas-producing properties is removed from the trade wherever found.

Beans.—Whenever there is a shortage in domestic supplies of beans, importers turn to other countries, especially to Asia, and bring in very large shipments. These come through the port of Vancouver. The special feature to be observed is the possible production of hydrocyanic acid when heated with water. Unless the Rangoon bean is very carefully cooked there is danger of poisoning. A number of cases in Canada some years ago directed attention to this hazard. The Asiatics may know how to prepare such beans, but for us, the only safe procedure is to refuse entry of shipments that may be dangerous. Only one consignment was rejected this year.

Beverages.—Beverages are always a problem from the regulatory standpoint. Companies operating on a small scale are continually starting up with something new, and begin without paying attention to the requirements respecting labelling, the use of preservatives, dyes, etc. The use of saccharine as a sugar substitute has been detected in a few instances. Of the seventeen prosecutions arising from the adulteration or misbranding of soft drinks, four were because of the persistent and wilful use of saccharine. Import shipments of fruit juices were carefully inspected. Part of the world trade in concentrates is free from adulterants and there is no reason for special tolerance in permitting excessive proportions of chemicals, such as sulphites, in the output of any country. Chemical preservatives should not be used in any food if the trade can possibly function without them.

Breakfast Foods and Special Cereals.—In these products the labelling has been checked and, except for damage by insect infestation, no adulteration was found. As a general rule, the purchasing consumer receives poor value for his money, but seems willing to pay high prices for convenience in preparation for the table, because if the main consideration were the maximum of nutriment with minimum expenditure, this industry could not thrive.

Butter.—The majority of samples analyzed were for the purposes of the Dairy Industry Act. In spite of penalties imposed, adulteration is still found occasionally. Not only is there a profit to be derived by working the butter to excess water content, but the admixture of other fats is tempting to processors. Imported butters were found to contain no boric acid.

Cheese.—The changes in market conditions owing to the introduction of processed cheeses made from a cheddar base with the addition of emulsifiers have necessitated supervision of labelling. Cheese containing less than 45 per cent fat calculated on the moisture-free basis, is in general well labelled as skim-milk cheese. In the softer cheeses there is some need for a standard specifying maximum water content.

Cocoa Products.—Inspection was made of many import shipments of cocoa beans. The raw material shows improvement in quality, but the same cannot be said of the manufactured products. It was a great surprise to find on the market prepared cocoa containing but a fractional percentage of fat, an admixture with starch and faced with very finely ground iron oxide. Seizures were made, penalties exacted, and it is believed that the market has been cleared. Considerable work was done with a view to fixing standards of quality. Extraction processes have become so highly developed that there is a tendency to make the cocoas very low in fat.

Coffee, Coffee Extracts and Coffee Substitutes.—Abundant supplies of good coffee have apparently lessened the demand for substitutes. The decaffeinated coffees were found to meet label claims. Misbranding in a coffee essence was corrected.

Confectionery.—Candy and biscuits were examined particularly for non-permitted aniline colours. Numerous import shipments were refused entry.

Cream of Tartar.—This compound is used not only in the manufacture of baking powder, but also in simple combinations with soda suitable for the domestic kitchen or the small bakery. There is some difficulty in keeping clear of arsenic and other contaminating impurities.

Figs.—There has been a most remarkable improvement in the quality of figs coming to the Canadian market. A few years ago it was necessary to admit a tolerance of 35 per cent defectives (wormy), if we were to have any figs at all. Even on that basis many shipments were refused entry. No doubt this inspection had a corrective influence resulting in improved condition at sources of production. This year the tolerance of defectives was lowered to 10 per cent, and even with this strict standard, only five shipments in 178 were rejected.

Fish and Shell-fish.—Watering oysters is all too common in the retail trade. As a result of numerous analyses it has been found that there is no occasion for the drainable fluid from shucked oysters exceeding 10 per cent. A standard will be developed on this basis.

Flavouring Extracts.—Samples examined showed improvement in quality when compared with those collected in other years. Several found adulterated emanated from one source. It is hoped that the resulting prosecution will have a wholesome effect.

Food Colours and Preservatives.—Conditions in these commodities show advancement, with less than 7 per cent of the samples misbranded. The aniline colours permitted in foods would meet the needs of the trade very well if a good blue could be added to the list. Work now in progress indicates that Brilliant Blue will prove satisfactory.

Fruits, Dried (other than figs).—Shipments coming to Canada are of better quality. Practically all consignments are examined for sulphites. Three large shipments were refused entry because of the presence of excess preservatives.

Fruits, Fresh.—It may be that the absence of frost damage at the citrus groves lessened the number of detentions necessary to maintain quality in imports. Five hundred shipments of oranges were found clear without one rejection. Four shipments of grapefruit, one of pears, six of peaches, and two of cherries were refused entry.

Honey.—Honey is free from adulteration, but there is difficulty in securing compliance with the act in the matter of properly marking contents. Weight should be given as *net* weight—not gross. The consumer must pay for the container, but a five-pound pail of honey, for example, should contain five pounds of honey. This was clearly the intent of section 7 (*f*) of the Food and Drugs Act. It is expected that as a result of the steps taken in an educative way, this situation will gradually improve.

Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades.—These fruit products have been investigated for the purposes of standardization. In the course of time a very undesirable condition has resulted not only from the standpoint of the purchasing consumer, but also from that of the trade. The misuse of the word " pure " in labelling a filled product, artificially coloured, is a practice to be condemned. In fixing standards, two guiding principles will be observed. A pure jam should be made from fruit and sugar only, and with modifications bringing in pectin preparations, dyes and preservatives, the label should give a truthful description. The purchaser is entitled to the opportunity of obtaining that information. The regulations now promulgated do not prohibit the manufacture of the cheaper grades of jam, but do demand that they shall be sold for what they actually are.

Meat and Meat Products.—Numerous prosecutions have been necessary because of the persistent and wilful use of dyes and chemical preservatives, such as sulphite, in sausage and comminuted meats, such as Hamburg steak. These forms of adulteration are pernicious. Not only are the products so treated made to appear better or of greater value than they really are, but incipient putrefaction may be disguised. The inspectors endeavour to inform all manufacturers and dealers concerning the requirements of the regulations, and then to see that there is proper observance. Action will be taken wherever adulteration is detected.

Salt.—Table salt is not regarded as adulterated if iodide has been added and the label so states. This principle was decided years ago, when iodized salt was first advocated for the prevention of goitre. Undoubtedly there is some connection between iodine and the thyroid gland, but the exact relationship has not been settled in a mathematical way. Authorities seem to agree that a salt slightly iodized is a convenient preventive agent, the slight damage done to a very small percentage of consumers actually goitrous being greatly overbalanced by the good done by preventing goitre in thousands of individuals. Just how much iodide or how little is required cannot be declared with certainty. Evidently it is very small.

In these circumstances all that could be done was to estimate the iodine in samples and see that the composition of the iodized salt as sold was reasonably close to the label claims. In sixty samples examined, a few discrepancies were noted, but the errors were not regarded as serious. There are difficulties in the way of incorporating a very small proportion so that the product is homogeneous.

Vinegar.—The quality of the malt and cider vinegars on sale is now better than ever before in Canada. This improvement is due to the disappearance of spirit vinegars coloured with caramel or burnt sugar.

DRUGS

During the year under review, over six hundred pharmacopoeial and kindred drugs were examined, as well as some seven hundred imported medicines and nearly three hundred samples of narcotics. Many samples in the first group represent special surveys and investigations of particular drugs and preparations, but the majority are routine in character, presenting certain features that may well be noted.

Anæsthetic Ether.—Anæsthetic ether has presented one of the features of the year's work. Quite independently of any popular anxiety which has found expression in the public press, but primarily in fulfilment of the responsibility laid upon the division, a very exhaustive survey of ether for anæsthesia as used in hospitals throughout Canada has been made, all of the larger institutions having been visited by our inspectors, who have taken samples and investigated the system of purchase and conditions of storage. The samples have been submitted to an exhaustive analysis, including, in addition to the tests of the British and American Pharmacopoeias, certain very sensitive reactions designed to detect very small amounts of impurities, so as to render possible a classification according to quality. On the whole, these samples have passed the ordeal very creditably. The survey comprised some 257 packages, representing nine different brands. The two leading varieties constituted 93 per cent of the whole collection. Classifying these two together (A), and the remaining seven by themselves (B), the results may be summarized thus:

Quality	Number of samples Leading brands (A)	Smaller groups (B)
Very good	37	2
Good	50	1
Satisfactory	114	2
Just passable	29	3
Inferior	8	11
	238	19

Two brands with only a small distribution have been eliminated from the market and replaced in the institutions concerned by those of Class A; stocks of a third were seized and diverted from their original purpose; while in the case of a fourth, the manufacturers were cautioned. Strangely enough, these inferior brands were not in use when fatalities occurred; the ether used in fatal cases submitted to the Department, proved above reproach.

One feature, however, stands out in bold relief, and that is the gradual improvement in this substance that has taken place during recent years. In 1929-30 about eight per cent of the samples were inferior, compared with 65 per cent in 1925-26, and 25 per cent in 1927-28.

A study of the stability of ether under various conditions of storage revealed that ether is preserved best in hermetically sealed cans with exclusion of air and light. Bottles are not satisfactory. Moreover, it was observed that ether begins to deteriorate within a few days of opening; hence ether intended for anaesthesia ought not to be carried over in opened cans from day to day or from week to week. The ideal should be to use cans no larger than the average day's consumption.

Blue Ointment.—A preliminary survey of 11 samples of this ointment was made in the Ottawa laboratory during the year. The results covered a very wide range—from 6·8 to 44·8 per cent of mercury, instead of 30 per cent, as required by the British Pharmacopoeia. Four showed reasonable compliance with this standard. One difficulty exists in the multiplicity of formulæ. The name " Blue Ointment " is in general use throughout the drug trade as a synonym for mercury ointment, although not officially recognized as such. But the Pharmacopoeia of the United States does apply this name to an ointment containing 30 per cent of mercury, and the British Pharmaceutical Codex to one containing only 10 per cent.

Boric Acid Ointment.—Boric acid ointment is neither difficult to prepare, nor costly, nor liable to deterioration if properly stored, so there is little excuse for strengths such as 6·7, 4·9, 4·5 or 3·7 per cent instead of 10 per cent of boric acid.

Camphorated Oil.—This preparation has received a good deal of attention during the past year. Seventy-three samples showed an average content of 19·2 per cent of camphor; of these, 16 were deficient and one contained as much as 25·7 per cent of camphor instead of 20 per cent. Only 8 were prepared with olive oil as base, 2 with arachis oil, and the remaining 63 with cottonseed oil. Hence only 10—if of full strength—could correctly be labelled "B.P." The use of cottonseed oil is sanctioned in the United States, but druggists must be careful to add the reference "U.S.P." to the name, if that base has been used. This point appears to have been overlooked in a number of instances and has necessitated the cautioning of vendors by our inspectors. It is also necessary to remind druggists of the provisions of section 7 (*f*) of the Food and Drugs Act, which demands a statement of net contents upon the main panel of the main label where the gross weight is over two ounces. Figures blown in the glass of the bottle upon either bottom or sides are not deemed sufficiently conspicuous to comply with the Act.

Elixir Potassium Bromide.—This is a typical member of a group of preparations that presents some difficulty in the administration of the Food and Drugs Act. They are sold more or less as specialties, with a part formula on the label listing the amounts of the active ingredients. They do not appear in the pharmacopoeias although some are mentioned in standard works, but it would seem that the intention of the Act is being evaded by the presence of a formula on the label. Elixir of Potassium Bromide as a rule contains 80 grains of potassium bromide per fluid ounce, and this is all the information supplied by manufacturers. Hence variations in colour and flavour are to be expected. A survey of 48 samples made in the spring of 1929 revealed a commendable uniformity in potency. But the colours varied greatly; some were colourless, some deep red, others purple, cherry red and orange. One chain store furnished three samples, one colourless, one cherry red and one purple. It is liable to prove disconcerting to receive two of these as the same medicine. It is confidently anticipated that the new Canadian Formulary, presently in course of preparation, will exercise a controlling influence upon such undesirable variations.

A still more serious matter is the ready substitution of elixir of sodium bromide, of triple bromides, and in one case of five bromides, in place of elixir of potassium bromide.

Ethyl Chloride.—Recent fatalities during anaesthesia caused suspicion to fall on ethyl chloride as being responsible for the trouble. This led to a survey of available supplies. The collection consisted of ten samples of English, American and German brands. It is a pleasure to be able to testify to the excellence of every one of these; all were entirely satisfactory. Fortunately the conventional packing in an ampoule with a patent spraying nozzle furnishes an ideal protection against deterioration.

Fowler's Solution.—Samples of this preparation taken in the Province of Quebec did not show up as well as those reported last year. Of twenty-two samples tested in the Montreal laboratory, only nine contained between 0·95 and 1·05 per cent of arsenious oxide, while two stocks containing 0·039 per cent and 0·084 per cent, respectively, were ordered to be destroyed. There is no excuse for so great a deficiency

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Hydrogen peroxide figures largely in the annals of the last fiscal year. Not only is this article open to criticism in the matter of strength, but fault has also been found with the labelling. There is plenty of room for improvement in quality. The average content of hydrogen dioxide in the samples examined was 2·69 per cent, which does not compare favourably with an official requirement of 3 per cent. Close upon 50 per cent were below the minimum limit set by the British Pharmacopoeia, but none exceeded the official maximum. A number also presented evidence of excessive amounts of free acid.

Likewise, the labelling calls for some comment. Eighteen specimens of different brands were purchased and the labels studied. Eight had contents stated, ten had not; nine carried declarations as to preservatives and nine did not, notwithstanding the fact that the use of such substances in hydrogen peroxide is virtually universal. Again, some packages were over ten years' old. Manufacturers have been advised individually by the inspectors of the legal requirements as to statement of contents and, in the majority of cases, have governed themselves accordingly.

Imported Medicines.—The policy of inspecting importations of medicines at the ports has been continued with great benefit to the people of Canada. Hundreds of shipments have been refused entry on account of failure to comply with the law respecting labelling. Many of these did not bear a statement of contents, while others contained, on circulars and labels, false and exaggerated therapeutic claims which serve only to mislead the purchaser.

Narcotic Drugs.—The analysis of 298 samples of narcotics in the course of the year demanded very careful work. Not a certificate was found erroneous.

Nux Vomica Preparations.—The improvement noted in this group last year has been maintained. Ten tinctures were examined, two of which were deficient in strychnine—one was slightly low, the other 60 per cent below strength. On following up the latter, it was ascertained that the makers had carried out the pharmacopoeial instructions in detail, using liquid extract they had purchased in good faith from a firm of wholesale druggists. This liquid extract was found proportionately deficient and was ordered destroyed.

Seidlitz Powders.—Seidlitz powders also have improved during the past year. Our chief criticism, however, is based on the failure of the trade to mark on the package, correctly and conspicuously, as required by the Act, the number of doses.

Spirit of Camphor.—Spirit of camphor, on the whole, has been well up to strength with respect to camphor. It is noted, however, that in two-thirds of the samples, the percentage of alcohol was slightly in excess of that necessary.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre.—During the period under review, a good deal of effort has been put forth to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory material both by Ottawa and the branch laboratories. Samples containing as little as 0·24 per cent and as much as 3·12 per cent of ethyl nitrite have come under notice. Exceptionally poor material was disposed of by destruction, while other substandard material has been detained until put right. Twenty-four per cent were below strength, nine per cent above permissible limits, and the remainder averaged 2·37 per cent of ethyl nitrite, which compares well with the official range of 1·52 to 2·66 per cent. This is slightly better than in the previous year.

Syrup of Ferrous Iodide.—This preparation is still being sold under strength. Our records indicate an average content of 4·07 per cent of ferrous iodide, instead of 5 per cent. The majority of samples examined in the past year were collected in the maritime provinces and were all substandard. It is the iodine which dominates the situation during manufacture, and unless manufacturers are careful to keep the chemical reaction between iron and iodine under good control, the latter will be lost by volatilization. Herein lies the probable explanation of the deficiency.

Zinc Ointment.—So far as medication goes, there is little fault to find with zinc ointment. The average percentage of zinc oxide in the samples dealt with works out at exactly 15·0—precisely that prescribed by the British Pharmacopoeia. But in no fewer than eighteen out of twenty-six cases has the official benzoated lard base been replaced by petrolatum and hence only eight samples, representing 31 per cent of the collection, can be considered genuine. It is freely admitted that benzoated lard is not as permanent a vehicle as the higher hydrocarbons and that it may be replaced in the edition of the British Pharmacopoeia now in course of preparation, but if manufacturers prefer to put up for general distribution a zinc ointment they can guarantee will not become rancid, they should adopt the United States formula and label the product accordingly.

Drug Preparations Sold Under Distinctive Names.—These may be divided into two groups—one registered under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, the other with label declaration of medicinal ingredients. There are certain diseases in which self-medication should not be attempted Sufferers from cancer, tuberculosis, goitre, diabetes or diphtheria should not be misled by romancers who would, to their own profit, advertise and sell remedies of no established value.

The task of applying these principles to the inspection of preparations coming from Europe has demanded sustained effort. It is felt that, in spite of numerous controversies, results are worth while, as the public have been protected from many worthless frauds.

There was but one prosecution under this heading this year. The court dealt very promptly with the defendant who exploited a wonderful system of treatment for all sorts of diseases by fumigating the patient, claiming thereby to be adding iron to the blood and otherwise achieving that which was absolutely impossible.

The plan for next year provides for the continuation of all these lines of endeavour.

NARCOTIC DIVISION

During the period under review the narcotic situation in Canada unquestionably continued to improve. Many traffickers, particularly on the Pacific Coast, were incarcerated, and by the best barometer available, that of price, illicit narcotics continued to be difficult to obtain. So long as quantities vastly in excess of those required for the world's medical needs continue to be manufactured, however, for just so long will Canada, which does not manufacture, but imports as required, be compelled to spend considerable money and energy in combatting the illict traffic. It is earnestly hoped that an eventual control of world manufacture will be achieved, an objective at which the League of Nations is now aiming.

Canada makes no secret of the fact that narcotic addiction is prevalent within her borders, and it is estimated that some eight thousand citizens are so addicted, but it is not generally realized that these numbers fall within several very distinct categories. There are certain unfortunate people who, by reason of a medical condition which absolutely requires narcotics to be administered by a medical man, eventually develop an addiction which requires increasing quantities of narcotics to cope with such medical condition and addiction. In such instances there can be nothing but sympathy for the persons concerned, and usually the medical condition itself eventually terminates the case. Then there is the person who, occupying a decent position in the community, becomes an addict from a variety of causes, such as over-work, nervous strain, dissipation, or the appetite remaining after receiving narcotics for a medical condition which no longer exists. In such cases it has been found that where the person concerned has *something to lose,* such as family ties or the right to practise a profession, much can be done *after* the withdrawal of the drug has been effected, and the opportunity exists to weigh carefully against the remaining appetite the serious consequences which will inevitably accrue if reversion again occurs. Cases such as these, and they are unfortunately only too frequent, are naturally dealt with in the strictest confidence, but I am glad to be able to report that so far definite success has been achieved in a number of cases, which naturally affords the greatest pleasure to those controlling the use of narcotics, whose other activities in that regard are, of necessity, frequently very depressing. The greatest credit, however, belongs to the medical profession, many members of which, when given opportunities along the lines mentioned above, co-operate to a remarkable degree, and in a surprisingly large number of cases with little or no prospect of material reward. This Department is quite prepared to definitely state that in cases where there is no underworld association, and the person involved is in a position where a continuance of the narcotic habit will involve serious social, professional or pecuniary consequences, there is every reason to hope that a proportion of cures can be effected, although naturally a number will revert. Some of the cases initiated by, and known to us, have been completely free from addiction for over two years, although it is considered that a period of five years should elapse before any definite claim to permanent cure is made.

Then there is the underworld type of criminal addict, who spends a considerable proportion of his life in jail, either on narcotic charges or for other crimes usually committed in an endeavour to maintain a supply of the drug of addiction at the high prices now obtaining. For these cases there would appear to be no present solution, as the social environment occasioned by association with other addicts, both in jail and after the sentence is served, affords an opportunity of continuance in addiction which is taken full advantage of, and our efforts would apparently be best directed in preventing, so far as is possible, addicts, who are now respectable members of society, from descending, as is so often the case, into the category of criminal addicts. The latter constitute a most dangerous menace to society, and it is unquestionable that drug addiction, in its relation to most of the more serious crimes of the present day, is a very serious problem indeed from a police standpoint in practically all urban communities.

A great step in advance would be made if all provinces were to pass legislation, as Alberta has done, giving power to commit addicts for treatment and provide same, not necessarily in a central institution, but in local hospitals if and when control of the patient is possible. Nova Scotia some years ago passed legislation on the subject, which has not been amplified by the provision of accommodation, and in Ontario, while the provisions of the Mental Hospitals Act apply to drug addicts, the machinery is certainly not utilized to anything like the extent obviously necessary if the problem of drug addiction is to be seriously handled. In February, 1929, however, a committee of the Ontario Medical Association met the Premier of that province, and impressed upon him the

> "urgent need for provision of a public institution, government controlled, for compulsory segregation of addicts to be placed under proper medical treatment therein,"

and as is well known a Royal Commission was appointed by the Ontario Government to study, amongst other matters, this problem, although the report of such commission is not yet available. However, until provincial action is taken of a reasonably uniform nature, the question of drug addiction cannot fail to constitute a serious menace to the well-being of this country.

The number of cases of attempts on the part of addicts to obtain narcotics from legal sources by illegal methods, such as thefts, hold-ups, impersonation of physicians over the telephone, etc., cannot be said to be decreasing, although it is, of course, a good indication of the comparative scarcity of illicit narcotics.

In one city, where numerous arrests of traffickers and exemplary sentences by the courts had rendered narcotics unobtainable in the underworld, the medical profession was very shortly thereafter inundated with requests for supplies or cures, not necessarily bona fide, as several arrests of addicts for obtaining narcotics from more than one physician were necessary, as also considerable correspondence along certain lines, before it became clear that this Department had no intention of permitting the physician to unconsciously replace the convicted drug trafficker as a source of supply, even if his sympathies were being played upon as compared with the less worthy motives previously involved.

During the 1929 session of Parliament the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was revised and consolidated, in the course of which it was referred to special committees of both Houses of Parliament, which afforded an excellent opportunity to explain the methods which were being followed and progress made. As a result a greatly improved Narcotic Act was eventually passed, which has been referred to by the Crown Attorney of Toronto in an annotation thereof (Canadian Criminal Cases, Volume 53) as follows:—

> "From every point of view the statute now in force is an admirable piece of legislation, coherent and consistent, and well calculated to effectuate the object for which it was passed."

The principal changes involved the addition of the lash, in the discretion of the judge, to the imprisonment provided for drug traffickers, and the addition of the offence of trafficking in substances held out or represented by the accused to be a narcotic. It was also made an offence, punishable by fine only, for a person to get himself supplied with narcotics or prescriptions therefor by two physicians at the same time, while no one, except members of the medical, dental professions, etc., can now send narcotics by mail. Provision is also made for the forfeiture of automobiles and other conveyances, as also money, used in connection with any narcotic offence.

In so far as the legal traffic in narcotics is concerned, the importations into Canada were not abnormal, and well within the estimate of our requirements furnished in advance to the League of Nations. Owing to Canada having ratified the Opium Convention, our statistics of imports and exports are, for the first time, prepared by calendar year, but when the figures for 1929 are compared with those for preceding twelve months' periods (see table 3), it will be noted that the importation of cocaine was well below the average of the three preceding years, and an importation of 2,180 ounces, as compared with 2,967 in 1927-28, 2,659 in 1926-27, and 2,633 in 1925-26, may be considered quite satisfactory, although the opinion expressed last year is repeated, namely, that we will not for some time reach the point where our annual consumption of this narcotic is less than 2,000 ounces. With regard to morphine and heroin, 7,025 ounces were imported, or nearly 1,000 ounces less than the average of the three preceding complete years, and 300 ounces less than the complete fiscal year 1928-29. In this connection it is interesting to note that the importation into Canada of codeine, a non-habit-forming drug, which is not covered by the International Opium Convention, is rapidly increasing. In so far as crude opium is concerned, the importation in the calendar year 1929 was 1,145 pounds as compared with 1,084 pounds in the fiscal year 1928-29. This opium was all legitimately used in connection with the normal legal trade.

There are, in Canada, one hundred and twelve wholesale licences issued annually to firms who import and export, manufacture or sell narcotics and preparations containing same, but each individual importation is covered by a separate licence which, in accordance with the terms of the International Opium Convention, must be also covered with an export licence from the country from which the purchase is made, and which latter is only issued after the production of Canada's import permit. In this way no country can have narcotics legally consigned to it without having granted prior permission. In addition to supplies received from other countries, certain narcotics previously seized from illicit sources are sold to licensed wholesalers after passing the requisite standard of purity, and during the calendar year 1929, 310 ounces of cocaine, 305 ounces of morphine and heroin and 11 pounds of gum opium were so disposed of. The exportation of narcotics from Canada is negligible, consisting almost entirely of ordinary retail druggists' requirements despatched to Newfoundland, although the International Convention, involving export licences from Canada and import licences from Newfoundland is strictly adhered to in connection therewith.

During the period under review it was necessary to institute proceedings against two physicians and one retail druggist. In so far as the former were concerned, both cases involved the supplying of narcotics to individuals under conditions which were illegal, and substantial financial penalties were imposed, while in the case of the retail druggist, conditions affecting two drug stores were involved, and two fines of $200 were imposed as penalties.

In so far as the illicit traffic is concerned, further progress was made in incarcerating the larger traffickers in particular, and in the twelve months ending March 31, 1930, the following are the principal sentences imposed: 2 of 7 years, 1 of 6 years, 10 of 5 years, 6 of 4 years, 7 of 3 years, 14 of 2 years and 31 of 1 year and over, while in the case of a second offender in Vancouver the lash was applied. This total of 174 years, as indicating the more important cases, compares with 158 years in the preceding fiscal year. When one remembers that there is a boundary line of 4,000 miles between Canada and the United States, it is obvious that the opportunities for illicit traffic are numerous. In addition there is, of course, the problem of importation from Europe on the Atlantic coast and from the Orient in British Columbia. Experience unquestionably demonstrates the wisdom not only of endeavouring to concentrate upon the detection of narcotics in process of being introduced into this country, but also upon the detection of the trafficker in the act of selling after introduction. If narcotics being smuggled are alone seized, the trafficker is free to continue his operations, and doubtless allows for a percentage of loss, whereas with a properly organized intelligence service, the influx of any considerable quantity of narcotics in any given community is very soon known, and the arrest and conviction of the owner or vendor thereof acts as a far greater deterrent than a mere seizure, and automatically prevents further trafficking in so far as those individuals are concerned. It should also be borne in mind that in the table of convictions printed herewith the number of cases of "selling narcotics" by no means represents the number of traffickers convicted. The penalties for possession are similar in range to those for selling or importing, and it very frequently happens that traffickers are charged with possession in circumstances where their guilt is obvious, rather than evidence being given of an actual sale, under conditions which would expose the persons working on the cases, and render future activities much more difficult.

Many of the smaller cases of breaches of the Narcotic Act, involving " deck peddlers ", " opium smokers ", etc., are handled by municipal and provincial police forces. These do not necessarily have to be reported to this department, although many of thm are; consequently the only certain means of ascertaining exact statistics for Canada as a whole is to work in conjunction with the Dominion Statistician to whom all cases are reported by the courts for each year ending September 30. These are carefully checked with our records, duplications, etc., eliminated, and the result gives a very good yearly basis of comparison. In the year ending September 30, 1929, 567 persons were convicted, as compared with 430 in the previous year. Of these, 258 were federal cases, while the number of provincial and municipal cases was exactly the same as last year, namely, 309. There were 189 cases which involved the illicit sale or possession of narcotics, as compared with 227 the previous year, while 373 were in connection with opium smoking, possession of paraphernalia, etc., as-compared with 166. This large increase in connection with opium smoking is due to the increased activity of municipal officers in handling this type of case, and to certain Chinese investigations by federal officials, which incidentally brought to light the existence of opium smoking on a considerable scale in certain communities.

The most important occurrences from a federal standpoint during the year were the location in the United States of two long and badly wanted men, after searches on the parts of officers of both the United States and this country, extending over a year in one case and two years and a half in the other. Harry Astroff, for whom a warrant was issued in Montreal in 1926, in connection with the illegal possession of a very large amount of narcotics, was located on a race-track near New York, and waiving extradition, returned to Canada. After a bitterly contested and lengthy trial, the jury disagreed. Upon the second trial he was found guilty and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, but is now on $30,000 bail pending the hearing of an appeal, which he has entered.

The other case was that of a Chinese trafficker in Victoria, named Wong Wa, who absconded after being sentenced to a penitentiary term, and while on bail pending the hearing of his appeal, which was dismissed. As in the Astroff case, it was felt that no effort or expense should be spared in bringing this man to justice, and he was in due course located in Chicago. Extradition proceedings, which were initiated, were strenuously opposed, as were also several applications for Habeas Corpus, but eventually Wong Wa was brought back to Canada and placed in the penitentiary to serve his term.

Another very interesting and important case from the opposite angle was the location in Vancouver of an important trafficker, who had jumped his bail in San Francisco. He was arrested and held for extradition proceedings, but was later given his freedom by the court on the ground that, while an undoubted prima facie case had been made out, the United States Federal Narcotic Act, known as the Harrison Act, was a revenue measure, and not a criminal statute, and therefore offences committed thereunder were breaches of a revenue law and not extraditable. This decision struck at the very root of the special Treaty between the United States and Canada providing for, amongst other things, the exchange of narcotic offenders wanted in either country; consequently another application for extradition was made to the Chief Justice of British Columbia by the United States authorities, with whom was associated counsel for the Dominion Government, and extradition was ordered in the following judgment:—

> "The prisoner is charged with an offence which it should be to the common interest of all nations to suppress. That is conceded, and in order to support the demand for extradition from Canada, it is necessary to show that the offence is one of those enumerated under the Extradition Acts, also in the particular treaty and that the acts charged amount to the offence, according to the laws of both Canada and the demanding State, the State demanding the surrender, the United States. I find that the demand has been so supported and the prisoner, Sieman, will be delivered up to be sent to the State of California for the purpose of being tried, if so advised, where unquestionably he will get a fair trial, and the matter will be determined one way or the other."

A writ of habeas corpus was then applied for and refused, a further application for a writ of prohibition met with a similar fate, Sieman himself escaped from his place of confinement in Vancouver but was recaptured, and finally he was conveyed to San Francisco where he was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and a fine of $5,000.

During the year 69 aliens, convicted of narcotic offences, involving six months' imprisonment or more, were deported, 59 of whom were Chinese. This brings the total of deportations, since the inauguration of the present policy in 1922, to 731, of whom 578 were Chinese.

In table 7, printed herewith, will be found tabulated the narcotics seized or received from illicit channels, included in which will be noted over 500 pounds of opium and nearly 125,000 heroin tablets.

In so far as the *Maritime Provinces* are concerned, very little trouble is experienced, the two convictions obtained being in Nova Scotia for the possession of opium smoking paraphernalia on the part of some local Chinese.

In *Quebec* the return to Canada of Harry Astroff, previously referred to, involved much work in connection with the preparation for the two trials of this man and the eventual prosecution of two of the Crown witnesses on perjury charges, at the direction of the judge. Astroff, who had a very large supply of narcotics in an office in Montreal, rented in another name, was a member of the gang engaged in international traffic on an extensive scale, several members of which had previously, with the assistance of United States officers, been convicted and sentenced to penitentiary terms.

A Belgian from London, Ont., having offered to supply narcotics imported from Europe into Montreal, proceeded, after very considerable preliminary work on the part of the Mounted Police, to that city, where he offered for sale a quantity of cocaine and opium for over $3,000. When this man and his associates were arrested at the time of delivery, it was found, as had been to some extent suspected, that the goods sold were not narcotics at all, and that the whole scheme had been to cheat the purchasers out of their money, on the assumption that, the whole transaction being illegal, no action could be taken. This type of case, however, had become fairly common, and for this, as also another important reason, an amendment to the Narcotic Act had only just been made which included in narcotic offences that of " selling any substance represented or held out to be a drug "; consequently these men, somewhat to their surprise, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Thanks to the acumen of a Customs officer on the Quebec border, who took the trouble to verify his suspicions, 100 ounces of morphine were discovered concealed in the automobile in which two Montreal men were returning from New York. One, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to three years, although he is now out on bail pending appeal, while the other received a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment.

Some minor cases were developed in both Sherbrooke and Quebec city, while in the province of Quebec as a whole there were 151 convictions, as compared with 105 in the previous year. The increase, however, was entirely in connection with opium smoking, there being only 19 cases of illegal possession or selling, as compared with 50 in 1928, and it is beyond question, and confirmed from many angles, that narcotics were exceedingly hard to obtain in Montreal.

In *Ontario* the number of cases, 78, approximated closely to that of the previous year, 76, but the possession and selling cases increased from 42 to 55. The Toronto City Police Force were exceedingly active in narcotic work, and the results of their efforts were most valuable. In so far as Federal cases were concerned, the Mounted Police, after months of most painstaking work, succeeded in bringing to book a gang of Italian traffickers, whose methods were exceedingly clever. Large quantities of narcotics were involved, and while one man eventually jumped his heavy bail, convictions were obtained in the other three cases, and terms of imprisonment imposed. At Windsor two men with previous police records were sentenced to four and three years respectively for the illegal possession of twenty ounces of morphine and cocaine, which they were in process of selling to a member of the Mounted Police specially assigned to the case from another district. This man, posing as a buyer, had arranged certain plans with other members of the force, all of which through quite unpredictable circumstances miscarried, and he was eventually faced with the situation that he was alone in an automobile with the two men and the narcotics, and it was proposed to proceed to a certain hotel where his situation would probably become even more invidious. He therefore brought matters to a head by arresting them single handed; one escaped but subsequently gave himself up, and the pair were given the sentences quoted above. At Peterborough there was one Chinese case involving the possession of a considerable quantity of opium, in connection with which a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment was imposed.

In *Manitoba* there were 19 convictions, 18 of which were for possession or selling, and all in the city of Winnipeg, as compared with 25 cases in the previous year. Winnipeg is an outstanding example of the results which may be achieved by means of unrelenting effort on the part of all police forces and the imposition of exemplary sentences by the courts. Three years ago the illicit narcotic situation in that city left much to be desired, but with the city police actively handling the small peddler, and being provided with legal assistance from this Department in such larger cases as they encountered, and with the arrest by the Mounted Police of not only the known local traffickers of larger calibre, but some whose activities involved the connivance of confederates in other cities, who were in turn arrested, a most radical change in the situation has been effected, and for months past illicit narcotics have been practically unobtainable.

The principal trafficker in the Winnipeg district was a man named Toole, and the ramifications of the various cases linked with his had, in one instance, a tragic ending. Toole, some time prior to his arrest, doubtless felt that conditions in Winnipeg were getting too hot to justify his retaining large quantities of narcotics in his possession. At any rate he conceived and carried out the idea of hiding thirty ounce packets of heroin in two inner tire tubes, and caching same under a culvert some eight miles from Winnipeg. By this scheme he could visit his cache nightly, extract therefrom sufficient to cover his sales, and only retain possession thereof for a period sufficient to arrange for delivery to his customers. Through the exploration of the culvert by a dog, the cache was discovered by two farmers, who naturally did not recognize the contents as being narcotics. One of them despatched some to a chemist for analysis, while the other handed some to the manager of a grocery in Winnipeg. This man in turn eventually claimed that it was stolen from him, but at any rate it came into the possession of a young man who, with his brother, commenced to sell same at prices far in excess of the licit value. These sales came to the knowledge of the Mounted Police, who, within a short time, had arrested the two brothers, another man involved with them, and the manager of the grocery. The latter was evidently much worried at his connection with the affair, and committed suicide before the trial, while the others were in due course sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Not long afterwards the arrest of Toole himself was effected, as a result of which fifteen more ounces of heroin were obtained, and Toole was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

Another well-known trafficker who had a previous police record, named Regan, was, as a result of co-operation with the Manitoba Provincial Police, arrested for selling narcotics, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. It was undoubtedly the arrest of men of this type, to whom stiff sentences were awarded, which has resulted in Winnipeg achieving a degree of freedom from narcotic trafficking which is remarkable, and which we hope will be maintained in future.

In *Saskatchewan* there were ten cases as compared with fifteen in the previous year, the possession and selling charges totalling six, as compared with eleven in 1928. The only two cases which varied in any way from the normal occurred in Saskatoon. In one of these a well-known criminal addict from Winnipeg broke into a drug store and stole a supply of narcotics. Prompt action on the part of the city police resulted in his arrest, and he was in due course sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. In the other case, although it terminated in Saskatoon, the previous investigation had involved a very large amount of work in the whole of the Prairie Provinces, the Okanagan valley and the Pacific coast, as the man involved, himself an addict and of good appearance, with a previous pharmaceutical knowledge, had travelled through the whole of the West forging the names of local physicians to narcotic prescriptions. It proved to be a matter of some difficulty to locate him, although there were many evidences of his activities in various places which he had left. Upon being apprehended, however, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to both fine and imprisonment.

In *Alberta* there were twelve cases, nine of which involved possession and selling, as compared with five in the previous year, four of which were in connection with possession and selling. None of these cases, which occurred in Calgary, Lethbridge, and Edmonton, were of any particular importance except that in one instance a man named Hamilton, having been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for illegal possession, was transferred to Ponoka Asylum for cure of drug addiction, from which institution he shortly afterwards escaped. Some considerable time later he was arrested for illegal possession in New Westminster, B.C., and it is strongly suspected that he was responsible for the theft of a supply of narcotics in a hospital at that point. On pleading guilty at the assizes, the chief justice, in view of his exceptionally long police record, sentenced him to seven years in the penitentiary.

In connection with a Chinese case at Calgary, in which a charge of illegal possession had been laid, the magistrate found the accused guilty of the lesser offence of " smoking opium ", an offence with which he had not been charged. The case was taken to appeal and in due course the Chief Justice of Alberta reversed the magistrate's decision in a judgment which has been since extensively quoted, and in the course of which he stated:—

> " The penalty for smoking is a fine up to $100 or imprisonment up to three months or both, while the minimum punishment for the offence charged is 6 months imprisonment and a fine of $200 with the further consequence of deportation.
>
> " Counsel for accused says he has lived 23 years in Calgary and the consequence of deportation is a very serious one. There is no doubt that is true but the responsibility for that is not on the magistrate or the court but on Parliament and it cannot be taken into consideration in the determination of a pure question of law.
>
> " Equally the responsibility is on the prosecution and not on the court as to what charges will be laid . . . . In this case the offence charged was proved . . . .
>
> " In the second place 'smoking' is not included in 'having in possession'. It may perhaps be said that one cannot smoke without having in possession but certainly one can have in possession without smoking. Section 951 (of the Criminal Code) says nothing about a 'lesser offence' and that popular term must not be taken in the sense of a minor or less serious offence but it must be understood as meaning 'a part of the offence,' when used in reference to this section . . . . It seems clear, therefore, that the conclusion of the magistrate was not legally justified."

In so far as *British Columbia* is concerned, there was an increase to 295 convictions as compared with 200 in the preceding period. The increase, however, was in connection with opium smoking offences, thanks to the activities of the British Columbia Provincial Police and the City Police of Vancouver, while the Royal Canadian Mounted Police also encountered a considerable number of such cases in the course of developing others of a more important nature. The convictions for the possession and selling of narcotics decreased from 101 in 1928 to 82 during the period now under review, and in this type of case also we are indebted to the Vancouver City Police, not only for their hearty co-operation but for their efforts to control the trafficker.

The Pacific coast, which for so many years has presented very great difficulties to those endeavouring to control the illicit narcotic traffic, is now undoubtedly in very much better shape than ever before. Some extremely important cases involving many months of patient and clever investigation have been brought to a successful conclusion by the incarceration of those concerned, and I cannot speak too highly of the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in that regard. The Commissioner of that force concentrated in Vancouver a number of specially selected men for an intensive course of training in narcotic work, which proved to be a highly satisfactory arrangement. Conditions in Vancouver enabled the practical difficulties encountered to be demonstrated on the spot, and after several months of both practical and theoretical instruction the knowledge which they have acquired cannot fail to be of the utmost value in the various parts of Canada to which the men returned.

One of the most expert narcotic traffickers in Vancouver, in the person of a Chinese woman named Mrs. Nip Gar, was brought to book after more than a year's work, during which many purchases of narcotics were made under varying conditions until sufficient evidence had accumulated to conclusively prove her active participation in the traffic and the continuity of her operations. In this, as in many other cases, it is not in the public interest to go into much detail, but the importance of her operations was recognized by the court in imposing a sentence of seven years in the penitentiary.

A number of cases involving the active participation of members of the crews of boats plying to Vancouver from the Orient, both by such persons themselves selling or by conspiring to smuggle narcotics ashore, were encountered, and heavy sentences in due course imposed. One of the most interesting cases in this connection was that in which, with the co-operation of the Customs Department, it became known that narcotics were being smuggled off one of the " Empresses " by means of a small collapsible boat, which was hidden under one of the piers in Vancouver harbour. A white man was caught with a large number of cans of opium which he was in progress of smuggling ashore, and during the development of the case his partner became involved and two " opium jackets " specially prepared for smuggling opium off the ships were found. These men were sentenced to five and two years respectively in the penitentiary, and a short time later it became possible to learn in advance of the intentions of certain Chinamen on shore to arrange for a large quantity of opium to be delivered from an " Empress " with the connivance of a member of the crew. The plans made met with full measure of success, and as a result four Chinese were arrested. They were each sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but as they appealed, this department, in two of the cases, feeling that the Chinamen involved were traffickers of long standing and that the offence was an exceptionally serious one, cross-appealed, with the result that their sentences were, by the British Columbia Court of Appeal, increased to five years.

Over twenty traffickers in all were given penitentiary terms in British Columbia during the year, and although the large majority were Chinese, one case involving a white man, in addition to those quoted above, was that of a barber working on one of the " Empresses," who was caught in the act of smuggling a large quantity of opium ashore in a club bag with a false bottom. He was sentenced to a three-year term. Other cases involving penitentiary sentences were encountered in Kamloops, Ladysmith, New Westminster, Victoria, Agassiz and Fernie, and I can but repeat the observation made last year, namely, that there are now undoubtedly very many more of these larger traffickers inside the penitentiary than there are at large. The price of opium has increased three hundred per cent in the past three years on the Pacific coast, which is in itself a good indication of the progress made. At the same time, however, it has to be remembered that, with a much higher price obtaining, the profits accruing from a successful deal are correspondingly greater, and this factor undoubtedly will continue to tempt others to embark in the traffic and run the risk of detection, with the heavy punishments accruing thereto.

Our relations with the narcotic authorities of the United States have continued to be most cordial; the closest co-operation exists not only theoretically but actually as a matter of daily routine, and in very many ways the advantage of combined effort on both sides of the international boundary line has been abundantly proven. The League of Nations recently drew the attention of the nations of the world to the special treaty existing between the United States and Canada with regard to co-operation, exchange of information, extradition of prisoners, etc., in connection with narcotic matters, and invited them to emulate the example set. It is, therefore, with particular pleasure that I record the great advantages accruing from the above arrangement. During the year an opportunity was also accorded of a personal exchange of views, information, etc., with the British authorities, and the Narcotic Services of both countries are now in constant touch.

Although I have particularly mentioned the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia, I desire to record our great appreciation of their most valuable services in connection with narcotic matters throughout Canada as a whole. The co-operation between that force and the Narcotic Division is extremely close, and we have nothing but praise for the manner in which investigations are carried out, many of which involve the exercise of patience and ingenuity to a remarkable degree.

With a new and improved Narcotic Act at our disposal; with a large number of Appeal Court decisions obtained which cannot fail to act as valuable precedents in the future, and with greatly improved methods of co-ordination of activities both in Canada and outside the borders of this country; with an increasing improvement in the illicit situation throughout Canada as a whole, and with a prospect of international action with a view to controlling the illicit manufacture of narcotics, it is felt that the results of the year's work can be looked upon with satisfaction, and that we are reasonably equipped to carry on the work of narcotic control in the future.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

Province	Nature of Offence								
	Possession of drugs	Selling and distributing	Importing without a license	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	Totals
Prince Edward Island									
Nova Scotia						2			2
New Brunswick									
Quebec	18	1		31	86	12		3	151
Ontario	50	5		9	9	5			78
Manitoba	17	1					1		19
Saskatchewan	6			1	1	1		1	10
Alberta	8	1				3			12
British Columbia	51	30	1	62	127	24			295
Total	150	38	1	103	223	47	1	4	567

CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 AND 1929

Year	Nature of Offence									
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a license	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	Not defined	Totals
1925	381	55		139	208				52	835
1926	302	33		149	180				79	743
1927	163	37		85	81				124	490
1928	183	52		69	69	28			29	430
1929	150	38	1	103	223	47	1	4		567

TABLE 1B.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

Province	Total Convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin							
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without option	British and American	Chinese	French	Italian	Polish	Russian	Hindu	Total
Prince Edward Island												
Nova Scotia	2		2			1				1		2
New Brunswick												
Quebec	149	2	130	21	17	133				1		151
Ontario	78		23	55	36	35	1	5		1		78
Manitoba	17	2	1	18	16	1			1	1		19
Saskatchewan	10		4	6	5	5						10
Alberta	11	1	3	9	6	6						12
British Columbia	290	5	212	83	24	269			1		1	295
Totals	557	10	375	192	104	450	1	5	2	4	1	567

DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1929

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925	546	280
1926	474	263
1927	327	159
1928	190	240
1929	375	192

TABLE No. 2

(*a*) NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

Country from which Imported	Number of licences issued
United States of America	175 (a)
France	49 (b)
England	27
Germany	7
Netherlands	1
Switzerland	2
Total	261

(*a*) One cancelled at request of importer.
(b) Three cancelled at request of importer.

Country to which Exported	Number of licences issued
Newfoundland	88*
France	1
Total	89

* Five licences cancelled at request of the exporter.

(*b*) NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

Wholesale druggists	112
Retail druggists	23

TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919 TO 1928, AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928 TO DECEMBER 31, 1928, AND FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1929

—	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium	—	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	oz.	oz.	lb.		oz.	oz.	lb.
1918–1919	12,333	30,087	34,262	1924–1925	1,589	7,424	655
1919–1920	6,968	28,198	13,626	1925–1926	2,633	8,651	810
1920–1921	3,310	12,214	2,953	1926–1927	2,659	8,873	1,020
1921–1922	2,952	8,774	1,700	1927–1928	2,967	6,926	970
1922–1923	3,330	10,998	1,373	1928 (April 1 to December 31)	1,530	4,553	629
1923–1924	1,561	7,092	845	1929 (Calendar year)	2,180	7,025	1,145

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin).
Statistics now prepared by calendar years to conform to requirements of the International Opium Convention.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

Country imported from	Opium				Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Coca leaves	Eucaine prep.	Galenical preparations	Indian hemp
	Crude	Powdered	Preparation	Alkaloids of	Straight	Preparation	Straight	Preparation	Straight	Preparation				
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	lb.
Great Britain	1,145	302	33·88	8·97	4,390·08	35·79	872·92	0·04	210			1·41	90·42	
France			18·64	46·92		11·89	2·65	1·14						
United States			2	55·71	5	77·25				10·42				50
Germany					875		50		1,600		100			
Switzerland					700									
Netherlands									360					
Total	1,145	302	54·52	111·60	5,970·08	124·93	929·57	1·18	2,170	10·42	100	1·41	90·42	50

NOTE.—*Straight* indicates pure drug. *Preparation* indicates pure drug contained in other non-narcotic drugs.

TABLE No. 4

In addition to the amount of narcotics imported during the calendar year 1929, the following amounts of seized drugs were disposed of to licenced wholesalers in Canada:—

Drug	Quantity lbs.	ozs.
Gum opium	11	15
Cocaine		310.7
Heroin (diacetyl-morphine)		91.9
Morphine hydrochloride		127.6
Morphine sulphate		85.7

TABLE No. 5.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

Country exported to	Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Opium contained in tinctures, pills, preparations, etc.	Galenical preparations
	*Straight	†Preparation	Straight	Preparation	Straight	Preparation		
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Newfoundland	14·37	11·76	1·61	4·23	1	0·59	51·86	10·78
France						0·46		
Total	14·37	11·76	1·61	4·23	1	1·05	51·86	10·78

*Straight: Pure drug.
†Preparations: Containing narcotics with other non-narcotic drugs.

TABLE No. 6.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA, HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT, DURING THE EIGHT CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1929

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Totals
Chinese	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	578
Czecho-Slovak				1					1
East Indian						1			1
English		2	1	1					4
French		2		1				1	4
Greek		1							1
Irish		1							1
Italian		2	2	2			1		7
Japanese			1				1		2
Philippino		1							1
Polish								1	1
Roumanian					1				1
Scotch				2					2
Swedish			1				1	1	3
Swiss							1	1	2
United States citizens	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	122
Totals	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	731

TABLE No. 7.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1929

	lbs.	ozs.	grs.
Opium—			
Opium, crude	34	5	
Opium, smoking	10	14	275
Opium seconds (Yen-She)	9	11	396
939 tins of smoking opium containing	469	8	
14 tins of smoking opium (2 oz.) total	1	12	
53 tins of smoking opium (1 oz.) total	3	5	
247 jars of smoking opium (1 oz.) total	15	7	
247 jars of smoking opium (1 oz.) total	15	7	
*Decks of smoking opium	1,549		
Decks of Yen-She (Seconds)	65		
Pills of opium	878		
Tincture of opium		3½	
Pills (Anti-opium smoking), packages	2,115		
Pills (Anti-opium smoking), small bottles	142		
Cubes (Anti-opium smoking)	249		
Morphine—			
Morphine		35	131
*Decks of morphine	128		
Cubes of morphine (Approx. 3 grs. each)	1,089		
Tablets	1,486		
Capsules of morphine (3 grs. each)	44		
Cocaine—			
Cocaine		2	212
*Decks of cocaine	111		
Tablets of cocaine	9		
Capsules of cocaine (3 grs. each)	4		
Heroin (Diacetylmorphine)—			
Heroin		4	223
*Decks of heroin	16		
Tablets of heroin	122,860		
Alleged drugs (miscellaneous) including morphine, cocaine and heroin—			
Drugs alleged		32	27
*Decks	90		
Tablets and pills	494		
Paraphernalia—			
Opium lamps	187		
Opium lamp globes	85		
Opium smoking pipes	264		
Opium pipe bowls	162		
Opium scales (Chinese)	46		
Scrapers, opium pipe	147		
Yen-Hocks (needles)	723		
Opium tins (empty)	28		
Syringes (improvised)	30		
Syringes (hypodermic, metal)	4		
Scissors	87		
Connections for opium pipe bowls	254		
Head rests	6		
Mouth pieces for opium pipes	28		

* Deck is a small package containing from two to five grains of drugs.

THE PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act controls the manufacture, sale and importation of every secret formula non-pharmacopœial medicine permitted sale in Canada. Each such medicine is given a registration number, and its sale is reviewed and licensed annually. Applications for registration are carefully considered, having regard to the drugs used in the composition of the medicine; the purpose for which the product is recommended; the limitations placed on the use of potent drugs in its composition; the presence of alcohol in quantity exceeding 2½ per cent by volume, and the fact that no false, misleading, exaggerated claims or statements shall, in any manner, be made in respect of such article.

The activities of the Division during the past fiscal year comprised in particular a review of the registration of 5,131 medicinals; the registering of 554 new preparations, and licensing a total of 5,685; the examination and criticism of 731 labels, 200 cartons, 134 samples as labelled and found on the market, and 249 newspaper and other collateral advertisements. The Advisory Board approved 82 alcoholic medicinal preparations as registerable, and rejected 26 as insufficiently medicated.

During the period referred to the division continued to give attention to all infractions of the law with the object of assuring the Canadian public of a truthfully labelled proprietary or patent medicine supply, and assisting well informed vendors and manufacturers to sell their preparations under truthful statements without being forced into unfair competition with medicinals put out under false, misleading and exaggerated claims. Falsely labelled medicines for self-administration by the public constitute a grave danger, not in so much that they may prove injurious, as that those afflicted with some serious disease may rely upon them, and neglect approved scientific treatment until it is too late to control a malady which might have responded to proper treatment at the outset.

Much has been done to protect the public from the exploiters of new discoveries in medical science and the sciences related thereto, put forward under the guise of proprietary medicines. These schemes are generally frustrated at their inception through the control which the department exercises over the business of the manufacturer, and the advertisements of the modern advertising expert.

In the experience of the department, and in the light of further revealed scientific knowledge respecting the action and use of drugs, it has been found necessary to add the following drugs to the schedule of the Act, in order that restriction may be placed on their use. Other potent drugs are being investigated:—

Phenobarbital,
Beta Napthol,
Ephedrine Salts,
Phosphorus,
Scopolamine,
Hyoscine,
Butyn,
Benzocaine,
Compounds of Antimony.

Full co-operation was had with the administrators of related legislation.

A number of shipments of proprietary medicines from foreign ports were refused entry into Canada for improper labelling, and considerable quantities of medicinals placed on the Canadian market were seized for non-conformity with requirements.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

Work carried on under this heading is by virtue of the votes known as "Public Works Health Act" and "Pollution of the Inland Waters of Canada."

Co-operative work was done in collaboration with representatives of the United States Public Health Service, in the districts adjoining the international boundary, regarding the pollution of boundary waters and the enforcement of certain regulations respecting drinking and culinary water supplies for common carriers engaged in international traffic.

This co-operative arrangement with the United States Public Health Service is of mutual benefit to the people of both countries. Under this arrangement more accurate information is available regarding vessel movements, water supplies, laboratory analyses, and sanitary conditions.

The necessity for co-operation among the nations of the world in preventing the spread of disease dangerous to public health has been more widely recognized during recent years than formerly. Experience has demonstrated that disease does not regard international boundaries, and the advance in the facilities for rapid transportation increases the danger of the introduction and spread of communicable disease.

Assistance was given to other departments in regard to sanitary facilities, water supplies, bathing beaches, etc., and their pollution by human wastes. The public health aspect of the sewage disposal problem involves more particularly the protection of bathing beaches, the use of waters for recreational purposes, and its use as a source of water supply. Pathogenic bacteria are dangerous to bathers and to persons drinking water which has not been subjected to some form of adequate purification.

In co-operation with officials of the Department of Public Works proposals for waterworks extensions and sewer outfalls were scrutinized for the municipalities of Toronto and Ford City, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Conferences were had with officials responsible for sanitation on the railways of Canada, and data supplied regarding the quality of the water supplies available and general sanitary conditions on railway trains engaged in international and interprovincial traffic, in response to which there has been a definite improvement in the quality of the drinking and culinary water supplies in use aboard such common carriers.

Co-operative work was carried on with health officials in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, and it is expected that it will be possible to extend this co-operation to the health officials in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick with the appointment of a district engineer for the Atlantic district.

On request six National parks were visited and subsequently recommendations made concerning sanitary conditions therein. As the great National parks become more widely known, the number of visitors, railway travellers and automobile tourists, is rapidly increasing, and attendant problems of sanitation present themselves for solution. It can readily be seen that the thousands of tourists who visit the parks each year would, if they were to contract disease through insanitary conditions, carry the infection to all parts of the Dominion and the United States.

In co-operation with the Provincial Department of Health of Ontario, a preliminary investigation was made of a complaint from the State Department of Health of Minnesota, that the international waters of Rainy river were being polluted by sewage from Canadian sources.

Due to a combination of circumstances, the Great Lakes being bodies of fresh water that have been used extensively untreated for drinking and culinary purposes on vessels, and the adjoining cities and the lake-navigating vessels dispose of their wastes into these lakes, it is necessary to supervise vessel drinking and culinary water supplies and water supply systems very thoroughly and frequently.

Special consideration was given to the source of water supply of vessels tied up for the winter and fitting out either in the fall or early spring. Carelessness in regard to this matter has been definitely demonstrated on several occasions to have undesirable results.

Thirty-five examinations were made of the sources from which drinking and culinary water supplies were obtained for use aboard common carriers engaged in international and interprovincial traffic.

In accordance with the regulations concerning common carriers engaged in such traffic, 1,503 inspections were made of passenger trains engaged in interprovincial and international traffic, to check the quality of drinking and culinary water available. Inspections by health officials of vessels navigating on the inland waters of Canada numbered 1,987.

In order that the problem might be handled from all sides, it is customary to carry on an educational campaign in the winter seasons when the navigating officers and engineers are away from the boats. In the mid-winter season lectures on the subject of safe water supplies were given at various centres where students qualify for marine certificates. It is usual to give notice in advance that these lectures are open to all persons interested. The lectures consist of a talk on the subject of water supplies in addition to which moving pictures are shown indicating the life that is present in water supplies that have been contaminated by sewage.

Inspections were made and reports prepared concerning conditions on branch lines of railways under construction as provided under the Public Works Health Act. (This includes a special investigation of the typhoid outbreak on the Hudson Bay Railway.)

The application of the regulations concerning drinking and culinary water was extended to vessels on lake Winnipeg. Tourist traffic on this lake is handled largely by two steamship companies operating passenger vessels out of Selkirk, Man. Owing to the severe contamination of the Red River by sewage, the source of the drinking and culinary water supply at Selkirk was carefully investigated and subsequently very much improved.

In addition to the physical examination of water supplies for and on common carriers, information and advice of a technical nature and copies of reports concerning water supplies and sanitation were supplied to transportation companies.

Plans of Canadian passenger and freight vessels under construction at shipyards in both Great Britain and Canada were reviewed and, if in compliance with the regulations, approved as regards drinking and culinary water systems. Features of design of drinking and culinary water systems and sewage and garbage disposal methods were brought to the personal attention of transportation officials, so that in the future satisfactory water supply and sewage and garbage disposal systems may be installed.

Correspondence and interviews took place with health and transportation officials and other persons concerned regarding the certification of water supplies available at various points. In this connection visits were made to many waterworks to study in detail the facilities available for the supply of drinking and culinary water at these sources of supply.

Throughout the season transportation companies are supplied regularly with copies of water analyses reports, and wherever it seems advisable, attention of the management of these organizations is drawn to potential public health hazards.

The importance of a pure water supply for vessels is evidenced by the number of passengers carried. During the season of 1929 the larger steamships and ferries that ply into Canadian ports on the inland water of Canada carried 23,231,381 persons. The corresponding passenger movement on vessels of United States ownership was 24,104,992 during 1928.

The popularity of water from safe shore sources with steamship companies since control has been exercised by this department is well illustrated at Montreal. Hydrants are located at intervals along the water front and several crews of men are employed during the navigation season filling orders for water for boilers and drinking water tanks on vessels about to sail. A motor truck is used to convey lengths of hose from the drying towers to the vessels. During 1928 a total of 32,875,000 gallons of fresh water was supplied to vessels, being an increase of 18,500,000 gallons over the quantity of water so supplied in 1923.

One of the features for careful attention in the public health supervision of railways is the quality of the drinking and culinary water supplies. Just how important this feature becomes is emphasized by the fact that during 1928 railways in Canada carried 40,592,792 passengers, in addition to the thousands of men who were employed in the maintenance and operation of these railways.

It was possible to give more attention to railroad and coachyard sanitation than in previous years. A very distinct attitude of co-operation exists in dealing with railroad officials and a very encouraging appreciation of the importance of railroad sanitation is manifest.

By means of a co-operative arrangement with the Pullman Company and the railways, this office is supplied with lists of all special gatherings or conventions, special mention being made of those where sleeping cars will be parked for occupancy in lieu of hotel accommodation. It is proposed to present details of railway sanitation in pamphlet form.

A river, as a natural drainage channel customarily receives the discharge of the liquid wastes of communities along its banks, these wastes comprising sewage from human beings and wastes from industries. The natural run-off into streams carries with it organic matter from fields, dead vegetation, detritus, and the like in addition to the sewage. Nature provides for the conversion of this organic matter into mineral matter, and then into organic life which serves for fish food. An important element necessary for this conversion is oxygen. The water of the stream and some of its organisms supply oxygen. The water absorbs it from the air at falls, rapids, and from quiescent, as well as wind-agitated surfaces and receives additional oxygen from tributary streams and from chlorophyl-bearing plant life. Where the conditions of sewage discharge and stream flow are such that sludge banks do not form, and where the organic matter does not use oxygen faster than it can be supplied, oxidation proceeds naturally and without due disturbance. The organic matter is broken down by bacterial action and mineralized, the products stimulating the growth of small plants and animals which become food for fish. Thus the biology, the fish life, and the oxygen balance are indices of the condition of the river. If the oxygen in the river water is greatly depleted, many kinds of fish suffer or are unable to exist unless they can escape to purer water. It is evident that when a stream is covered with ice there is very little opportunity for reaction and the oxygen content may be reduced to a minimum.

It is recognized that surface waters cannot be maintained in a condition suitable for drinking purposes without proper purification. This is due to the fact that there are along the shores of nearly every lake or river many sources of contamination which from a practical standpoint are beyond control. It is also realized that a grossly polluted stream adjacent to any community constitutes a menace to public health in that it may be, and often is, used for drinking purposes by people in the community and by strangers who may not know that the stream is unfit for such use.

There are certain areas in the grossly polluted sections of a river, especially near the sewer outlets, where scum such as oil and grease and floating solid material discharged with the sewage and industrial wastes can be seen on the surface of the water. Undoubtedly some of this material is infected with disease producing organisms. It is reasonable to conclude that contact with this material, through wading or bathing might be dangerous to health, especially in the summer months.

It is a well known fact that where dairy herds are permitted to wade in grossly polluted waters the contaminating material adhering to the udders may get into the milk at the time of milking and so infect the milk supply, unless the milk is subsequently pasteurized, before delivery to the consumer.

Investigations conducted in Minnesota, Michigan, and Manitoba indicate that fish may become infected by the eggs of the fish tapeworm through the pollution of natural waters with human discharges. Recent investigations show that fish in some natural waters in northern Minnesota, Michigan, and Manitoba are infected. An increasing number of human infections in these regions are being brought to light. The importance of protecting natural waters from pollution by sewage containing human discharges from the standpoint of infection with fish tapeworm should not be overlooked.

Pollution of waters has an effect upon the wealth of any community and, therefore, the economic phases of the problem cannot be ignored. Some of these, such as depreciation in property values, loss to the commercial fishing industry, etc., can be estimated within reasonable limits and even roughly measured in dollars and cents.

It is difficult to measure in money value the effect of pollution from an aesthetic standpoint.

In addition to the public health hazard of attempting to purify highly polluted waters, the possibility that such waters may develop other objectionable characteristics, such as taste and odour, is greater than would be the case with water from relatively unpolluted rivers or lakes.

From comparison of the charts showing typhoid fever incidence and quality of drinking water, there is apparently a very close relation between the number of cases of typhoid fever among members of the crews of Great Lakes vessels and the quality of the water supplied on these vessels.

How typhoid fever can be controlled is well illustrated by the record for the calendar year 1928 in the United States. Here a new low death rate for this disease is shown. At the beginning of the present century typhoid fever was responsible for 34 deaths per 100,000 of the population. This mortality has decreased until in 1928, forty-three states reported 5,425 deaths, giving a death rate of 4·8 per 100,000. This reduction of 86 per cent in the death rate from typhoid fever has been brought about largely through the practical application of the principles of modern sanitary science.

Most cases of typhoid fever are contracted during the summer and early fall. From this fact the disease is often called " vacation typhoid." The infection is conveyed through milk, water or food, and the germs of the disease must be swallowed before a person becomes ill. A serious menace to vacationists is the drinking of water or milk, or the eating of food which may have become contaminated by body discharges from a case or a carrier. A carrier is defined as a person who, although not having any symptoms, harbours within his body, and discharges from time to time, the germs of the disease. From three to five per cent of persons who recover from typhoid fever remain carriers for an indefinite time. Such persons are a menace to all who partake of food handled or prepared by them.

Fortunately medical science has prepared a method by which illness with typhoid fever can be prevented. A simple treatment with anti-typhoid vaccine will protect a person for a period of two years and a half. This information is presented at this time to give opportunity to every one to become protected before the vacation season opens. All who travel, and especially those who are planning to camp out during the coming vacation season, should avail themselves of this protection for the menace of typhoid fever is always present.

The science of public health does not stop at interprovincial or international boundary lines and it is only through the exchange of scientific knowledge and practical ideas that we may hope to attain the best living conditions in Canada.

HEALTH AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Health Act and Regulations, R.S. Canada 135, section 1, first enacted in 1899, has been in force for over thirty years, with the consequence that changing conditions have made it expedient to revise the act and the regulations thereunder so as to be in line with the times.

During the past year inspections and reports as provided in the Public Works Health Act were made at thirteen different points concerning sanitary conditions on branch lines of railways and other federal public works from Alberta on the west to Nova Scotia on the east. This includes a special investigation of an outbreak of typhoid fever in construction camps along the line of the Hudson Bay Railway.

Primary attention was given to the enforcement of the clauses of the Act that provide for medical treatment, temporary hospitals and a definite number of doctors on each construction work in direct proportion to the number of men employed on such construction work.

All sorts of insanitary conditions were found to have existed prior to the inspections and measures had to be taken for the correction of these undesirable conditions. Drinking water supplies varied in quality from good to dangerous. Sewage and garbage disposal methods were also found to be included in a similar category. While matters such as fly screening of kitchens and dining rooms and ventilation of sleeping quarters had to receive careful attention.

The total number of cases of typhoid fever reported as originating aboard Canadian vessels navigating the waters of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario during 1929 was three, as indicated in the attached schedule.

During the same period the number of cases of typhoid fever reported as originating from vessels navigating the St. Lawrence river was eleven.

A report from the representative of the United States Public Health Service states that the number of typhoid fever cases reported from Great Lakes vessels of United States registry during the season of navigation of 1929 was nine.

TABLE 1.—TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIPS

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
Puckasaw	Newaygo Timber Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.	1	Dr. G. L. Sparks, District Officer of Health, Fort William, Ont.		Capt. James Gerow. Patient died.
Smith	Canadian Towing and Wrecking Co.	1	Winnipeg General Hospital	Oct. 6, 1929	Jabie Smith.
Yorkton	Mathews Steamship Co.	1	St. Luke's Hospital, Montreal	Nov. 27, 1929	Sam Tobin.

TABLE 2.—TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS FROM VESSELS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Steamship	Owners	Number of cases reported	From where reported	Date	Remarks, patient's name, etc.
Mercier	Quebec and St. Lawrence Navigation Co., Ltd.	1	Marine Hospital, Boston	April 15, 1929	Rene Dessurault.
Barge No. 1	Department of Marine	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec	May 24, 1929	Joseph LeBoeuf.
Barge No. 1	Department of Marine	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec	May 27, 1929	Augustine Gallibois.
Barge No. 3	Department of Marine	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec	June 15, 1929	Romeo Frechette.
Dredge No. 8	Department of Marine	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec	June 18, 1929	Florian Fortin.
Dredge No. 16	Department of Marine	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec	Aug. 23, 1929	Joseph St. Pierre.
Dredge No. 16	Department of Marine	1	Dr. A. Belanger, Lauzon	Sept. 8, 1929	Jules Roy.
Barge No. 4	Department of Marine	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec	Sept. 30, 1929	Phillippe Tremblay, Para-Typhoid A.
Barge No. 4	Department of Marine	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec	Oct. 7, 1929	Corentin Audet.
Barge No. 4	Department of Marine	1	Hotel Dieu, Quebec	Oct. 30, 1929	Antonio Guimont, Para-Typhoid B.
Valley Camp	Great Lakes Transportation Co., Midland, Ont.	1	J. R. Menzies	Mar. —, 1930	Shipkeeper.
Mikula	Department of Marine	1	Jeffrey Hale Hospital	Feb. 28, 1930	W. Mullins.
Mikula	Department of Marine	1	Quebec General Hospital	Mar. 28, 1930	P. Desrochers.

TABLE 3.—CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED FROM GREAT LAKES PORTS

Municipality	Year	Number of		Remarks, increase, etc.
		Cases	Deaths	
Montreal	1929			
	1928		48	One from lake steamship.
	1927	5,131	592	Epidemic due to milk.
	1926	93	49	4 from ss. *Lake Gaither* of U.S. ownership.
	1925	140	52	5 directly from steamships.
	1924	150	51	
	1923	165	47	4 directly from steamships.
	1922	271	63	
	1921	187	62	
Cornwall	1929			None from lake vessels.
Kingston	1929	4		None from lake vessels.
	1928			None from lake vessels.
	1927			None from lake vessels.
	1926			2 directly from steamships.
	1924	6		All from outside of Kingston.
	1923	9	2	1 directly from steamships; 6 originated outside of Kingston.
	1922	A few		Report of Dr. Williamson.
	1921	6		Report of Dr. Williamson.
Toronto	1929			None from lake vessels.
	1928	32		None from lake steamships; 26 originated outside of city.
	1927			4 from steamships.
	1926			3 from ss. *Lake Gaither*, of U.S. ownership.
	1925	43	9	21 contracted infection outside of city.
	1924	39		29 originated outside of city.
	1923	85		2 directly from steamships. 66 originated outside of city.
Hamilton	1929	2		None from lake vessels.
	1928			None from lake vessels.
	1927	3		Probably infected outside of the city.
	1926	1		
	1925	18		10 were infected outside of the city.
	1924	13		6 from outside of the city.
	1923	13	4	9 cases infected outside of city.
	1922	21	1	
	1921	21	3	
St. Catharines	1929	4		None from lake vessels; all contracted away from city.
	1928			1 from lake vessel.
	1927			1 from lake vessel.
	1923	13	2	1 from steamship; increase of 11.
	1922	2	1	
	1921	13		All contracted outside of city.
Welland	1929			None from lake vessels.
	1928	4		1 from lake vessel.
	1927			
	1926			None from lake vessels.
	1925	20	5	8 originated outside of Welland.
	1924	19		2 directly from steamships.
	1923	10		3 directly from steamships.
	1922	14		3 directly from steamships.
	1921	4		
Windsor	1929	12		None from steamships.
	1928	10		None from steamships.
	1926	2		2 directly from steamships.
	1925			
	1924	12		1 directly from steamship.
	1923	24		3 directly from steamships.
	1922	15		3 directly from steamships.
	1921			1 from steamship.
Sarnia	1928	2		None from steamships.
	1926			1 case from tug, Reid Wrecking Co.
	1925	6		1 case from steamship *Sarnolite*.
	1924	10	2	None.
	1923	2		Both being employees of vessel companies.
	1922	5		4 directly from steamships.
	1921	4		3 directly from steamships.

TABLE 3.—CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED FROM GREAT LAKES PORTS—*Con.*

Municipality	Year	Number of		Remarks, increase, etc.
		Cases	Deaths	
Collingwood	1929	1		None from lake vessels.
	1928			None from lake vessels.
	1927			None from lake vessels.
	1926			1 from Great Lakes vessel.
	1925			None from steamships.
	1924			None from steamships.
	1923	1		1 directly from vessel.
	1922	2		2 from steamships.
Owen Sound	1929			None from lake vessels.
	1928			None from steamships.
	1927			None from steamships.
	1926			
	1925	28	3	An epidemic of typhoid fever in the city. One from lake vessel.
	1924	8		6 from steamships.
Midland	1928			2 from steamships.
	1925			2 cases from Great Lakes vessels.
	1924	2		Both from Great Lakes steamships.
	1923	11		Increase 10, 6 directly from steamships.
	1922	1		1 from steamship.
	1921	3		2 directly from steamships.
Parry Sound	1929	2		None from lake vessels.
	1928	2		None from lake vessels.
	1925	3		
	1924	2		These two cases infected outside of Parry Sound.
	1923	13		This is for Parry Sound district, increase 3.
	1922	14		
	1921	11	1	Very bad record. See report of Dr. E. George.
Sault Ste. Marie	1929	1		None from steamships.
	1928	1		None from steamships.
	1927	9		None from steamships.
	1926			None from steamships.
	1925	3		None from steamships.
	1924	1		None from steamships. Decrease of 4.
	1923	5		2 directly from steamships.
	1922	6		Increase of 3, 2 directly from steamships.
	1921	3		1 from steamship.
Port Arthur	1929			None from lake vessels.
	1928	2		Child on ss. *Glenbogie* and man from ss. *Assiniboia*.
	1927			None from steamships.
	1926			
	1925			
	1924			
	1923	7		Increase of 6, 4 originated outside of Port Arthur.
	1922	1		
	1921	1	1	
Fort William	1929			1 from ss. *Puckasaw* and 1 from tug boat.
	1928	2		1 from ss. *Islet Prince*. 1 from ss. *H. H. Brown* owned in Cleveland, U.S.A.
	1927			1 from tug *Strathmore*.
	1924	3		3 directly from steamships.
	1923	27	1	Increase 6, 11 directly from steamships.
	1922	21	1	Increase 11, 2 directly from steamships.
	1921	10	1	3 directly from steamships.

TABLE 4.—TYPHOID STATISTICS—TYPHOID FEVER CASES REPORTED

Province	Year	Totals		Increases		Remarks
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Nova Scotia	1928	122	23	65		Increase over 1927.
	1927	57				
	1926	43	16			
	1925	91	24		3	There was a total of 193 from enteritis and diarrhoea in 1925.
	1924	123	24	10		
	1923	113	33			
New Brunswick	1928	359	30	118	2	Epidemic in Madawaska.
	1927	241	28	118	8	
	1926	123	20			
	1925	187	17			
	1924	233	18			
	1923	402	28			
Quebec	1928	1,125	243			Montreal epidemic, typhoid and paratyphoid, 1927.
	1927	5,866	869			
	1926	....	256			Increase.
	1925	....	236			
	1924–25	562	316			
	1923–24	893	334	60		Epidemic at St. Jerome.
	1922–23	833	326			
Ontario	1928	715	44	146		Decrease.
	1927	851	35	286		
	1926	581	32	278	7	Decrease.
	1925	859	70			Outbreak at Courtright and Owen Sound.
	1924	833	76			Port Colborne epidemic.
	1923	1,663	212	1,087	85	Cochrane epidemic.
	1922	576		127		
Manitoba	1927	108				
	1926	128	18			
	1925		23			
	1924	81	20			
	1923	110	24			
	1920	192				
Winnipeg city	1928	10	2			
	1927	27	6			8 received infection outside of the city.
	1926	66	8			13 while travelling outside of city.
	1925	42	6			9 contracted disease while travelling.
	1924	36	6	10		15 persons contracted typhoid while outside of city, 1923.
	1923	36	5			
Saskatchewan	1927	91	21			
	1926	115	30			
	1925	223	39	140	2	
	1924	83	37	68	26	Decrease.
	1923	151	63			
	1922	249	71	66		Increase over 1921.
Alberta	1927	91	21			Typhoid and paratyphoid.
	1926	115	30			
	1925	127	39			
	1924	98	37			
	1923	155	36			
	1922	169	50			
Edmonton	1927	21	6	11		17 patients from outside of city. Five of these died.
	1926	10				
	1925	17				
British Columbia	1928–29	39				
	1927–28	67	13			
	1926	64	15	45		Decrease of 45.
	1925	109	13			
	1924	109	15	30		
	1923	79	12			

MARINE HOSPITALS SERVICE

The medical and hospital treatment of sick and injured mariners has been continued without interruption since 1867 in conformity with the provisions of part five of the Canada Shipping Act (Chap. 186, R.S. 1927). The object of the Act is to provide medical and surgical attendance, and such other treatment as the cases require, and to protect the sea ports from being compelled to administer to those sick and injured mariners, not properly a charge against the municipality, who might be left at their ports by ships coming from foreign parts and meanwhile sailing away and evading responsibility.

With certain exceptions, a duty of two cents for every ton which the ship measures, registered tonnage, is levied and collected not more than three times during each calendar year on every ship arriving in any port in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia from any place out of Canada or from a port in another province. Vessels engaged in the coasting trade of Canada, within the limits of one province, are not subject to the payment of the Sick Mariners' Dues. It is not compulsory for vessels employed exclusively in fishing to pay these dues, but the person in command may do so if he so desires, provided the vessel is registered in Canada and the first payment for the calendar year is made before the ship makes its first fishing voyage in the year.

All sick or injured mariners, belonging to vessels that have paid the Sick Mariners' Dues for the current calendar year, are entitled to gratuitous treatment if sent to a designated hospital or port physician in the provinces mentioned with a written recommendation from the master or person in command of the ship, endorsed as approved by the collector of customs.

The department operates two marine hospitals exclusively for the care and treatment of sick mariners—one at Sydney, N.S., and the other at Lunenburg, N.S. At other ports, provision is made as far as possible for their care and treatment at contract rates with the various local hospitals. Where there is no marine or designated hospital, the collector sends the sick mariner to a port physician. When considered necessary, the sick mariner may be sent to the nearest public hospital if there is one at a convenient distance and if not, he may be sent to a public or private boarding house.

Sick mariners' dues were collected from 3,316 vessels. The crews on these vessels numbered 96,590. The number of sick mariners treated was 6,069; 3,970 of these were admitted to hospitals and the number of days of hospital treatment was 57,589. The net amount of sick mariners' dues collected during the fiscal year was $209,321.55 and the amount expended, including unpaid accounts on hand March 31, 1929, amounting to $46,816.81 as the amount voted for 1928-29 was not sufficient, was $253,649.31.

The following is a list of the hospitals in which sick mariners were given care and treatment and a statement of the diseases and injuries treated during the past fiscal year:—

Port	Name of Hospital
Nova Scotia—	
Amherst	Highland View
Antigonish	St. Martha's
Bridgewater	Dawson Memorial
Halifax	Victoria General
	Rockhead Minor Infections
	Halifax Infirmary
	Camp Hill
	City Health Board (Contagious Diseases)
	Tuberculosis
Kentville	Nova Scotia Sanatorium (Tuberculosis)
Lunenburg	Marine
North Sydney	Hamilton Memorial
Pictou	Pictou Cottage
Springhill	Springhill Cottage

Port	Name of Hospital
Nova Scotia—*Concluded*	
Sydney	Marine
	City of Sydney
Windsor	Payzant Memorial
Yarmouth	Yarmouth
New Brunswick—	
Bathurst	Gloucester
Campbellton	Hotel-Dieu
Chatham	Hotel-Dieu
Moncton	Moncton
Rexton	Rexton
St. John	General Public
	St. John County (Tuberculosis)
	Quarantine
St. Stephen	Chipman Memorial
Tracadie	Hotel-Dieu
Prince Edward Island—	
Charlottetown	Charlottetown
	Prince Edward Island
Summerside	Prince County
Quebec—	
Chicoutimi	Hotel-Dieu
Chandler	Providence
Gaspe	l'Hotel Dieu du Gaspe
Harrington	Harrington
Lachine	General
Lake Edward	Lake Edward Sanatorium (Tuberculosis)
Levis	Hotel-Dieu
Montreal	St. Luke's
	Montreal General
	Notre Dame
	Royal Victoria
	Convalescent Home
	Alexandria (Contagious Diseases)
	Hotel-Dieu
	Providence
	St. Paul's (Contagious Diseases)
	St. Mary's
	Grace Dart Home (Tuberculosis)
Quebec	Hotel-Dieu
	Jeffery Hale's
	St. Michel Archange Mastai
	Laval (Tuberculosis)
Rimouski	St. Joseph's
Riviere du Loup	St. Joseph's
Sorel	Hopital General
Sainte-Agathe-Des-Monts	Laurentian Sanatorium (Tuberculosis)
Three Rivers	Hopital Saint-Joseph
British Columbia—	
Anyox	Anyox General
Bella Bella	R. W. Large Memorial
Chemainus	Chemainus General
Cumberland	General
Nanaimo	Nanaimo
New Westminster	St. Mary's
Ocean Falls	Ocean Falls
Port Alice	Port Alice Private
Port Alberni	West Coast General
Powell River	St. Luke's
Prince Rupert	General
Stewart	Stewart General
Tranquille	Tranquille Sanatorium (Tuberculosis)
Vancouver	St. Paul's
	North Vancouver General
	Shaughnessy
	Vancouver General
Victoria	St. Joseph's
	Provincial Royal Jubilee

Emergency hospitals were operated at the following ports:—

Nova Scotia.—Canso, Clark's Harbour, Larry's River, Liverpool, Lockeport, Port Felix, Port Greville, Sherbrooke.

New Brunswick.—Beaver Harbour, Lameque, North Head.

Prince Edward Island.—Point Prim.

STATEMENT OF DISEASES OR INJURIES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1929-30

General Diseases—

Alcoholism	12
Anaemia	11
Beri-Beri	1
Chicken-Pox	3
Cholera	3
Circumcision	5
Cyst	39
Diphtheria	9
Erysipelas	4
General Debility	40
Gonorrhœa	384
Influenza	227
Malaria	16
Measles	18
Mountain Fever	1
Mumps	6
Neurasthenia	7
Malignant growths	11
Non-malignant growths	16
Ptomaine	5
Rheumatism	96
Rheumatic fever	6
Scarlatina	2
Scarlet fever	6
Septicemia	4
Smallpox	1
Sleeping sickness	1
Syphilis	244
Tuberculosis	78
Typhoid fever	26
Typhoid inoculations	
Varicella	1
	1,283

Nervous System—

Hysteria	1
Neuritis	20
Concussions	2
Meningitis	3
Dementia praecox	1
Epilepsy	5
Headache	3
Insomnia	2
Melancholia	1
Mental	3
Myalgia	30
Neuralgia	38
Paralysis	4
Paranoia	1
	114

Diseases of the Eye—

Blepharitis	14
Conjunctivitis	43
Dacryocystitis	1
Diplopia	1
Glaucoma	2
Iritis	9
Scleritis	2
Strabism	1
Stye	8
Ulcer Cornea	10
	91

Diseases of the Ear—

Cerumen	52
Mastoiditis	7
Otalgia	13
Otitis externa	9
Otitis media	69
	150

Diseases of the Nose and Throat—

Infections	6
Coryza	24
Deviated septum	12
Epistaxis	3
Frontal sinus	3
Ozena	1
Rhinitis	3
	52

Diseases of the Circulatory System—

Angina pectoris	6
Arterio-sclerosis	1
Cardialgia	7
Endocarditis	3
Goitre	2
Heart disease	7
Myocarditis	11
Pericarditis	3
Tachycardia	1
Varicose veins	16
	57

Diseases of the Respiratory System—

Abscess lungs	3
Asthma	18
Bronchitis	129
Broncho-pneumonia	8
Conjestion lungs	7
Hemorrhage lungs	6
Laryngitis	37
Pleurisy	50
Pneumonia	28
Tonsillitis	134
	420

Diseases of the Digestive System—

Abdominal adhesions	1
Alveolar abscess	14
Appendicitis	119
Cholecystitis	8
Colitis	8
Constipation	58
Dental caries	97
Diarrhœa	32
Dyspepsia	12
Dysentery	17
Enteritis	31
Enterorrhagia	1
Fistula	6
Gastro-enteritis	6
Gastritis	101
Hemmorrhoids	44
Hemorrhage stomach	2
Hepatic-colic	3
Hernia	76
Indigestion	91
Intestinal obstruction	9
Jaundice	18
Peritonitis	1
Pharyngitis	22
Pyorrhœa	18
Quinsy	9
Toothache	319
Ulcer Duodenum	34
Ulcerated stomach	28
	1,185

Diseases of the Lymphatic System—

Adenitis	39

Diseases of the Generative System—

Chancroids	48
Epididymitis	16
Hydrocele	12
Orchitis	17
Paraphimosis	2
Phimosis	6
Spermatorrhea	1
Stricture	7
Urethritis	17
Varicocele	10
	136

Diseases of the Urinary System—

Albuminaria	4
Cholelithiasis	2
Cystitis	23
Bright's Disease	3
Diabetes	10
Hematuria	10
Nephritis	30
Nephrolithiasis	1
Prostatitis	25
Pyelitis	3
Renal Calculus	14
Renal Colic	4
Retention	4
	133

Disease of the Organs of Locomotion—

Arthritis	60
Bursitis	29
Lumbago	82
Myositis	6
Neurosis	2
Osteo-Myelitis	17
Osteitis	6
Periosteitis	4
Phlebitis	4
Sciatica	15
Sinusitis	8
Synovitis	23
	256

Diseases of the Connective Tissues—

Abscess	98
Cellulitis	145
	243

Diseases of the Skin—

Acne	14
Boils	96
Carbuncle	14
Dermatitis	27
Eczema	42
Erythema	8
Herpes Circinatus	1
Herpes Zoster	14
Impetigo	13
Psoriasis	4
Scabies	20
Sycosis	2
Ulcers	36
Urticaria	7
Whitlow	22
	320

Injuries—

Multiple injuries	15
Burns and scalds	86
Contusions	106
Abdomen	6
Ankle	14
Arm	24
Back	16
Chest	23
Ear	2
Elbow	7
Eyes	16
Face	20
Fingers	179
Foot	56
Hand	104
Head	26
Hip	11
Knee	27
Leg	49
Lip	4
Nose	4
Ribs	17
Scalp	20
Shoulder	15
Side	13
Spine	10
Thigh	3
Throat	2
Toes	30
Thumb	3
Wrist	17
	925

Fractures—

Ankle	4
Arm	11
Clavicle	6
Elbow	2
Femur	3
Fibula	7
Fingers	9
Foot	13
Leg	6
Mandible	2
Maxillary	1
Metacarpal	18
Nose	1
Os calcis	3
Petalla	1
Radius	14
Ribs	45
Skull	8
Spine	4
Tibia and Fibula	8
Tibia	8
Toe	6
Wrist	4
	184

Dislocations—

Clavicle	1
Finger	1
Hand	1
Radius	1
Shoulder	6
Thumb	3
	13

Sprains—

Ankle	33
Arm	3
Back	14
Chest	2

Sprains—Con.	
Elbow	4
Foot	3
Hand	2
Hip	2
Knee	6
Leg	2
Shoulder	6
Wrist	11
	88

Strains—	
Abdomen	7
Arm	2
Back	13
Foot	4
Hip	1
Knee	4
Leg	1
Muscular	28
Side	2
Shoulder	3
	65

Foreign Bodies—	
Ear	1
Eye	61
Finger	2
Hand	3
Jaw	2
Lip	1
Nose	1
Thigh	1
Throat	1
	73

Frost bite	2
Frozen feet	1
Gas poisoning	4
X-Ray examination	42
All others	193
	242
Total	6,069

QUARANTINE SERVICE

The organized quarantine stations of Canada are:—

Province of Quebec.—Grosse Isle in the river St. Lawrence, with Father Point as the inspecting base, and Quebec and Montreal harbours as substations.

Province of Nova Scotia.—Halifax, the Harbour and Lawlor's Island.

Province of New Brunswick.—Saint John, the Harbour and Partridge Island.

Province of British Columbia.—William Head, with Victoria, Esquimalt, Vancouver (including all of Burrard Inlet), New Westminster, and their respective harbours, as substations.

Each organized quarantine station is in charge of a medical quarantine officer.

A substation is a port of final destination to which vessels may go after procuring pratique at an organized quarantine station, and where, following discharge of cargo, they can with greater facility be fumigated or disinfected, and where other functions may, when required, be performed, as directed by the Department.

Each substation is in charge of the chief or senior immigration medical officer, except when otherwise provided by the department.

UNORGANIZED QUARANTINE STATIONS

Every maritime port in Canada, other than those mentioned above, is designated an unorganized maritime quarantine station.

Every inland port on the Canadian frontier is designated an unorganized inland quarantine station.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, the local customs officer is, ex officio, the quarantine officer for the purposes of these regulations.

The Governor in Council may, however, from time to time, when circumstances warrant it, appoint a temporary medical quarantine officer at any unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, who shall supersede for the time being the customs officer as the quarantine officer of such port.

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

The quarantinable diseases are:—

(*a*) Cholera (Asiatic).
(*b*) Plague.
(*c*) Smallpox.
(*d*) Typhus fever.
(*e*) Yellow fever.

OTHER CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Persons sick with other infectious or contagious diseases such as chickenpox, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, influenza, measles, scarlet fever, etc., are taken care of at quarantine stations only when proper facilities do not exist for their treatment at the port where such cases are to be landed.

The following tabulation indicates the number of vessels and personnel inspected at the organized quarantine stations during the fiscal year 1929-30:—

VESSELS AND PERSONNEL INSPECTED

Station	Vessels inspected	Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.	Total personnel inspected
		First class	Cabin class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Father Point, P.Q.....	917	5,041	21,128	26,689	75,120	93,547	96	221,621
Halifax, N.S..........	636	2,831	20,413	13,602	52,446	89,950	44	179,286
St. John, N.B..........	282	3,173	45	2,057	15,800	21,609	15	42,699
William Head, B.C...	952	6,228	3,041	7	16,978	63,280	17	89,551
Total.........	2,787	17,273	44,627	42,355	160,344	268,386	172	533,157

No cases of quarantinable disease occurred during the year on vessels which came up the St. Lawrence river. Minor infectious diseases were, as usual, disembarked at the port of Quebec and cared for in the Immigration Hospital (see report of Immigration Medical Division).

Neither were there any cases of quarantinable disease at the ports of Halifax or Saint John during the year; a few cases of minor infectious diseases only. At the port of Halifax, these were treated in the Immigration Hospital at Rockhead, as is now the established practice (see report of Immigration Medical Division).

At William Head, B.C., the quarantine station guarding Pacific coast ports, apart from one case of smallpox, the sick taken by the quarantine officer from arriving vessels were restricted to the minor infectious diseases class.

The following tables show the distribution of sick, contacts, and persons accompanying the sick, in the quarantine hospitals at Saint John and William Head respectively:—

CASES TREATED IN QUARANTINE HOSPITAL AT PARTRIDGE ISLAND, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Diagnosis	Number of sick	Number of hospital days	Contracts and persons accompanying sick	Detention period in days	Total persons detained	Total days in hospital and detention quarters
Chickenpox..................	6	87	8	125	14	212
Erysipelas..................	2	19			2	19
Measles....................	12	298	19	369	31	667
Mumps.....................	5	61	15	203	20	264
Scarlet fever...............	5	165	8	180	13	345
Total..............	30	650	50	877	80	1,507

CASES TREATED IN QUARANTINE HOSPITAL AT WILLIAM HEAD, B.C.

Diagnosis	Number of sick	Number of hospital days	Contracts and persons accompanying sick	Detention period in days	Total persons detained	Total days in hospital and detention quarters
Chickenpox	1	13	1	13	2	26
*Influenzal pneumonia	16	89	170	510	186	599
Smallpox	1	42	9	108	10	150
Totals	18	144	180	631	198	775

*Two of these cases terminated fatally.

DERATIZATION OF SHIPS

In accordance with article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, to which Canada is a signatory, and by authority of section 44 of the Canadian Quarantine Regulations, all ships arriving at ports of Canada, except coasting vessels, are subject to periodical fumigation for the destruction of rats. When, upon inspection, ships are found to be permanently so maintained as to keep the rat population down to a minimum, the Department has authority, under the regulations, to issue deratization exemption certificates in certain cases.

Facilities for the deratization of ships now exist in Canada at the ports of Halifax and North Sydney, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick; Chicoutimi, Port Alfred, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Montreal, province of Quebec; Vancouver, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Victoria, Esquimalt, William Head, Cremainus, Nanaimo, Comox, and Port Alberni, British Columbia.

The following table summarizes the work done at the respective ports:—

FUMIGATION OF SHIPS FOR DERATIZATION

Port	Vessels fumigated with		Deratization certificates issued	Dead rats recovered	Deratization exemption certificates issued
	Cyanide	Sulphur			
Halifax, N.S.	41		41	50	11
North Sydney, N.S.		4	4		
St. John, N.B.	11	3	14	20	11
Chicoutimi, P.Q.		1	1	76	1
Port Alfred, P.Q.		1	1	39	1
Three Rivers, P.Q.		3	3		
Quebec, P.Q.		5	5	18	
Montreal, P.Q.	62		62	654	18
Vancouver, B.C.	103	17	120	554	4
William Head, B.C.	1	5	6	110	1
Esquimalt, B.C.	1		1		
Victoria, B.C.	1		1		
Total	220	39	259	1,521	47

QUARANTINE AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

In harmony with the provisions of Article 57 of the International Sanitary Convention, signed at Paris on June 21, 1926, and reading in part as follows:—

> "Governments, taking into account their particular situation, may conclude special agreements amongst themselves, in order to make the sanitary measures prescribed by the Convention more efficacious and less burdensome";

and following strong representations on the part of the Canadian and United States shipping interests on the Pacific coast, an Agreement was entered into during the fiscal year between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States, effective as from January 1, 1930, whereby vessels from foreign countries destined to both Canadian and United States ports located on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Haro, Rosario, Georgia, Puget Sound or their tributaries or connected waters, or so destined to ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, shall undergo one quarantine inspection only, i.e., by the quarantine officer of that Government having jurisdiction over the primary port of arrival, in place of the dual quarantine inspection conducted hitherto. In such cases the quarantine pratique is issued in duplicate, the original being presented at the primary port of arrival and the duplicate presented to the quarantine officer at the first port of call under the jurisdiction of the other Government. This Agreement is subject to the proviso that cases of quarantinable disease have not been prevalent in the ports visited and have not occurred on board the vessel since the issuance of the original pratique.

REPORTS FROM QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following extracts are from reports received from the respective quarantine officers:—

St. Lawrence River Quarantine Service: Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. W. Aylen.

" Following is a résumé of the activities at Father Point inspecting station during the season of 1929 just ended:—

" There were 917 vessels cleared during the season, being 317 fewer than last year. This decrease was due to the grain situation. Practically no tramp steamers came up the St. Lawrence during the season.

"A total of 1,634 vessels passed inward and the steamer *Jalobert* or the new launch *A. Martin* of the pilotage service went alongside of them. Quite a number were coasting vessels and we, therefore, did not have to board them. We had, however, to go out to them and in many cases had to inquire of the masters whence they came owing to the fact that many vessels will not fly the necessary quarantine signals although their captains have been coming up the St. Lawrence for years. This omission on their part entails a great deal of extra and useless work for us. As I did in last year's report, I again recommend the imposition of the fine, as provided in the regulations, for breaches of the same. If done in a few instances there would soon be no necessity of doing so, as the regulation would then be carried out.

" The past season has been a good one, there being practically no severe storms at all and only a few moderate ones. All vessels were cleared here and none had to be sent to Quebec as in former years.

" Of the vessels cleared, 203 were passenger vessels (22 per cent of vessels cleared), being seven fewer of this class of vessel than last year.

" The personnel on vessels cleared totalled 221,621, divided as follows: First, 5,041; cabin class, 21,128; tourist third, 26,689; third class, 75,120; steerage, nil; crews, 93,547; others, 96.

" Contagious or other diseases were reported on 93 vessels on as many voyages. These included all the minor infectious diseases and cases of pyrexia where the disease was not sufficiently developed to permit our making a definite diagnosis here. Other non-infectious cases on board were noted and reported. All these cases were taken care of at Quebec at the Immigration Hospital.

" On one occasion the ss. *Melita* wirelessed that she had three cases of variola on board, but on boarding the vessel here we decided it was not such and our diagnosis was confirmed by Dr. Mayrand, consulting specialist of the Department at Quebec, where I took the vessel direct instead of stopping at Grosse Isle as would have been done if there had been a doubt as to the nature of the disease.

" On June 16 the ss. *Cairglen* arrived here with one of the crew ill. A provisional diagnosis of varicella was made here and the vessel sent to Quebec for confirmation or otherwise. The diagnosis of varicella was confirmed there but on the vessel's arrival at Montreal the diagnosis was changed to variola and the case treated as such.

" On October 13 the ss. *Hada County* and on October 23 the ss. *Aalsum* arrived here from Rotterdam where alastrim or variola was epidemic. As the period of incubation for this disease had not elapsed before their dates of arrival, these vessels were taken to Grosse Isle and detained for the required period. Every person on board these vessels who needed it was vaccinated. The vessels were then released.

" On several occasions persons requiring vaccination under the regulations, were vaccinated here. On seven other occasions a total of twenty persons who, coming from infected areas, refused to be vaccinated were sent to the Immigration Hospital at Quebec for the necessary period of detention.

" Deaths were reported on eleven vessels as follows:—*Metagama,* lost overboard; *Antonia,* premature birth; *Montcalm,* urennic coma; *Letitia,* jumped overboard; *Proteus,* malaria; *Lady Somers,* myocarditis; *Metagama,* bronchitis; *Regina* (2), cardiac asthma and cerebral haemorrhage; *Champlain,* burned to death; *Laurentic,* pneumonia; *Olaf Bergh,* heart failure.

" Births were reported on two vessels—the *Aurania,* May 10, and *Antonia,* May 12.

" Passengers obtained permission from the Departments of National Revenue and Immigration to land at Father Point from incoming steamers on three occasions.

" The vessels ordered fumigated were very much fewer than last season owing to falling off in the number of tramp steamers arriving here. Only sixty-four vessels were ordered fumigated—fifty-two at Montreal, five at Quebec, three at Three Rivers and four at Port Alfred and Chicoutimi.

" Twelve vessels arrived here that had sailed from or called at infected ports. Of these, nine were from a smallpox-infected port and three from a plague-infected port. Three other vessels had called at a plague-infected port at some time since their last fumigation.

" A total of fifty-eight vessels were given routine orders which call for an inspection and, if necessary, fumigation.

" Fourteen vessels were given exemption certificates; the remainder were fumigated."

Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.: Quarantine Officer, Dr. J. V. Graham

" During the year 636 vessels were inspected at this Quarantine Station. These vessels carried 89,950 crew, 2,831 first-class passengers, 13,602 tourist-third passengers, 52,446 third-class passengers and 44 others made up of stowaways, distressed seamen, cattlemen and deportees. The vessels reported two births and eleven deaths at sea, the deaths being classified as angina pectoris, one; acute peritonitis, one; cancer of liver, one; broncho-pneumonia, three; dyspepsia, one; diabetes, one; gastro enteritis, one; stomach ulcer, one; apoplexy, one.

" The following cases of minor infectious disease and members of their families accompanying were handed over to the Immigration Medical Officer for hospitalization: Measles, thirty-nine, with fifty-six accompanying; scarlet fever, four, with six accompanying; mumps, three, with nine accompanying; chickenpox, twelve, with sixteen accompanying; observation for diphtheria, one; influenza, one, with three accompanying; german measles, one, with two accompanying.

" No vessels arrived at this port during the fiscal year with quarantinable disease.

" During the year forty-one vessels were fumigated at this port. On nine of these, fifty dead rats were recovered after fumigation, and on three of them ninety dead mice. The largest number of rats recovered on one ship was twenty.

" The Station hospital was not made use of during the year except for the thirty-eight hospital days of the patient and contact remaining over from last fiscal year.

" Other than the routine vaccination of those members of the staff and members of their families residing on the Station, there were no vaccinations performed here during the year."

William Head, Victoria, B.C.: Quarantine Officer, Dr. C. P. Brown

" I beg to submit the following report covering the work coming under the supervision of this station during the fiscal year April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.

" The work is reported as usual under the grouping of divisions—boarding, detention, fumigation, laboratory, lazaretto.

" Boarding Division.—Fewer vessels reported for inspection this year than last, a total of 952 as compared with 1,068 last year. There was a decrease in what is ordinarily called the " tramp freighter " traffic. Passenger traffic showed a small increase during the year. Vessels of British registry comprised 35 per cent of the total traffic, a decrease of six per cent from last year. The Orient still supplies 40 per cent of our vessels. Vancouver is the first Canadian port of call for 62 per cent.

" There was only one vessel quarantined during the year, the last of the smallpox epidemic in the Orient from the previous year. 48 per cent of vessels came from ports reporting some quarantinable disease.

" There have been no outstanding epidemics of quarantinable disease in districts from which our traffic comes. Smallpox has been very widespread, tending to get worse at Hongkong and Shanghai toward the end of the year. Plague has occurred at intervals in its usual haunts, about the Mediterranean, both coasts of South America, the Straits Settlements and at Hongkong for a time last October. Cholera has been prevalent on the Oriental coast and in the Straits Settlements during the winter. Typhus was reported from Dairen. Yellow fever was reported from Brazilian ports. The epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis died down during the warm weather, and did not recur during this past winter.

" In connection with the work of this division, by authority issued from Ottawa and Washington, " Duplicate Pratique " is now obtainable at William Head and Port Townsend. This treats the international waters of the gulf of Georgia and Puget sound as being subject to coastwise regulations. This station issued thirty-one such duplicate pratique certificates. We received declaration forms covering eleven such as issued at Port Townsend. We issued the first duplicate on January 8, 1930.

" Detention Division.—The bulk of our work under this division was with those Filipinoes remaining from the previous year, including the two deaths. Only one case of smallpox was admitted to hospital during the year.

"Fumigation Division.—Eleven vessels were ordered fumigation as coming from plague-infected ports. We advised the respective harbour-masters concerned of the arrival of these vessels. They then enforced rat-guarding regulations and supervised the discharge of cargo until fumigation took place. The remaining vessels were fumigated as routine, in conformity with the regulations. Crews of vessels rather welcome fumigation, not so much as a means of getting rid of rats, as of eliminating the insect pests that so frequently infest their quarters.

"Laboratory Division.—Only the routine work for the patients at Bentinck Island was done this year.

"Bentinck Island Lazaretto.—During the year two patients were returned to China as practically non-infectious and quite able physically to earn their living. The Russian patient was transferred to the lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B. He was very lonely here without other white patients to talk with. There are three patients in whom we can expect further improvement. The best than can be done for the others is to make them comfortable and keep the disease arrested as far as possible.

"Buildings and Equipment.—The architects division, Department of Public Works, have installed an extra fuel oil tank, done considerable renovating of the residences, and assisted our staff in routine repairs by supplying materials and supervision. Both buildings and equipment have been kept ready for work. The question of the providing of electric energy by the British Columbia Electric Company is under discussion. The engineers division, Department of Public Works, had quite extensive repairs carried out on the large wharf.

"Boats.—Both vessels have been kept fit for duty. The condition of the *Madge* has been the subject of much discussion, and a recommendation has been made to replace it with a smaller vessel as more useful and economical. Captain Robertson, of the Marine Department, has been very kind in advising us along this line. Plans have been prepared pending parliamentary action.

"Staff.—There have been no changes during the year.

"Departmental Visits.—There have been no visits from Ottawa during the year. In December I accompanied the Russian to Tracadie, stopping at Ottawa for several days on the return journey.

"We have had various local conferences here with Dr. L. D. Fricks, Senior Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, in charge at Seattle and district, concerning matters of mutual interest, especially the arrangements for duplicate pratique certificates.

"I wish to express to you my appreciation of the good work done by Dr. Tremayne and all members of the staff here and at Bentinck Island, also by Dr. Cartwright at Vancouver.

"I also wish to express to you the appreciation of Dr. Tremayne and myself of the friendly co-operation of associated services, provincial and city, and especially the kind help and co-operation of Dr. Young.

"Other Government services with whom we come in contact, especially the Department of Public Works, have been most courteous and helpful."

The following tabulated statements summarize the work of each division:—

BOARDING DIVISION

Vessels and Persons Inspected—		
Total number of vessels inspected		952
Total persons inspected as follows:—		89,551
Crew	63,280	
First class	6,228	
Second class	3,041	
Tourist third	7	
Third class	3,754	
Steerage	13,224	
Others	17	

Nationality of Vessels—		
British	330	(34.7%)
United States	196	(20.6%)
Japanese	186	(19.5%)
Norwegian	71	(7.4%)
German	42	(4.3%)
Swedish	30	(3.2%)
Danish	27	(2.8%)
Dutch	22	(2.3%)
French	20	(2.1%)
Belgian	6	
Greek	1	
Mexican	1	

BOARDING DIVISION—*Concluded*

Nationality of Vessels—Con.

Nicaraguan	1
Panama	1
Finish	1
Chilean	1

Where from—

Orient	384	(40.3%)
Europe	249	(26.2%)
North America	204	(21.4%)
Australasia	58	(6.1%)
Central and South America	56	(5.9%)
Africa	1	

Destination of Vessels—

Vancouver	592	(62.2%)
Victoria	198	(20.8%)
New Westminster	93	(9.8%)
Commox and Union Bay	19	
Chemainus	12	
Powell River	10	
Port Alberni	9	
James Island	4	
Nanaimo	4	
Ocean Falls	3	
Englewood	3	
Nanoose	3	
Port Alice	2	

Time of Inspection—

During the day	531	(55.7%)
During the night	421	(44.3%)

Vessels from ports showing quarantinable disease—

Number vessels	460	(48.0%)

Vessels quarantined—

Number vessels	1 (for smallpox)

Persons vaccinated for smallpox—

Crew of vessel	31
Staff and families	45
Total	76

Hospital and Detention Division—

Sick	18	Hospital days	144
Contacts and persons accompanying	180	Hospital days	631

(Of above, 16 sick and 170 contacts were remaining from previous year)

Deaths in quarantine hospital	2 (from influenzal pneumonia)

FUMIGATION DIVISION

Vessels fumigated at Vancouver	120
Vessels fumigated at Victoria	8
Exemption certificates issued at Vancouver	4
Fumigated with cyanide only (Zyklon-B)	105
Fumigated with sulphur only	22
Fumigated with sulphur and cyanide	1
Vessels inspected on remand	72
Vessels inspected on request	60

Vessels from—

Orient	73
North America	20
Europe	14
Australasia	10
South America	7
Central America and Mexico	3
Africa	1

FUMIGATION DIVISION—*Concluded*

Total number rats recovered	669	
Total number mice recovered	147	
Rats on remand vessels	392	
Rats on request vessels	277	
Rats found on 47 vessels, averaging 14.3 per vessel		
Rats found after cyanide fumigation	554	
Rats found after sulphur fumigation	115	
Rats found in holds of vessels	554	(83.0%)
Rats found in storerooms (forepeak, afterpeak, provision storeroom)	112	(17.0%)
Rats found in living quarters	3	
Rats recovered (and inspected)—		
Mus Alexandrinus	391	
Mus Rattus	116	
All adults of these were dissected and found negative for plague.		
Vessels remanded for fumigation to Seattle	21	

LABORATORY DIVISION

Total specimens examined	43
All smears for B. Leprae	
Nasal smears	41
Smears from thickened areas of skin	2
Smears positive for B. Leprae	20
Smears negative for B. Leprae	23

Montreal Sub-Station: Medical Officer in Charge of Ships' Fumigations, Dr. G. E. Beauchamp.

"The inspection and the fumigation of ships were carried out according to the instructions given in 1928.

"The arrangements concluded with the Harbour Commission for the use of one of their buildings as a central warehouse in the harbour and the use of a small store for the material and equipment at Longue-Pointe were again made for the last navigation season.

"The use of a floating dock for the yacht at Longue-Pointe was also arranged with the Harbour Commission.

"The yacht *Jeannette* was used for the inspection and fumigation of ships at Longue-Pointe and in the harbour when possible.

"The number of vessels inspected and fumigated was much smaller than in previous years. This was due to the fact that vessels coming to Montreal to take grain cargoes have decreased considerably during the season.

"As we are expecting a rush of grain boats during the first months of the coming season, we have made preparations for taking care of same in the way of extra equipment and personnel that will be available at a moment's notice, so as to avoid any complaints of delay due to our organization."

Vancouver Sub-Station: Medical Officer in Charge of Ships' Fumigations, Dr. C. Cartwright.

"During the past twelve months the fumigation of vessels with 'Zyklon B' has continued to give satisfaction and many coasting vessels, which are exempt under the regulations, have been fumigated by the companies operating here, at the request of the owners.

"There has been a falling off in the number of vessels fumigated during the past twelve months, especially during December, January and February, as compared with the same period last year; the figures being twenty-seven this winter as compared with fifty-five in 1928-29. This was probably due to the smaller quantity of grain shipped during this winter from Vancouver.

"During the past twelve months 120 deep-sea vessels have been fumigated here and four vessels have been granted exemption certificates.

"Vessels done on remand numbered sixty-four and by request fifty-six.

During the past year, at the request of the department, I have assisted at the examination of twenty-seven pilots, have examined the crews of the customs launches *Despatcher* and *Imperator*, and have also instructed Messrs. Langridge and McGhee, of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, in the use of cyanide gas for fumigating purposes."

LEPROSY AND LEPER STATIONS

Under the Quarantine Regulations of Canada, it is the duty of a quarantine officer to satisfy himself by the presence or absence of obvious signs, whether or not leprosy exists among the passengers or crew on board a vessel arriving at a Canadian port. In the event of this disease being found, the person affected would not be allowed to enter the country, but would be detained in quarantine at the vessel's expense until taken aboard by the same vessel when next outward bound, unless satisfactory reasons be given for further delay. In the event of the vessel failing to take back the said leper, he or she would be deported by the department at the expense of the owners of such vessel.

By authority of the Leprosy Act (R.S. 1927, c. 136), two leper colonies, one at Tracadie, N.B., the other at Bentinck Island, B.C., are administered by the Quarantine Division of the department. In these institutions are segregated all known cases of leprosy in Canada, in accordance with the provisions of the Leprosy Act.

LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE, N.B.

Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Langis

At the close of the fiscal year there were ten patients in this institution—six males and four females—as compared with eight a year ago. One of the new arrivals was transferred from the Bentinck Island lazaretto; the other was a case discovered in Blaine Lake, Sask. Five of the patients show clinical signs of active leprosy; the other five are considered to be arrested cases.

The following table furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Sex	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
P. D.	43	M.	May, 1909	French Acadian	Lameque, N.B.
B. T.	79	F.	October, 1914	French Acadian	Portage River, N.B.
A. D.	31	F.	July, 1918	French Acadian	Lameque, N.B.
J. D.	68	M.	April, 1919	French Acadian	Lameque, N.B.
V. de L.	30	F.	January, 1921	Scotch and French descent	Toronto, Ont.
K. S. J.	48	M.	October, 1922	Chinese	Montreal, Que.
J. P.	36	F.	November, 1926	Russian	Blaine Lake, Sask.
P. P.	86	M.	July, 1928	French Canadian	Neguac, N.B
*E. D.	37	M.	December, 1929	Russian Doukhobor	Verigin, Sask.
N. P.	25	M.	February, 1930	Russian Doukhobor	Blaine Lake, Sask.

*Transferred from lazaretto at Bentinck Island, B.C.

LAZARETTO AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

Medical Officer in Charge, Dr. C. P. Brown

At the close of the fiscal year there were nine patients in this institution, all males, this number being three fewer than in the previous year. Two patients were returned to China as non-infectious, and one was transferred to the lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B.

Dr. Brown reports that medicinal treatment was carried on along approved lines. The condition of three of the cases shows some improvement as indicated below; the condition of the remaining six is such that a cure of the disease cannot be expected.

The table below furnishes particulars of the respective patients:—

Patient	Age	Date admitted	Nationality	Where from
F. H.	44	August, 1916	Chinese	Victoria.
C. K. W.	45	October, 1918	Chinese	Vancouver.
L. A.	34	November, 1918	Chinese	Victoria.
L. B.	39	December, 1921	Chinese	Vancouver.
C. K.	50	March, 1922	Chinese	Saanich, B.C.
W. K. D.	45	October, 1925	Chinese	Nanaimo, B.C.
W. H. F.	28	October, 1927	Chinese	Vancouver, B.C.
C. W.	43	August, 1928	Chinese	Nanaimo, B.C.
L. C.	82	March, 1929	Chinese	Vancouver, B.C.

These patients are classified by Dr. Brown as follows:—

Retrogressing slowly	2
Without change	4
Improving	3

One patient only has been bacteriologically negative throughout the year. In March, 1930, six patients showed negative smears.

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Section 3 of the Immigration Act of Canada provides that no immigrant, passenger, or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada who belongs to any of the following " prohibited classes ":—

Mentally Defective Persons.

Subsection (*a*) of section 3 prohibits the landing in Canada of " Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously."

Loathsome and Dangerous Contagious Diseases.

Subsection (*b*) of section 3 places in the prohibited classes "Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only pass through Canada in transit to some other country; provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment."

Physically Defective Persons.

Subsection (*c*) of section 3 places in the prohibited classes, " Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of an Immigration Department board of inquiry, or officer acting as such, they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge, or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada, and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge."

Constitutional Psychopathic Inferiority.

Subsection (*k*) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of " persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority."

Chronic Alcoholism.

Subsection (*l*) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of " persons with chronic alcoholism."

Minor Mental or Physical Defects.

Subsection (*m*) of section 3 prohibits the entrance of " persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes who, upon examination by a medical officer, are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living."

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICES OVERSEAS

Under a policy adopted in the autumn of 1927, prospective emigrants to Canada from the British Isles and the countries of Europe are required to undergo medical examination before obtaining permission to come forward. This examination is conducted by Canadian doctors employed by the department. In the British Isles, in addition to the Canadian medical officers stationed at key centres, examinations may be performed by British doctors selected by the department from an official roster. This facilitates the work, particularly in the towns and rural centres.

At the opening of the fiscal year, examination centres in charge of Canadian medical officers were in operation in the following cities:—

England:
  London,
  Liverpool,
  Bristol,
  Birmingham,
  York,
  Newcastle.
Scotland:
  Glasgow,
  Aberdeen.

Ireland:
  Belfast,
  Londonderry,
  Cork.
Wales: Cardiff.
France: Paris.
Belgium: Antwerp.
Holland: Rotterdam.
Germany: Hamburg.
Poland: Danzig.
Latvia: Riga.

By the end of the fiscal year the number of these centres had been reduced by eliminating Bristol, Birmingham, York, Aberdeen, Londonderry, in the British Isles, and extending the use of British roster doctors. The examination centre at Riga was also dispensed with.

As regards those immigrants coming direct to Canada from the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, there being neither Canadian immigration agents nor Canadian medical officers stationed in these countries, all prospective settlers arriving therefrom are subjected on arrival at Canadian ports to the same thorough medical examination as is required in the British Isles and at European ports.

Medical officers of the Immigration Medical Service, Department of Pensions and National Health, act merely in an advisory capacity to the Department of Immigration. It is their duty to diagnose the mental and physical condition of the prospective immigrants presented to them, and to " certify " those who in their opinion are subject to rejection under section 3 of the Immigration Act. Decision as to the acceptance or rejection of those medically " certified " rests with the Department of Immigration.

The increased efficiency resulting from the system of medical examination prior to embarkation may be appreciated when it is noted that, previous to the advent of this policy, at the time when immigrants were medically inspected on arrival in Canada, there were rejected at our ocean ports, on medical grounds, some four hundred persons between the years 1923 and 1927, involving the serious disadvantage to them of being returned to their native land. During the last fiscal year the medical examiners overseas " certified " some 10,907 persons, the majority of whom were thereby prevented from emigrating to Canada, and saved the risk of rejection on arrival in Canada.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED IN BRITISH ISLES AND ON CONTINENT OF EUROPE, PRIOR TO EMBARKATION

1929-30	British			Continentals
	By Canadian medical officers	By roster doctors	Totals	By Canadian medical officers
April	12,042	1,772	13,814	9,221
May	10,465	1,278	11,743	7,437
June	6,083	1,318	7,401	5,900
July	4,703	1,115	5,818	5,838
August	4,289	1,007	5,296	3,685
September	2,727	890	3,617	2,873
October	3,021	649	3,670	2,550
November	2,093	379	2,472	2,074
December	1,736	401	2,137	1,647
January	2,555	958	3,513	1,633
February	3,863	1,777	5,640	3,045
March	4,526	2,333	6,859	10,762
Totals	58,103	13,877	71,980	56,665

Of the total of 128,645 persons thus medically examined prior to embarkation, 10,907 were certified as "prohibited" under the categories set forth in the following table:—

PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION AND CERTIFIED UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Certified for	British		Continentals	Totals
	Examined by Canadian medical officers	Examined by British roster doctors	Examined by Canadian medical officers	
SS. *(a)* Mental diseases and defects	512	54	47	613
SS. *(b)* Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis	142	20	546	708
SS. *(c)* Physical diseases and defects	6,144	804	1,217	8,165
SS. *(k)* Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	230	13	9	242
SS. *(l)* Chronic alcoholism	6	2	1	9
SS. *(m)* Minor mental and physical defects	783	163	214	1,160
Totals	7,817	1,056	2,034	10,907

The following is an extract from the annual report of Dr. H. B. Jeffs, Chief Medical Officer of the Overseas Service at London:—

"I beg to submit my report on the work of the Overseas Immigration Medical Service during the fiscal year 1929-30.

"During the period covered the overseas service lost, through retirement or transfer, three of our very promising medical officers in Drs. Currie, Delamere and Nodwell. We have had for varying intervals on temporary duty, Immigration Medical Officers from Canadian ports in the persons of Drs. Chisholm, Chretien, Couillard, Gouthro, Macaulay and Reid. Since the visit of the honourable the minister and the deputy minister in June, 1929, we have been assisted also by Dr. Williamson, Medical Adviser of the Pensions Branch of the department in London.

"There have been no promotions among the medical or clerical staff, but the department have been able to grant the annual statutory increase for all our permanent personnel. Four stenographers have been taken on the staff during the past fiscal year, and five have retired.

"Following the expressed desire of the honourable the minister that the medical officers of our service should be associated together in their work as much as possible and not isolated, and with a view to economy, there has been considerable rearrangement in the location of our offices.

"In August, following the decision of the Department of Immigration and Colonization to close their office in Riga, we were able to close our office there and transfer Dr. Rolland to Danzig, thereby relieving the situation at the latter port.

"In July we were able to transfer our medical officer from Birmingham to Glasgow, the work of the Birmingham office being done henceforth first from Bristol, and later from London, the office being finally closed in December.

"The Bristol and Aberdeen offices were closed in September, and the medical officers transferred to Liverpool and Glasgow respectively. York and Londonderry offices were closed at the end of December, and the medical officers transferred to Liverpool and Belfast respectively.

"Consequently, at the end of the fiscal year we had offices in the British Isles in London, Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle, Glasgow and Belfast, with a continuance of the part-time service in the Irish Free State. On the Continent our offices were stationed at Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg (covering Bremen), and Danzig.

"The medical personnel consisted in the British Isles of fifteen permanent and one part-time medical officer, and on the Continent, five permanent and one temporary medical officer.

"The clerical staff totalled twenty-one permanent, two temporary, and two part-time clerks and stenographers.

"During the fiscal year 58,103 examinations were conducted in the British Isles by Canadian medical officers, who made 7,817 certifications or 13·60 per cent. On the Continent 56,665 examinations were conducted, but the certifications only totalled 2,034 or 3·57 per cent. *This marked difference in the percentage of certifications is explained by the fact that prospective emigrants to Canada on the Continent are examined one to four times prior to their examination by a medical officer of our service.*

"A considerable difference in the average number of examinations conducted by individual medical officers on the Continent, as compared with examinations conducted by medical officers in the British Isles, will be noted. The medical officers on the Continent are able to do many more examinations each day on account of the extra facilities provided for their examinations, and the assistance they receive from the steamship companies' officials. In the British Isles our medical officers are required to act as ushers in addition to examiners, and lose a very considerable time while emigrants are disrobing and dressing.

"Owing to the loss in personnel it has been necessary to further extend the roster of British practitioners authorized to conduct examinations for our service. The increase on March 31, 1930, as compared with March 31, 1929, is 111.

"Although there is a very large number of doctors on the roster, it is to be observed that more than fifty per cent conducted fewer than eleven examinations during the twelve months, and that in only 0·02 per cent of roster doctors' centres were more than 200 examinations conducted. Out of the total of 553 centres where roster doctors were authorized to conduct examinations, at only 72 of these centres were 50 or more examinations conducted.

"During the fiscal year roster doctors examined 13,877 prospective emigrants and certified 1,056, representing 7·60 per cent.

"We greatly appreciated the visit and investigation of the overseas service by the honourable the minister and the deputy minister in 1929, and particularly the very excellent advice given in general at our July 1 conference, and individually to each medical officer, by Dr. Amyot on every possible occasion.

"The number of British examined during the fiscal year shows a drop of approximately 18 per cent over the last fiscal year, and on the continent of 14 per cent. This, of course, means actually a much more considerable drop in British emigration on account of the greater wastage. This drop in British emigration is almost entirely confined to the first three months of the present calendar year (1930), when examinations by our medical officers and the roster doctors combined show a drop of 17,000 from the examinations during January, February and March, 1929.

"In my opinion the outstanding happening of the year so far as our service is concerned was the new regulation holding apparently cured trachoma cases for three months before they may be passed. This, I hope, is the beginning of the end of trachoma cases in any state of cicatrization emigrating to Canada. Apart from conditions in Canada such as bad crops and the stock market collapse causing unemployment, I consider the other big factor in deportation of British emigration was due to the harvesters' movement in 1928. At this time it was broadcast throughout the British Isles and Canada that facilities would be afforded immigrants to enable them to get a free passage back to Europe at the steamship companies' or Government expense.

"In conclusion I beg to bring to your attention the loyal support and assistance I have received from all our medical and clerical staff during the fiscal year."

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE IN CANADA—REPORTS FROM OCEAN TERMINALS

Those immigrants who on arrival in Canada fail to produce evidence that they were medically examined and passed prior to embarkation, including, as above stated, those coming direct from Scandinavian countries, are subjected to a thorough medical examination on this side. Those holding cards of identity showing that they have been passed by the Canadian overseas medical staff, including those certified cases whose emigration has been approved by the Department of Immigration, are not required to undergo medical examination on arrival. When, however, symptoms are apparent indicative of abnormal conditions, which may have developed since they were originally examined, a further medical examination is required.

The following table shows the monthly arrivals at Canadian ocean ports, according to figures supplied by the Department of Immigration:—

MONTHLY ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS AT CANADIAN OCEAN PORTS

Fiscal year 1929-30	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Sydney	North Sydney	Montreal	Vancouver	Victoria	Monthly
April	6,155	12,063	6,837	11	136	37	135	22	25,396
May	17,773	4,458	22	1	148	179	120	26	22,727
June	13,672	3,896	32	....	115	116	110	32	17,973
July	9,828	2,780	49	3	85	59	71	17	12,892
August	8,767	2,424	35	....	162	32	101	15	11,536
September	6,590	1,617	16	....	115	28	82	17	8,465
October	4,747	1,318	27	2	135	31	94	14	6,368
November	3,238	1,581	233	....	94	51	28	23	5,248
December	12	2,483	877	....	73	14	45	9	3,514
January	8	1,176	663	....	52	4	81	44	2,028
February	4	1,634	1,032	....	20	....	51	14	2,755
March	8	7,219	4,839	....	56	1	143	17	12,283
Port totals	70,803	42,649	14,662	17	1,191	552	1,061	250	131,185

The following table shows the number of persons who, on arrival at Canadian ocean ports of entry, were medically certified as "prohibited":—

Ocean ports	Insane, feeble-minded epileptic, etc.	Tuberculosis, loathsome or chronic infectious disease	Physically defective—liable to become a public charge	Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	Chronic alcoholism	Minor physical defects—affecting ability to earn a living	Totals
	Section 3 *(a)*	Section 3 *(b)*	Section 3 *(c)*	Section 3 *(k)*	Section 3 *(l)*	Section 3 *(m)*	
Quebec	14	6	31	4	1		56
Halifax	6	8	71	1		2	88
St. John	3		7				10
Montreal		6	10				16
North Sydney	1	3	5				9
Vancouver	4	3	6				13
Victoria	2		2				4
Totals	30	26	132	5	1	2	196

The following table indicates, by ports, the specific mental and physical defects for which the above persons were medically certified:—

Condition	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	North Sydney	Vancouver	Victoria	Totals
Section 3 *(a)*—								
Epilepsy	4						1	5
Feebleminded	1	1			1	1	1	5
Idiocy	1							1
Imbecility	2							2
Insanity	6	4	1			2		13
Previous insanity		1	2			1		4
Section 3 *(b)*—								
Gonorrhoea	1	4		4				9
Ringworm	1							1
Sycosis barbae		1						1
Syphilis	1							1
Trachoma	3	2		2		1		8
Tuberculosis		1			3	2		6
Section 3 *(c)*—								
Absence of members	2	5		1		1		9
Bloof vessels, defects of	5	17		1				23
Bronchitis, chronic				1				1
Chest conditions	1							1
Deafness	1			1				2
Deformities	5	3	1					9
Duodenal ulcer		1						1
Empyema				1				1
Fractures			1	1				2
Glandular conditions		1						1
Goitre	1	4						5
Heart conditions	4	6	1		2	2	1	16
Hernia	4	3	1	1				9
Hydrocele		4						4
Jaundice							1	1
Joints, disease of		1						1
Loss of power of members	2	2			3			7
Malaria, recurring	2							2
Nephtitis	1	1						2
Neurasthenia	1							1
Nystagmus			1					1
Paralysis			1			1		2
Pleurisy, chronic				1				1
Poor physique		2		1				3
Pre-senility		1						1
Rheumatism	1							1
Senility		1				1		2
Tumour, fibroid						1		1
Varicocele			1					1
Vision, defective	1	19		1				21

Condition	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	North Sydney	Vancouver	Victoria	Total
Brought forward	51	85	10	16	9	13	4	188
Section 3 *(k)*—								
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	4	1						5
Section 3 *(l)*—								
Chronic alcoholism	1							1
Section 3 *(m)*—								
Absence of members		1						1
Facial paralysis		1						1
Totals	56	88	10	16	9	13	4	196

Immigrants arriving at Canadian ocean ports who require medical attention are detained in departmental hospitals until they are fit to travel. For this service the respective steamship companies are charged at the following per diem rates:—

Infectious diseases contacts not confined to bed, including persons accompanying the sick	Children under 10 years of age " " 1 " Adults	$1.00 Free. $2.00
Sick, bed cases	Adults and children	3.00

The following table indicates the reasons for detention at the respective ports. It includes the cases detained for medical observation, also the minor infectious diseases—measles, chicken-pox, etc., treated at the Immigration Hospital, Quebec, and the Rockhead Immigration Hospital, Halifax. At the port of St. John, minor infectious diseases are treated at the Quarantine Hospital on Partridge Island and are reported under the Quarantine Service.

MEDICAL DETENTIONS

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	Vancouver	Totals
Abscesses	6	8	2			16
Adenitis	1	5	1			7
Alcoholism	1					1
Anaemia		2				2
Appendicitis		1				1
Asthenia		2				2
Balanitis	2					2
Bilious attacks	1					1
Blepharitis		2				2
Boils	5	1				6
Bronchitis	16	13				29
Broncho-pneumonia	4*	4				8
Bursitis	1					1
Cancer	1*					1
Carbuncles		1				1
Cellulitis	1	1				2
Chickenpox	19	16*				35
Childbirth	7	3*				10
Cholecystitis	1					1
Colds, acute	18					18
Colitis	1					1
Conjunctivitis	22	4	8		4	38
Constipation			1			1
Corneal ulcers	4	1				5
Coryza		2				2
Cystitis	1					1
Debility		2				2
Dermatitis	1	1				2
Diphtheria	2					2
Duodenal ulcer	1					1
Eczema	1	7	2			10
Enteritis	1					1
Erysipelas	1	3				4
Erythema		2				2
Fracture	5	3	2	1		11

MEDICAL DETENTIONS—*Concluded*

Cause of detention	Quebec	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	Vancouver	Totals
Furuncles		4				4
Gastritis	4					4
Gastro-enteritis	3	1				4
German measles	2					2
Herpes	1	2				3
Hydrosalpinx	1					1
Impetigo	18	18	5			41
Infected members			3			3
Influenza	1	8	3			12
Intestinal toxemia	1					1
Marasmus	1*	1				2
Measles	55*	59				114
Miscarriages		1				1
Mumps	5	6				11
Nephritis	1			1		2
Observation—						
Chest	1		1			2
Chickenpox (contacts)	10					10
Diphtheria	4					4
Epididynitis	1					1
Eyes		3	1			4
General and mental	6	16	1			23
Genito-urinary	1		1			2
German measles (contacts)	3					3
Goitre		2				2
Measles (contacts)	22					22
Mumps (contacts)	11					11
Pyrexia	4	36	6			46
Rash	2					2
Refusing vaccination	2					2
Scalp	1					1
Scarlet fever (contacts)	8					8
Skin	1	1				2
Throat	3					3
Venereal		1				1
Osteomyelitis	2					2
Otitis media	6	3	3			12
Paronychia	1	1				2
Peritonitis		2				2
Pharyngitis	2	2				4
Pleurisy		1	1			2
Pneumonia, pleuro	1	10				11
Poisoning	1					1
Quinzy			1			1
Rheumatic fever	1					1
Rhinitis		1				1
Ringworm	3	4				7
Scabies	6	2				8
Scalds	3					3
Scarlet fever	5	11				16
Seasickness	3	5	2			10
Septic members	9					9
Sinusitis		1				1
Sprains	8	6				14
Styes	3		1			4
Synovitis	1					1
Tonsillitis	21	6	2			29
Toxic rash	3					3
Trachoma cicatrization	3			1		4
Trauma	4					4
Traumatic shock	1					1
Tuberculosis	1*					1
Typhoid fever	1					1
Ulcers		2		1		3
Urticaria		1				1
Vaccinia	3					3
Vincent's angina	1	1				2
Vision, defects of		18				18
Whitlow		1				1
Worms		3				3
Wounds (abrasions, lacerations, contusions)	8	20				28
Totals	398	344	47	4	4	797

*Indicates that 1 died. Remainder were released as cured or fit to travel.

Immigrants arrive at ocean ports from time to time with physical defects which are not considered sufficiently serious to justify their certification as "prohibited" of entry under section 3 of the Immigration Act. A medical record is kept of such cases, however, for possible future reference.

CASES RECORDED AS HAVING MINOR DEFECTS

Quebec	27
Halifax	34
St. John	3
	64

DEPORTATIONS FROM CANADA AFTER ADMISSION, ON ACCOUNT OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEFECTS

During the fiscal year, a total of 928 persons were deported from Canada by the Department of Immigration on account of becoming public charges due to mental or physical defects which either existed prior to their admission to this country or developed within five years of their arrival, the time necessary to acquire Canadian domicile. With a view to checking up the thoroughness of the medical examinations overseas previous to embarkation, before these people are deported from Canada they are detained at Montreal for a competent examination by a medical officer of the department for the purpose of ascertaining, so far as possible, if the medical condition on which their deportation is based pre-existed their entry to Canada, also if it is sufficient to justify return to their home country. From this double checking it is apparent that the large majority of these deportees were physically fit to carry on when they were admitted to Canada; moreover, that whereas a certain percentage of them developed various disabilities subsequent to their arrival, in a high proportion of such cases the disability is so slight that it must be concluded that had they found conditions in Canada to their liking they could have made good; in other words, that they must be classed as malingerers.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Reinspection has been made during the year of all Canadian plants which are under licence to manufacture biological products for human use. They were all found to be in a satisfactory condition. To a plant which was refused a licence last year, a licence was granted this year, as all requirements of the regulations under the Food and Drug Acts had been finally complied with.

On the basis of last year's inspection of clam beds in Nova Scotia, licences have been certified to a further number of shippers of clams to United States markets.

Tests for sterility and potency of biological products on the market, phenol coefficients of disinfectants, clinical diagnosis and others have been made to the number of 778 in the year just closed, and several products have in consequence been denied the Canadian market.

The laboratory has now completed its standard ouabain for manufacturers of tincture of strophanthus, and has distributed samples of it and other standard preparations to several manufacturers in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

New methods for biologic and bacteriologic assays are being tested out, looking towards better and more accurate results being obtained.

Scientific papers have been prepared, presented and published by members of the staff, and others are in course of preparation.

Additions have been made to the equipment of this Laboratory which will lead to further extension of work.

Some of the Quarantine Station laboratories have been inspected and equipment, added to, and changes of present equipment are contemplated in certain respects to bring these laboratories up-to-date.

As formerly, the laboratory has taken part in problems of investigation in conjunction with the staff of the Food and Drug Laboratory, and has afforded consultant service and practical help to the local medical profession, with fruitful results.

DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

During the past year very satisfying results have followed our efforts along the line of venereal disease control.

Due to a wider knowledge of the work done in the free venereal disease clinics, together with the untiring and sympathetic service rendered by the doctors on duty in these clinics, there has been displayed by patients and the public in general, a marked increase in confidence and co-operation.

From our own observations and from the opinion expressed by many actual workers in the field scattered throughout the Dominion, the present situation may be summed up as follows:—

There is no reliable evidence to suggest any material increase in venereal disease during the past five years.

The general source of venereal disease (i.e., promiscuous intercourse) is ever present, but has shown the effects of altered social conditions, in that with the decrease in commercialized prostitution there has been undoubtedly an increase in the ranks of the amateur and semi-professional operator. Those individuals contributing to this increase, however, are in all probability those who would have repleted the wastage in commercialized prostitution were that institution still in existence.

There is to-day an increasing intelligence on the part of the average patient attending clinics with regard to his condition and the requirements necessary in his conduct and co-operation during treatment.

It is generally believed that there is an increase in the number of early cases of syphilis presenting themselves for treatment, and a decrease in late and congenital cases, and little or no change in comparative numbers of gonorrhœa. The increase in early syphilis cases, above mentioned, is believed to be due to the effects of educational propaganda and the increasing realization on the part of the public as to the seriousness of this disease and the necessity for early diagnosis and adequate treatment.

The majority of clinicians believe that the particular type of advertisement or propaganda so far most effective is that of the " satisfied customer " or, in other words, the ex-clinic patient. This has been borne out by conversations with many patients, who stated that they were recommended to go to the clinic for treatment by friends who had either been patients themselves or had known patients clinic treated. In the old days many of these individuals would have been recommended by friends to go to a " quack " or to the corner drug store or some advertised patent medicine.

This has been particularly noted in connection with women patients, who are naturally averse to seeking medical aid for venereal disease. The nurses attached to the clinics carry out a follow-up service with regard to the women patients, and as a result of the friendly professional relationship between nurse and patient, the latter is prevailed upon to remain under treatment longer than she otherwise would, and through one patient the nurse frequently gets in touch with another who is then persuaded to obtain clinic treatment. It is generally conceded that the friendly " personal touch " obtaining in an efficient clinic staff is a more efficacious form of education than lectures or literature propaganda, although the latter have their place as well in the general campaign against the evil of venereal disease.

Compulsory treatment of infected individuals confined in jails, penitentiaries, etc., is another feature which is progressing satisfactorily in the general scheme of venereal disease control.

During the past year there has been a further improvement in co-operation on the part of the general practitioner with the provincial health authorities as regards reporting the number of venereal disease cases under private treatment. This is very encouraging and it is hoped that very soon this co-operation will be such as to make possible the compilation of reliable statistics, yearly comparisons of which will indicate the variance in venereal disease incidence throughout the country.

The provincial government expenditures in connection with venereal disease control are augmented by the federal Government grant of $100,000 allotted as follows:—

Alberta	$ 6,504 21
British Columbia	5,798 23
Manitoba	6,743 67
New Brunswick	4,287 22
Nova Scotia	5,790 00
Ontario	32,425 93
Prince Edward Island	979 47
Quebec	26,098 47
Saskatchewan	8,372 80
Department of Pensions and National Health for administrative purposes	3,000 00
Total	$100,000 00

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

MATERNAL WELFARE

This subject continues to occupy a foremost place at meetings of medical and other associations, in the daily press and in medical journals.

Canadian Medical Association.

The Maternal Welfare Committee of the Canadian Medical Association continued its work during the year and presented its first report at the annual meeting of the association in June, 1929, in Montreal.

The report reads in part as follows:—

"In considering the question of maternal welfare your committee undertook an analysis of the available vital statistics of the country and was impressed by two outstanding facts: first, that a very large percentage of the mothers who died had had no ante-natal care; and second, that a remarkably large number of deaths was due to two causes, viz., the toxaemias of pregnancy and puerperal infection, diseases which, in view of recent advances made in obstetric practice, might almost be placed in the class of preventable diseases.

"Your committee, therefore, came to the conclusion that existing conditions might be greatly improved by educating the public as to the value of ante-natal care, and by impressing on the profession the necessity of giving to each expectant mother intelligent and conscientious ante-, intra- and post-natal care.

"Regarding the education of the public it was found that the women of the country had already become active in this field through a Committee of the National Council of Women of Canada.

"Your committee would recommend that this work receive the endorsation of the Canadian Medical Association.

"Regarding the profession, your committee begs to recommend that a list of suggestions concerning the management of obstetrical patients, a copy of which is herewith submitted, be sent to each medical practitioner throughout the Dominion, either direct from the Canadian Medical Association headquarters, or through the provincial, district or county societies.

"Your committee further recommends that in each provincial, district and county medical society at least one meeting each year be set aside for the consideration of preventive obstetrics."

The report was received and adopted and the committee was continued for the year 1929-30.

Academy of Medicine, Toronto

Another Committee on Maternal Welfare which has continued its work during the year is that appointed by the Academy of Medicine, Toronto. The president, Dr. F. W. Marlow, stated in his annual report that this committee is one of the most important ever appointed by the academy and that it has " done much commendable work, placing the academy well to the front in the consideration of this very important phase of public health. There are many years' work ahead of them and it is hoped that the entire fellowship will encourage their efforts to promote harmonious discussion and activity. Great care should be taken to continually strengthen this Committee and to have it thoroughly representative of all interests."

A special meeting of the council of the academy was held for the consideration and approval of this report.

Federated Women's Institutes

At the Sixth Biennial Convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada held in the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask., June 17-21, 1929, the Special Committee on Maternal Welfare reported in part as follows:—

> " When considering the question of pre-natal care one's thoughts are apt to be confined to the narrow limits of its clinical aspect on the threshold of which Institute members as such would certainly be justified in protesting, 'There is nothing we can do'. Fortunately there is a much wider field than that, as our medical men were quick to point out, a field in which institute members can do something."

Other Voluntary Societies

The Victorian Order of Nurses, St. Elizabeth's Visiting Nurses' Association, the Babies' Dispensary Guild of Hamilton, the London Child Welfare Association, the Child Welfare Council of Calgary, the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare and other organizations have made great efforts to put forward the necessity for pre-natal care. The London Child Welfare Association writes, " Each time any of our nurses gives a talk on child welfare she stresses the pre-natal side of the work. In fact, ever since your report on maternal mortality called special attention to this field, this propaganda has gone on here and we feel is now beginning to get results." The infant mortality rate for London is 58·7 and there is a marked reduction in neo-natal mortality.

National Council of Women

At the annual meeting of the National Council of Women at Saskatoon on June 12, 1929, the report of the Special Committee on Maternal Care received much attention. This committee recognized its function to be the promotion of interest and activity in local communities in reference to maternal mortality and maternal welfare and to this end issued letters, questionnaires and leaflets on these subjects which met with marked appreciation.

INFANT MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

The Preliminary Report of Vital Statistics of Canada for 1929 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the following figures:—

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of children under 1 year (exclusive of still-births)—	
1926	23,692
1927	22,010
1928	21,195
1929	21,657
	88,554

INFANT MORTALITY—*Concluded*

Rate per 1,000 living births—	
1926	101.8
1927	94.0
1928	89.5
1929	92.2

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths from puerperal causes—	
1926	1,317
1927	1,300
1928	1,331
1929	1,337
	5,285

Rate per 1,000 living births—	
1926	5.7
1927	5.6
1928	5.6
1929	5.7

In some parts of Canada the infant mortality in 1929 was less than 50 per 1,000 living births and the Victorian Order of Nurses, who took care of 14,218 obstetrical cases under the direction of physicians in 1929 had only 28 maternal deaths, or 2 per 1,000 living births.

CHILDREN NEEDING SPECIAL CARE

Disabled Children.

Perhaps more progress in work for disabled children has been made this year than ever before. The preliminary and informal Conference on Dominion Organization for this work, arranged by request to take place at this department on November 23, 1929, the organization of the Quebec Provincial Society for Crippled Children in Montreal on February 11, 1930, by representatives of thirty-seven different agencies in the province of Quebec, the Annual Meeting of the International Association for Crippled Children at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, March 17-19, and the remarkable success of the efforts of public health officials, physicians, parents, the press and the general public in the summer and early autumn of 1929 to protect children against anterior poliomyelitis all combined to place work for disabled children in Canada on a better basis.

Mental Health.

Alberta.—An important Survey on Mental Disease and Mental Defect was conducted in Alberta in December, 1929, and January, 1930, by a Mental Hygiene Commission. Early examination and treatment where necessary, children's clinics, and a new institution for mentally defective children are among the recommendations of the commission.

Under-Nourished Children.

The important subject of malnutrition continues to receive attention, and assistance has been given to child welfare workers in preparing diet-lists for under-nourished children.

The Pre-School Child.

Increased attention has been given during the year to the health and welfare of the pre-school child.

Four special clinics for pre-school children were opened in Toronto in February, 1930. It is now generally recognized that most of the defects and diseases of children originate at this time and preventive measures therefore are then most successful.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Tuberculosis.

At the meeting of the Tuberculosis Advisory Committee of the National Research Council, the chief subjects of interest in connection with Child Welfare were:—

The report of Dr. R. G. Ferguson, on Tuberculosis Research and treatment for Indian School Children at the File Hills Reserve and the Fort Qu'Appelle Reserve, the extension of this work to pre-school children and the means taken to secure medical and public health nursing care for these children and the report of Professor Klotz, University of Toronto, of further work done by Dr. Rae Price re "Tuberculosis in Children" and the pasteurization of milk.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

Women's Branch.

Constant co-operation has been maintained with the Women's Branch and we are much indebted to the superintendent for making it possible for us to help a number of mothers and children, unaccompanied women coming to Canada and domestic assistants.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT

An Act respecting Juvenile Delinquents, amended, was passed by the House of Commons on May 20 and by the Senate with further amendments, on May 28. These amendments were concurred in by the House of Commons on June 3, 1929.

The Juvenile Delinquents Act was proclaimed in Moncton and King's county, N.B., and in the county of Hants, N.S., as announced in the *Canada Gazette* of January 4, 1930.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND TRUANCY

On January 31, 1930, a deputation was received by the Prime Minister of Ontario. The deputation stated that:—

"1. There are a large number of boys and girls becoming delinquent whose educational background does not fit them for industrial life.

"2. It is exceedingly difficult to place large numbers of boys and girls in employment because of their lack of adequate training.

"3. The majority of our vagrants, truants and serious behaviour problems have been found to be those of the non-academic class.

"4. These boys and girls are going out into industrial life, not only unprepared but in many cases with an anti-social attitude, due to conditions which compel them to take certain school training for which they are not fitted.

"In view of these facts we believe that there is an urgent need of a change in the character of the training given to certain types of children; and would suggest that certain schools or classes be set aside for special training of the non-academic children who will be entering our trades and industries.

"These points were supported by a signed statement from the Head of the Employment Department, Massey-Harris Company, showing that for 1,499 boys under the age of twenty who left the employment of the Massey-Harris Company voluntarily, or were discharged for cause, from January 1, 1922, to December, 1929, the average length of service for each boy was nine weeks; 115 were employed for one day only, and only 107 were employed for over six months and stating 'that the bulk of these boys belong to the non-academic class who do not care for the normal type of public school education.'

"A committee appointed by the Teachers' Institute, No. 6, Toronto, to make a study of the 'Non-Academic Problem in Toronto Public Schools,' submitted the following:—

"WHEREAS

"1. According to statistics gathered from the reports of twelve representative schools, 39 per cent of the pupils in the Junior 1st to Senior 3rd Grades inclusive, repeat their grades from one to four times before promotion is gained.

"2. These repeaters are costing the Board of Education $90 per year, per pupil.

"3. According to the psychiatric reports, 52 per cent of our public school pupils are non-academic.'

"4. Principals of schools find that these pupils provide almost all our delinquents.

"5. The non-academic child being compelled to pursue the present public school course of study, often becomes discouraged, rebellious and anti-social.

"6. We believe the present course of study and equipment fails to meet the needs of the non-academic child.

"7. Because of inadequate training, too many boys and girls are leaving our public schools at the ages of fifteen to sixteen years, to drift through life.

"We, therefore, beg to suggest that certain public schools or portions thereof, be equipped for the training of 'non-academic' children."

Principal Richardson of the Regal Road School states that "at an age when most children expect to graduate into high school, namely, at fourteen years, there are 1,107 pupils 14 to 17 years of age, just *beginning* their third grade work for the *second time*. It is for these non-academic pupils possessing talents the standard course fails to develop, that a different training should be offered."

Some progress has been made in this matter of providing for "non-academic" pupils but it is still under consideration.

YOUNG PERSONS IN PENITENTIARIES

In the estimates passed by the House of Commons on June 14, 1929, the sum of $600,000 was set aside to establish two institutions for the reception and training of juvenile adults serving terms in penitentiaries. Out of 2,769 inmates cared for in our penitentiaries during the official year ended March 31, 1929, those under twenty years of age numbered 322 and those between twenty and thirty years numbered 1,274.

In the sessions of the American Prison Association in Toronto, September 18-28, 1929, Borstal methods and other methods of prison reform for juvenile delinquents occupied a large part of the program.

CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES

The following provinces have now established Correspondence Classes: Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. There has been a great increase in this work during the year. Letters written to the parents of correspondence class pupils in co-operation with the provincial Directors of Correspondence Classes have resulted in many inquiries in regard to child welfare and requests for "The Little Blue Books."

The following reports are quoted:—

Alberta.—"The work has increased tremendously. This was due to some extent to the fact that a large number of schools had to close early in the winter because of lack of finances consequent upon a partial crop failure. An extremely cold winter, too, prevented many pupils from attending schools which were operating, and it was here that the Correspondence School was able to be of service to a very large number of under-privileged children.

The work has meant something to a large number of pupils all over this province. Even to touch the homes with their problems does count for something, I find, and I am so glad to feel that something worth while may have been accomplished."

Saskatchewan.—"The scope of this school has been broadened to include children whose homes are more than 2½ miles from schools, if they are under 12 years of age, and those whose homes are more than 3½ miles from school, if they are over 12. It also provides for those whose schools are closed during the winter months, with particular attention to those who are preparing to write the entrance examination. Our present enrolment is about 200 pupils."

British Columbia.—In this province there are three divisions of the work, including Correspondence Classes for public school pupils who are too far away from any school to attend regularly, also a series of classes for boys who have left school and are beginning coal mining and other work. These last are called Correspondence Classes in Coal Mining. In September, 1929, classes in high school subjects were offered for the first time and there is now an enrolment of about five hundred pupils.

SCHOOL CARS

The following is an extract from a letter received from the principal of a School Car in Ontario:—

"Everything seems to be going along very nicely on the school car. The attendance is nearly always perfect, and the pupils are doing good work. They seem to make good progress at every point. My attendance has increased since last year, both in day and night school. The night school is quite interesting. I have several men who are getting along in years, in fact I have one man who is fifty-nine years old. It is surprising the progress that this man has made in the short time that he has been attending. We hope that the younger pupils will be bigger and better Canadians when they grow up. I find that these people are ready and willing to make changes and improvements in their ways of living, if they only know how to do this."

ESKIMO CHILD WELFARE

By invitation of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, the subject of Eskimo child welfare and protection was brought before the Northwest Territories and Yukon Council at their meeting on January 15, 1930, and plans were suggested to secure the same.

A good deal has been done during the year to advance the welfare of the Eskimo. Another medical officer has been appointed, radio stations have been established, a large herd of reindeer is on the way to the Mackenzie Delta and the air mail reaches within the Arctic Circle. As Mr. D. Jenness points out in a memorandum, the future of the Arctic rests entirely with the Eskimo. "For no other people will live there permanently. With training and guidance from Europeans, they have greatly enhanced the value of Greenland and Alaska to the nations that own those countries, and with similar guidance they could develop our own Arctic domain."

"After we have studied the native problem over the world, we have come to the conclusion that in the last analysis the native problem is a moral one."—Hon. Charles Stewart.

During the month of November all eyes were turned to the Arctic. On November 4 word was received by wireless of the rescue of the MacAlpine party who had not been heard of since September 9. On his return, Colonel MacAlpine said that all the party were extremely grateful to the Eskimos who had been fathers to them in their time of need. It was stated repeatedly in the press that the party was saved by the Eskimo, who guided the party from Dease's Point to Cambridge Bay.

Major Burwash stated recently that he never travels in the Arctic without an Eskimo guide, no matter how short the distance may be.

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE

Conferences have been held with the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Dr. D. C. Scott, and later, at his request, with Dr. E. S. Stone, Director of Medical Services, in reference to child welfare among the Indians.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

Opportunities which occur daily, for co-operation with the Women's Institutes, Homemakers' Clubs, Cercles des Fermières, Victorian Order of Nurses, National Council of Women, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, Women's Missionary Societies, Catholic Women's League, Visiting Nurses' Associations, Canadian Council of Child and Family Welfare, Children's Aid Societies, Child Welfare Associations, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and other voluntary societies, form an important part of our work and are always accepted and appreciated.

Conference of Voluntary Societies

At the request of a number of voluntary societies with Dominion organization, a conference was arranged to take place at the department in November, 1929. Thirteen societies were represented. The discussion included a description of the organization and work of each association which showed that child and maternal welfare forms a very large part of their work.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES

The meeting of the International Council of Nurses in Montreal in July, 1929, was an important event and had a bearing on child welfare. The members of the Grand Council were received on July 3 at the Parliament buildings, by the Prime Minister.

By request, a supply of "The Little Blue Books" and "Request Cards" was placed in a booth of the Council Exhibit at the Montreal High School. This booth was visited by a large number of nurses and the supply of "The Little Blue Books" had to be renewed three times. Many Request Cards were filled out and returned to the Department.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the division, known as "The Little Blue Books," have had a wide circulation during the year, thanks to the valuable co-operation of the provincial authorities, the clergy of different churches, the local registrars of births, the Women's Institutes and other voluntary societies, and the help of the press. Two numbers of a new series—"The Leaflet Series"—have been published:—

National Health Publication No. 43, "Rickets: Prevention and Cure."

National Health Publication No. 51, "Keep Him Well: Be Prepared to Prevent Infantile Paralysis."

The more important parts of the latter, by the co-operation of the Canadian press, appeared in most of the newspapers of Canada and several newspapers republished it in full. About 65,000 copies of the leaflet were distributed and over four hundred additional requests were received before the end of the year, after the supply was exhausted.

In regard to the former, the principal of a school car in Ontario writes of one of his pupils—a girl of fifteen—who will marry this year: "There are fourteen in her family. The children have bent limbs. She picked up 'Rickets.' She was surprised to hear that sunlight is something like a food. She asked, 'Is that why the agent at Ruel put the baby out even on cold, cold days?' What she will retail to her sisters, aunts, cousins, etc., will get more attention than anything we could say to them. She is a girl who can be a missionary."

The other "Little Blue Books" were distributed as usual and seem to have an increasing place among new Canadians, as well as among the general public. A teacher in Saskatchewan sends a list of Ukrainian ratepayers in his school district: " Would you kindly send a set of Blue Books to them? The books sent to my school have been in constant use and they are not enough to go around."

An inspector of schools in British Columbia asked for a complete set of " The Little Books " for each of the seventeen Doukhobor schools of his inspectorate.

The wife of a missionary on an Indian reserve writes: " I have taken the Canadian Mother's Book around with me and shown the pictures to the Indian women. A week or so ago a group of them came and suggested that I translate it into Cree. They asked why the Canadian Mother's Book isn't also ' Kukinow Ininu Isquao o musin aikin '—Every Indian Woman's Book."

" The Canadian Mother's Book " was rewritten and enlarged during the year and the new edition will shortly be published.

The most encouraging letters received by this division are letters from mothers. A mother in the outposts writes, " I intend letting other farm women like myself know about those books so full of valuable information to lonely farm folks."

Requests for " The Little Blue Books " have been received from all parts of Canada, including the Magdalen Islands and Hay River on Great Slave Lake; also from the British Isles; Madras, India; Colombo, Ceylon; Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States of America, Germany, Holland and Belgium.

DIVISION OF HOSPITAL ADVISORY SERVICES

The pertinent inquiries concerning hospitals of the Dominion, made at the International Hospital Congress, held at Atlantic City, N.J., U.S.A., June, 1929, emphasized the necessity of a medium or channel whereby consultative advice on planning, equipment and general data on hospitalization might be available.

The congress, treating the question internationally, passed a resolution advocating that central bureaus were essential if hospital work was to progress on parallel lines with the advance being made in other phases of human welfare, and results would only be obtained by centralization.

The Division of Hospital Advisory Services is fulfilling the demand as outlined above by its activities in advising in consultation with provincial governments, municipalities, hospital boards and others upon the many phases of hospitalization, comparable to the requirements of health measures being practised to-day.

Bibliographies are compiled by request upon any subject coming within the scope of the division.

The Canadian Medical Association's Annual Report, 1930, refers to the much needed advice of this division as a supplement to its own study of general problems, and further expresses appreciation of the close co-operation existing.

The exhibit of Canadian hospitals at the International Hospital Congress excited the enthusiasm and interest of the delegates. Those from Egypt, Germany and South Africa desired that copies of plans of some of the buildings be forwarded to them.

One prominent feature of the exhibit presented by the department was that for the insulation of buildings, both for sound and climatic conditions. The method developed by the division for outlying districts of the Dominion was deemed to be suitable to meet similar conditions which prevail in Norway, Poland, Switzerland and Australia.

The principle, practice and construction of infectious diseases hospitals, as observed in other exhibits at the congress, rather emphasized the fact that this phase of hospitalization has not yet been fully grasped by those responsible for such units.

When it is realized that about one out of every sixty people suffer each year from infectious disease, it can be readily seen that the subject of communicable disease is well worth serious consideration by those people interested in the health of the people.

It is generally considered that a community, for its own protection, is responsible for the care and treatment of its cases of communicable disease. A hospital is part of a community, so it would seem reasonable to suppose that a general hospital in a community, where no other provision is made, should at least feel some responsibility for the treatment of cases of infectious disease.

The economic loss due to the method of handling communicable diseases in rural parts of the Dominion must be considerable; besides which there is the disadvantage of the possibility of improper isolation with the resultant spread of disease in and out of the house, to say nothing of the possibility of the patients themselves having less efficient treatment.

The considered opinion of outstanding hospital authorities to-day is that the ordinary general hospital, in respect of communicable disease, should assist in the provision of adequate facilities for the isolation and care of communicable disease.

Sanatoria, a subject exciting the interest of most people to-day, formed a prominent part of the exhibit. The principal phases stressed were orientation, co-ordination and cost.

Marked progress is being made in the education of patients of school age in sanatoria.

Heliotherapy is playing a larger part than ever in the treatment of tuberculosis. In fact, no sanatorium worth the name would be complete to-day without the plan of including facilities for such treatment.

It would seem that exhibits, similar to the one now under review, should be available at all such meetings and amplified so as to include all kinds of hospitalization throughout the Dominion.

The officials of the International Council of Nurses Congress, held in Montreal, July, 1929, requested that the exhibit be available at that congress, which request was acceded and, in the words of the chairman of the committee, the officials were grateful to the Government for its gesture in providing such an educational exhibit, and further that it had been most beneficial to those interested in such work.

The division advised on many projects during the fiscal year and an enumeration of these is deemed of interest, namely:—

General Hospital, Kentville, N.S.
Aberdeen General Hospital, New Glasgow, N.S.
General Hospital, Havre St. Pierre, P.Q.
Grace Dart Home Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.
Convalescent Hospital, Montreal, P.Q.
Bruchesi Institute, Montreal, P.Q.
University of Montreal, Montreal, P.Q.
Hotel Dieu, Chicoutimi, P.Q.
St. Michael's Hospital, Lethbridge, Alta.
Rural Tuberculosis Hospitals for Western Provinces.
General Hospitals, North West Territories.

Public meetings were held in connection with some of these projects and addressed by the director of the division, tentative sketches prepared and consultations held with provincial Government officials, as also medical and hospital boards.

With the view of furthering education upon hospitalization, a series of articles is now appearing in the Journal, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, under the caption of " Hospitals—Their Planning and Equipment."

By arrangement with the Canadian Medical Association, these articles are available to the members of that organization, the result anticipated being that, with the combined efforts, many of the blunders perpetrated in the past may be averted.

At the request of the University of Toronto, lectures were given by the director of the division to the students in the Diploma in Public Health Class, covering hospitalization of infectious diseases.

In these lectures, emphasis was made that actual experience on this Continent and Europe has established the fact that asepsis and not the interruption of air currents is the basic factor in controlling infection in hospitals.

Up to the time of Pasteur, Koch and other bacteriologists, practically nothing was known about the causes and modes of transmission of infectious disease. Previous to their discoveries it was believed that these epidemic diseases had their origin in decayed matter, bad smells, arose from swamps or were visitations of the wrath of God, and it is little wonder that hospitalization and home isolation have had a very recent origin.

Previous to 1890, it was universally believed that infectious diseases were transmitted principally by air, and it was not until the year 1900 that the Pasteur Hospital in Paris was constructed and was the first hospital to isolate in different rooms on the same ward floor different kinds of infectious diseases, as also the first to embody the principle that contact infection is the only real factor in the spread of infectious diseases.

Another pertinent remark made in the lectures was that to interrupt contact, direct and indirect, between patients in a hospital ill with different contagious diseases, depends upon proper construction, equipment and administration.

Isolation hospitals of less than fifty beds are not economical to administer and should be attached to general hospitals where the expense will be less, better service rendered and, if properly managed, this can be done with safety.

Inter alia, it may be noted that the infectious diseases hospitals administered by the department have, in a large measure, been remodelled to conform with this modern conception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases.

The division has been consulted upon the growing urge for convalescent hospitals for patients other than those suffering from acute diseases in general hospitals.

Every building is the expression of a utilitarian, and sometimes, also, of an artistic idea. Modern city conditions led to the development of skyscrapers Our newer hospitals are likewise the result of economic necessity and the demands of modern medicine. The hitherto undeveloped possibilities of convalescent hospitals create a demand for adequate housing of this new social function.

The present-day idea of convalescent care is that of a creative, dynamic force, bringing into play all the resources of mind and body, of medicine and psychology, to offset the baneful effects of illness. It comprises play as well as rest; it invokes religious emotion and an appeal to reason; it calls for the exercise of mind as well as muscle; it furnishes comforts and stimulates purposeful effort; it provides dressings for surgical wounds and instills sound health habits; it aids the natural recuperative processes and develops social dicipline; it expedites recovery and strengthens character.

The carrying out of this multiple aim requires policy, organization and an adequate plant.

The management of convalescent hospitals is also as difficult and quite as important as is the practice of medicine itself. In fact, in many instances, it is so intimately bound up with medicine that the two can not be successfully dissociated. The time has passed when some philanthropically inclined individual could donate or hire a farm house in the country, install a cook and a trained nurse on the premises, supply food and lodging, pay all the bills, and thus successfully promote convalescence. A place is not a convalescent home simply because it is in the country. Confusion as to just what convalescence means exists in the minds of many persons concerned; not only among the lay public, but among the physicians themselves, and only by a careful perusal of the problem it can be appreciated how complicated a matter it is to restore people, who are cured by the hospital, to a state of health where they can adequately bear the stress and strain of modern economic conditions.

If facilities for the entertainment and amusement of patients in convalescent homes are not provided, they readily fall into groups, talking about themselves, their ailments, their hospital experiences and their troubles, the worst possible atmosphere in which to regain health. What is required is supervised leisure, not idleness.

When those interested in convalescence measure the usefulness of their work by the quality of the service rendered, rather than by the number of persons passing through their doors, the whole subject will be placed on a sounder basis.

It is a great thing to care for and heal the sick, but it is no mean task to restore a man to health and render him able to play his part in life.

The philosophy of convalescent management is in its infancy. Continuous constructive criticism is needed if forward strides are to be made in this realm, the importance of which is gradually becoming recognized in the fields of curative as well as preventive medicine. There is more than a likelihood that under the pressure of economic and medical forces, increasingly larger investments, both philanthropic and municipal, will be made in convalescent institutions.

Housing is a live issue and plans and advice have been prepared and distributed in a generous measure throughout every Province in the Dominion.

The Quarantine Stations, Immigration Hospitals and Food and Drug Laboratories have further been remodelled to meet the requirements of the services, as also plans prepared for future projects when exigencies of the moment permit consummation.

The new Animal Breeding House for the Laboratory of Hygiene of the department sounds a new note in such projects, by featuring modern practice in insulation, heating, lighting and ventilation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

EXPENDITURE, BY SERVICES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

Service	Gross expenditure	Refunds	Net expenditure
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government Salaries	182,427 68	79 98	182,347 70
Civil Government Contingencies	70,856 38	2,309 64	68,546 74
Food and Drugs	105,005 51	982 09	104,023 42
Opium and Narcotic Drugs	40,220 27	356 90	39,863 37
Proprietary or Patent Medicines	3,591 03	....	3,591 03
Laboratory of Hygiene	9,384 06	295 02	9,089 04
Pollution of Inland Waters	16,579 10	582 74	15,996 36
Marine Hospitals, etc	255,703 82	2,054 51	253,649 31
Quarantine	182,610 33	467 50	182,142 83
Leprosy	24,247 82	0 65	24,247 17
Public Works Health Act	3,610 00	....	3,610 00
Immigration Medical Inspection	300,607 72	13,436 09	287,171 63
Venereal Diseases	97,987 03	....	97,987 03
Gratuities, C.S. Act, Sec. 56	785 83	....	785 83
St. John Ambulance Association	5,000 00	....	5,000 00
Victorian Order of Nurses	10,000 00	....	10,000 00
Canadian Council on Child Welfare	10,000 00	....	10,000 00
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council	5,000 00	....	5,000 00
Canadian Social Hygiene Council	20,000 00	....	20,000 00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association	25,000 00	....	25,000 00
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene	20,000 00	....	20,000 00
International Council of Nurses	5,000 00	....	5,000 00
	1,393,616 58	20,565 12	1,373,051 46

REVENUE COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

Service	Total revenue	Refunds	Net revenue
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
"A"—Food and Drugs	9,782 30	....	9,782 30
"B"—Opium and Narcotic Drugs	16,422 07	631 30	15,790 77
"C"—Patent Medicines	7,442 50	661 50	6,781 00
"D"—Sick Mariners' Dues	210,426 53	1,104 98	209,321 55
"E"—Casual Revenue	41,409 64	60 00	41,349 64
	285,483 04	2,457 78	283,025 26

"A"—FOOD AND DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1929-30

Province	Licence	Analysis	Penalties	Costs	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	....	45 00	25 00	10 00	80 00
New Brunswick	....	....	....	....	....
Prince Edward Island	....	5 00	....	....	5 00
Quebec	110 00	5 00	900 00	301 80	1,316 80
Ontario	145 00	5,915 00	1,525 00	525 50	8,110 50
Manitoba	....	10 00	25 00	35 00	70 00
British Columbia	....	15 00	25 00	10 00	50 00
Foreign	150 00	....	....	....	150 00
	405 00	5,995 00	2,500 00	882 30	9,782 30

"B"—OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS NET REVENUE, 1929-30

Province	Business Licence	Import Licence	Export Licence	Penalties	Seizures	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	60 00					60 00
New Brunswick	80 00			300 00		380 00
Prince Edward Island						
Quebec	1,005 00	250 00	70 00	4,935 10	835 94	7,096 04
Ontario	1,130 00	75 00	5 00	1,350 00		2,560 00
Manitoba	250 00					250 00
Saskatchewan	55 00			74 73		129 73
Alberta	155 00			1,235 00		1,390 00
British Columbia	115 00	30 00		3,750 00		3,895 00
Foreign	25 00	5 00				30 00
	2,875 00	360 00	75 00	11,644 83	835 94	15,790 77

"C"—PATENT MEDICINES NET REVENUE FOR 1929-30

Province	Penalties	Registration Fees at 2.00 each	Licence Fees at $1.00 each	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia		22 00	95 00	117 00
New Brunswick		40 00	110 00	150 00
Prince Edward Island			11 00	11 00
Quebec	5 00	238 00	1,611 00	1,854 00
Ontario	60 00	464 00	2,531 00	3,055 00
Manitoba		53 00	252 00	305 00
Saskatchewan		44 00	65 00	109 00
Alberta		16 00	78 00	94 00
British Columbia		42 00	152 00	194 00
Foreign		134 00	758 00	892 00
	65 00	1,053 00	5,663 00	6,781 00

"D"—SICK MARINERS' DUES REVENUE FOR 1929-30

Province	Total	Refunds	Net
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	56,647 17	340 72	56,306 45
New Brunswick	16,896 62	71 58	16,825 04
Prince Edward Island	1,050 82		1,050 82
Quebec	49,723 60	252 88	49,470 72
British Columbia	86,108 32	439 80	85,668 52
	210,426 53	1,104 98	209,321 55

"E"—CASUAL REVENUE FOR 1929-30

——	Net total
	$ cts.
Fumigation of ships	15,070 54
Hospital care of passengers	24,103 50
Use of launch	1,800 00
Refunds of previous year's appropriations	368 49
Sundry sales	7 11
	41,349 64

DOMINION OF CANADA

DEPARTMENT

OF

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1930

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1930.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. H. CAHAN,

Secretary of State and Minister charged with administration of Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

OTTAWA, September, 1930.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

SIR,—The fiscal year has passed without particular feature, activities of all branches continuing at a high level. The gross cash turnover for the year was $8,211,753.63, or $760,757.63 more than for the preceding fiscal year; this increase is reflected in the two main divisions of the department, printing sales for the year at $2,482,866.95 showing an increase over the previous year of $294,526.13, and stationery sales showing at $1,440,339.64, an increase over the previous year of $96,312.26. Sales of publications on the other hand showed a reduction, the revenue dropping from $66,606.87 for the fiscal year 1928-29 to $55,972.68 for the past year, but the reduction is explained by the extensive sales during 1928-29 of sets of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, large numbers of copies of which were purchased by departments and by the public; the expenses during the year were correspondingly reduced. In the case of the *Canada Gazette* the receipts at $93,890.47 were $13,676.51 in excess of those of the preceding fiscal year; the expenditure at $34,783.83 was $124.09 less. The revenue from waste paper amounted to $16,700.04, $2,800 more than for the preceding year; this refers to waste paper of all departments, the revenue being derived from a contract secured by tender and spread over a number of years.

PERSONNEL

The personnel at the end of the year varied but fractionally from the figures of a year earlier, standing on March 31, 1930, at 715, as compared with 714 a year earlier. The figures at different periods during the past forty years have been as follows:—

1891 (December 31)	341	1922 (March 31)	742
1901	511	1923	705
1911	861	1924	719
1915	1,160	1925	685
1916	1,240	1926	689
1917	1,300	1927	690
1918	1,169	1928	696
1919	1,134	1929	714
1920	703	1930	715
1921	730		

It became necessary during the year to create nine new positions, several of which, however, replaced positions which had become unnecessary and were abolished; the net result of the changes was an increase from 697 on August 1, 1927, to 701 on March 31, 1930, in the number of positions on the formal establishment laid down by the Civil Service Commission, none of the changes effected involving a senior or executive position. The difference between the number on the establishment, 701, and the staff as on March 31 is accounted for by 15 vacancies, arising chiefly out of illness, and 29 temporary employees; several temporaries are in necessary replacement of absentees and the remainder because of pressure of work in certain divisions, the employees concerned being in all cases of the lower grades.

NEW PLANT

The new plant purchased during the year included the following major items:—

Composition Branch—	
1 material-making machine with gas regulator and motor for Monotype Division	$ 2,006 95
2 linotype machines complete with 4 moulds and 108 mould liners for Linotype Division	9,789 42
Pressrooms—	
3 Miehle vertical presses	10,588 00
2 automatic feeding machines	6,125 00
Bindery—	
1 rounding and backing machine	5,194 67
1 book backing machine	480 00
1 Dexter folding machine	8,017 00
Shipping and Receiving Division—	
1 utility express motor truck	1,980 00
1 business coupe	1,412 00
Mechanical Division—	
1 lathe	3,437 35

These various purchases were by way of replacement as a rule; in the case of the Shipping Division the smaller motor car was an addition to the delivery equipment, increasing the effective vehicles to five; quick deliveries being frequently needed, particularly during a session of Parliament, it was deemed more convenient as well as more economical, both as to purchase price and as to running expense, to buy a small car rather than the ordinary motor truck, of which there are four in the delivery branch. Under the practice of recent years one motor truck has been purchased in replacement each year.

Material purchased during the year amounted to $2,477,925.27, this sum being about evenly divided between the Stationery Branch, from which supplies are drawn for the Houses of Parliament and the various Government departments, and the Printing Branch, the latter including all printing, chiefly lithographing, executed outside the Printing Bureau itself. Of the total amount the greater part, namely, $2,426,292.68, was purchased in Canada. It should be stated here that the general principle pursued with respect to purchases is to buy goods of Canadian manufacture when these are available of qualities and at prices approximately equal, and if goods of Canadian manufacture are not available then to give the same degree of preference to goods made within the British Empire.

INCREASE IN WAGE RATES

The question of an increase in the wage rate in the Printing Branch was raised at about the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1928. As has been pointed out in previous reports the matter is governed by section 16, paragraph 3, of the Public Printing and Stationery Act (Chapter 162, R.S.C. 1927) which provides with respect to wages of the printing classes that "no increase of any such rate of wages shall be made so as to raise the rate above that which is at the time of such increase paid for similar work in the cities of Montreal and Toronto". Careful examination of the wage rates paid in the cities of Montreal and Toronto was made and an increase of slightly over five per cent was allowed generally, bringing from $38 to $40 the weekly wage of the Composition, Press and Bindery Branches, with proportionate adjustments in other grades of workers. In the case of the Stereotype Branch, the wages at $42 weekly again reached a slightly higher level than that of the other printing trades.

The attached table shows the weekly wage rates in the printing trades as paid at various periods in the Department of Public Printing and Stationery as from 1887 to the present time:—

Weekly Rates of Wages of Printing Trades from 1887 to 1929

Year	Proof-readers	Copy-holders	Hand Com-positors	Linotype Operators	Mono-type Operators	Mono-type Caster Runners	Stereo-typers	Press-men	Press-feeders and Bindery Men*	Book-binders	Bindery Girls and Women Pressfeeders
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1887			11 00								
1888			11 00								
1889	12 00		11 00				11 00	11 00	2 50 to 10 00	11 00	
1890	12 00		11 00				11 00	12 00	2 50 to 10 00	11 00	
1891	13 00		12 00				12 00	12 00	2 50 to 10 00	11 00	
1892	13 00		12 00				12 00	13 00	2 50 to 10 00	11 00	
1893	13 00	4 00	12 00	15 00			12 00	13 00	2 50 ro 10 00	12 00	2 00 to 5 00
1894	13 00	4 00	12 00	15 00			12 00	13 00	2 50 to 10 00	12 00	2 00 to 5 00
1895	13 00	4 00 to 7 00	12 00	15 00			12 00	13 00	3 00 to 10 00	12 00	2 00 to 5 00
1896	13 00	5 00 to 7 00	12 00	15 00			12 00	13 00	3 00 to 10 00	12 00	2 00 to 5 00
1897	13 00	5 00 to 7 00	12 00	15 00			12 00	13 00	3 00 to 10 00	12 00	2 00 to 5 00
1898	13 00	6 00	12 00	15 00			12 00	13 00	3 00 to 10 00	12 00	2 00 to 5 00
1899	13 00	8 00	12 00	15 00			12 00	13 00	3 00 to 10 00	12 00	2 00 to 5 00
1900	16 50	8 00	13 50	15 00			13 50	14 50	3 00 to 10 00	12 00	2 00 to 5 00
1901	16 50	8 00	13 50	16 50			13 50	14 50	3 00 to 10 00	12 00	2 50 to 5 50
1902	16 50	8 00	13 50	16 50			15 00	14 50	3 00 to 10 00	12 00	2 50 to 5 50
1903	16 50	8 00	13 50	16 50			15 00	14 50	3 00 to 10 00	14 00	2 50 to 5 50
1904	18 00	9 00	14 50	16 65			16 00	16 00	3 00 to 10 00	14 50	2 50 to 5 50
1905	18 00	9 00	14 50	16 65	16 65		16 00	16 50	6 00 to 10 00	14 50	2 50 to 5 50
1906	18 00	9 00	15 00	17 20	17 20		16 00	16 50	6 00 to 10 50	15 00	2 50 to 5 50
1907	18 00	9 00	15 00	17 20	17 20		16 00	16 50	6 00 to 10 50	15 00	2 50 to 6 00
1908	18 00	9 00	15 00	17 20	17 20		16 00	17 50	6 00 to 10 50	16 00	2 50 to 6 00
1909	18 00	9 00 to 11 00	16 00	18 35	18 35		16 00	17 50	6 00 to 11 25	16 00	2 50 to 6 00
1910	18 00	11 00 to 12 00	16 00	18 35	18 35		17 00	17 50	6 00 to 11 25	16 00	2 50 to 6 00
1911	20 00	11 00 to 13 00	17 00	19 50	19 50		17 00	18 50	6 00 to 12 25	17 00	3 00 to 6 50
1912	20 00	11 00 to 13 00	18 50	19 50	19 50		18 50	19 00	6 00 to 12 70	18 00	3 00 to 7 50
1913	22 00	12 00 to 15 00	20 00	21 00	21 00	6 00 to 15 00	20 00	21 00	6 00 to 15 00	20 00	4 00 to 8 00
1914	22 00	12 00 to 15 00	20 00	21 00	21 00	6 00 to 15 00	20 00	21 00	6 00 to 15 00	20 00	4 00 to 8 00
1915	22 00	12 00 to 15 00	20 00	21 00	21 00	7 00 to 15 00	20 00	21 00	7 00 to 15 00	20 00	4 00 to 8 00
1916	22 00	12 00 to 15 00	20 00	21 00	21 00	8 00 to 15 00	20 00	21 00	7 00 to 15 00	20 00	4 00 to 8 00
1917	24 00	12 00 to 17 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	9 00 to 18 00	24 00	24 00	9 00 to 18 00	22 00	4 00 to 10 00
1918	24 00	12 00 to 17 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	9 00 to 18 00	24 00	24 00	9 00 to 18 00	23 00	4 00 to 10 00
1919	32 00	23 50	32 00	32 00	32 00	9 00 to 23 50	32 00	32 00	9 00 to 23 50	30 00	6 00 to 14 00
1920 to Mar. 31, 1927	36 00	10 00 to 26 00	36 00	36 00	36 00	10 00 to 26 00	36 00	36 00	10 00 to 26 00	35 00	7 00 to 16 00
1927—from April 1	38 00	12 00 to 28 00	38 00	38 00	38 00	12 00 to 28 00	40 00	38 00	12 00 to 28 00	38 00	9 00 to 18 00
1929—from April 1	40 00	14 00 to 30 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	14 00 to 30 00	42 00	40 00	14 00 to 30 00	40 00	10 00 to 19 00

*Bindery Men—New class April 1, 1927.

DEATHS, SUPERANNUATIONS, ETC.

During the year five employees, all of the mechanical division, died, and four members of the Civil Service division were superannuated under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act, three on account of ill health and one because of age.

F. A. ACLAND,
King's Printer.

Hon. C. H. CAHAN, LL.D., K.C.,
Secretary of State and Minister charged with the administration of Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

OTTAWA, CANADA,
September, 1930.

F. A. ACLAND, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in the Government Printing Bureau and in commercial lighographing, engraving and printing establishments during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, contained in the following tabulated statements:—

1. Annual reports.
2. Supplementary reports.
3. Routine parliamentary work.
4. House of Commons and Senate Debates.
5. Statutes.
6. *Canada Gazette.*
7. Voters' lists.
8. Pamphlets and miscellaneous book-work.
9. Statement of other letterpress departmental work.
10. Statement of books bound.
11. Pads made.
12. Making and stamping of prepaid Post Office envelopes.
13. Die stamping and letter and note headings and envelopes.
14. Loose-leaf work.
15. Lithographed maps, plans, cheques and forms.
16. Half-tones, line cuts, electros and dies made.
17. Lithographing and Engraving Division—Record of Work for Fiscal Year, 1929-30.
18. Comparative statement of presswork.

Respectfully submitted,

P. M. DRAPER,
Director and Superintendent of Printing.

OTTAWA, August 5, 1930.

TABLE No. 1—Annual Reports to Parliament completed during the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Title of Document	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages	Cost
ENGLISH				$ cts.
Agriculture, 1928-29	5,500	156	858,000	1,032 92
Civil Service Commission, 1928	750	96	72,000	690 66
Commissioners of Patents, 1928-29	800	16	12,800	64 51
Electricity and Gas Inspection Services, 1928-29	817	72	58,824	502 15
Immigration and Colonization, 1928-29	2,536	92	233,312	652 83
Indian Affairs, 1928-29	900	112	100,800	822 12
Interior, 1928-29	1,275	168	214,200	943 29
Labour, 1928-29	3,000	196	588,000	1,273 15
Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries Branch), 1928-29	1,250	280	350,000	1,543 20
Marine and Fisheries (Marine), 1928-29	800	204	163,200	1,173 55
Mines, 1928-29	3,435	64	219,840	424 60
National Defence (Militia and Air Services), 1928-29	750	96	72,000	475 27
National Defence (Naval Service), 1928-29	700	32	22,400	124 91
National Revenue, 1928-29	1,025	106	108,650	726 77
Penitentiaries, 1927-28	1,850	48	88,800	255 76
Penitentiaries, 1928-29	1,875	44	82,500	247 22
Pensions and National Health, 1928-29	3,225	132	425,700	810 26
Postmaster General, 1928-29	1,114	112	124,768	881 16
Public Accounts, 1928-29	1,400	178	249,200	1,308 51
Public Printing and Stationery, 1928-29	425	106	45,050	628 31
Public Works, 1928-29	760	228	173,280	1,189 57
Railway Commission, 1928	700	124	86,800	596 14
Railways and Canals, 1928-29	925	154	142,450	937 59
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1928-29	1,425	144	205,200	744 11
Secretary of State, 1928-29	750	714	535,500	4,485 93
Secretary of State for External Affairs, 1929	850	28	23,800	156 15
Trade and Commerce, 1928-29	1,025	56	57,400	325 23
Weights and Measures Inspection Service, 1928-29	650	20	13,000	135 32
BILINGUAL				
Auditor General—Auditeur général, 1928-29 (Vol. I)	1,657	372	616,404	14,484 74
Auditor General—Auditeur général, 1928-29 (Vol. II)	1,556	1,286	2,001,016	
National Revenue—Shipping Report (Customs Division)—Revenu National—Navigation (Services des Douanes), 1929	650	124	80,600	902 60
Trade of Canada, 1927-28—Commerce du Canada, 1927-28	1,640	808	1,325,120	14,916 71
Trade of Canada, 1928-29—Commerce du Canada, 1928-29	1,640	846	1,387,440	14,641 80
FRENCH				
Affaires Indiennes, 1927-28	181	72	13,032	268 89
Agriculture, 1927-28	1,896	152	288,192	715 83
Chemins de fer et Canaux, 1927-28	230	138	31,740	719 06
Commerce, 1927-28	205	48	9,840	246 16
Commerce, 1928-29	205	56	11,480	282 12
Commissaire des brevets, 1928-29	350	16	5,600	91 69
Commission des chemins de fer du Canada, 1927	225	600	135,000	1,653 96
Commission du Service Civil, 1928	225	116	26,100	677 26
Compte publics, 1928-29	215	180	38,700	806 26
Défense Nationale (Service Naval), 1928-29	200	32	6,400	133 17
Défense Nationale (Services de la Milice et de l'Aéronautique), 1928-29	200	96	19,200	426 23
Immigration et Colonisation, 1927-28	400	104	41,600	488 21
Impressions et Papeterie publiques, 1928-29	150	106	15,900	356 39
Intérieur, 1927-28	225	154	34,650	616 28
Marine et Pêcheries (Marine), 1928-29	250	216	54,000	1,098 14
Marine et Pêcheries (division des Pêcheries), 1928-29	300	308	92,400	1,416 91
Mines, 1927-28	1,371	74	101,454	415 30
Pénitenciers, 1927-28	325	48	15,600	231 25
Pensions et de la Santé Nationale, 1927-28	204	58	11,832	295 20
Postes, 1928-29	240	112	26,880	289 28
Revenu National, 1927-28	200	112	22,400	378 23
Revenu National, 1928-29	200	106	21,200	328 61
Santé, 1927-28	295	84	24,780	424 63
Secrétaire d'Etat, 1927-28	200	674	134,800	2,376 53
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, 1929	252	28	7,056	139 28
Service d'inspection des poids et mesures, 1928-29	140	20	2,800	106 51
Services d'inspection de l'électricité et du gaz, 1928-29	175	72	12,600	227 52
Travail, 1927-28	1,150	204	234,600	1,125 56
Travaux publics, 1928-29	200	240	48,000	1,318 58
Totals	58,064	11,440	12,225,890	85,750 08
Totals (March 31, 1929)	50,299	10,114	9,949,902	64,742 55

Table No. 2—Supplementary Reports to Parliament completed during the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Title of Document	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages	Cost
ENGLISH				$ cts.
Public Archives, 1929	1,475	172	253,700	966 79
BILINGUAL				
Report of the Chief Electoral Officer, By-Elections held during the Year 1929—Rapport du Directeur général des élections, élections partielles tenues pendant l'année 1929	640	16	10,240	81 09
FRENCH				
Archives publiques, 1929	650	172	111,800	699 95
Commission des pensions, 1927-28	110	20	2,220	88 98
Totals	2,875	380	377,940	1,836 81
Totals (March 31, 1929)	3,131	208	175,360	943 27

Table No. 3—Statement showing the Routine Parliamentary Work, Year 1929-30

* In this table and in other tables which contain a column giving the total number of printed pages, the figures in the total column coincide, as a rule, with those obtained by multiplying the number of copies by the number of pages. In some cases, however, a printing job includes different sections or series which vary as to the number of copies and number of pages; the two first columns do not therefore multiply into the figures shown in the column representing the total number of pages printed. Cases of this class are denoted by an asterisk (*).

Title of Document	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Votes and Proceedings	†1,884	1,042	*1,930,636
Procès-verbaux	†454	1,050	*464,376
Orders of the Day	†1,390	1,530	*2,155,828
Feuilleton	†330	1,420	*461,224
Senate Minutes	†1,478	686	*980,770
Procès-verbaux des Séances du Sénat	†330	712	*246,888
Public Bills	†1,962	824	1,616,688
Bills d'intérêt public	496	724	359,104
Private Bills	†1,247	1,126	1,404,122
Bills d'intérêt pivé	†355	1,070	379,850
Third reading Bills (Commons)	†1,218	1,061	1,292,298
Bills en troisième lecture (Communes)	†280	1,108	310,240
Third Reading Bills (Senate)	†1,078	940	1,013,320
Bills en troisième lecture (Sénat)	†295	848	250,160
Returns (for distribution or Sessional Papers, either or both)	5,360	68	*65,440
Réponses (pour distribution ou pour insertion aux documents parlementaires, ou pour l'une ou l'autre)	1,000	40	*16,000
Divorce cases	56,100	3,239	*1,376,575
Printing of Various Committee sittings	60,550	5,462	*11,821,100
House of Commons Journals, 1929	539	776	418,264
Journaux de la Chambre des Communes, 1929	180	756	136,080
Senate Journals, 1929	537	624	335,088
Journaux du Sénat, 1929	175	624	109,200
Appendice No. 1, 1926-27	138	74	10,212
Totals	137,385	25,804	27,153,463
Totals (March 31, 1929)	220,363	27,618	25,649,206

† Average number of copies printed.

TABLE No. 4—Statement of the Work on the House of Commons and Senate Debates, Year 1929-30

* In this table and in other tables which contain a column giving the total number of printed pages, the figures in the total column coincide, as a rule, with those obtained by multiplying the number of copies by the number of pages. In some cases, however, a printing job includes different sections or series which vary as to the number of copies and number of pages; the two first columns do not therefore multiply into the figures shown in the column representing the total number of pages printed. Cases of this class are denoted by an asterisk (*).

Title of Document	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages	Cost
				$ cts.
House of Commons Debates—				
Unrevised Edition (English)	†10,659	3,960	*28,974,916	21,576 71
Unrevised Edition (French)	†1,228	3,640	*4,502,753	12,883 42
Revised Edition, 1929, 3 Vol. and Index (English)	653	4,020	2,625,060	10,117 28
Revised Edition, 1929, 3 Vols. (French)	206	3,934	810,404	7,184 00
Senate Debates—				
Unrevised Edition (English)	1,840	536	986,240	1,703 67
Revised Edition, 1929 (English)	537	422	226,614	1,139 92
Totals	15,123	16,512	38,125,987	54,605 00
Totals (March 31, 1929)	17,330	22,163	43,345,962	65,287 47
Speeches: Extra copies ordered by Members and Senators	203,600	1,110	*2,503,200	1,802 99
Speeches: (March 31, 1929)	399,850	922	*6,740,700	3,739 36

†Average number of copies printed.

TABLE No. 5—Statement of the work on the Statutes, Year 1929-30

—	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages	Cost
THE STATUTES				$ cts.
English				
Parts I-II, 1929	6,000	728	4,368,000	7,577 79
French				
Parties I-II, 1929	1,500	742	1,113,000	3,221 75
Totals	7,500	1,470	5,481,000	10,799 54
Totals (March 31, 1929)	45,920	11,716	44,009,984	125,653 94

TABLE No. 6—Statement of the work on the *Canada Gazette* for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

—	Aggregate Annual Issue	Number of Pages in Volume
Canada Gazette	122,800	5,026
Extras	26,625	58
Totals	149,425	5,084
Totals (March 31, 1929)	172,325	4,754

TABLE No. 7—Voters' Lists. (None printed in 1929-30)

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30

* In this table and in other tables which contain a column giving the total number of printed pages, the figures in the total column coincide, as a rule, with those obtained by multiplying the number of copies by the number of pages. In some cases, however, a printing job includes different sections or series which vary as to the number of copies and number of pages; the two first columns do not, therefore, multiply into the figures shown in the column representing the total number of pages printed. Cases of this class are denoted by an asterisk (*).

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation—			
ENGLISH			
Record of Public Sittings	19,725	2,278	*2,224,850
FRENCH			
Compte rendu des audiences publiques	11,875	2,082	*494,600
Agriculture—			
ENGLISH			
The Conversion of Dry Roughage into a Succulent Feed (Bulletin No. 96—New Series)	5,000	40	200,000
The Dairy Industry Act and Regulations—Acts, Orders and Regulations (No. 26)	5,000	48	240,000
Selection of Lamb Cuts (Pamphlet No. 9—New Series)	10,000	8	80,000
Register of Fully Accredited Herds arranged by Breeds as recorded to March 31, 1929	200	36	7,200
Fox Ranching in Canada (Bulletin No. 12—New Series)	15,000	48	720,000
The Origin and Quality of Commercial Live Stock marketed in Canada in 1928 (Report No. 9)	2,000	48	96,000
An Argument in the Kitchen—A Playlet for Children in One Act	5,000	16	80,000
Household Insects and their Control (Bulletin No. 112—New Series)	25,000	84	2,100,000
The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure-Bred Poultry, 1927-1928 (Report No. 9)	7,500	112	840,000
Regulations governing the Inspection of Condensed, Evaporated and Dried Milk—Acts, Orders and Regulations (No. 27)	1,000	8	8,000
Why and How to Use Milk (Pamphlet No. 16—New Series)	25,000	32	800,000
The Root Vegetables Act and Regulations—Acts, Orders and Regulations (No. 28)	30,300	32	969,600
Regulations made under the provisions of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Acts, respecting the Grading and Marketing of Eggs	50,000	16	800,000
Anthrax (Bulletin No. 120—New Series)	5,000	16	80,000
Constitution and By-Laws of the Maritime Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange, March 5, 1927	3,000	12	36,000
Hand-book on the Bacon Hog and Hog Grading (Pamphlet No. 40—New Series)	20,000	24	480,000
Rabbits (Bulletin No. 28—New Series)	10,000	32	320,000
The Grading and Marking of Dressed Poultry	10,000	8	80,000
Canadian Grown Apples—Delight in every bite	39,150	24	939,600
Methods of Protection from Mosquitoes, Black-Flies and Similar Pests in the Forest (Pamphlet No. 55—New Series)	2,000	16	32,000
Egg Grading Report—The Individual Graded Return (Pamphlet No. 70)	4,000	12	48,000
Dressing and Cutting Lamb Carcasses (Pamphlet No. 8—New Series)	10,000	32	320,000
Hog Marking (Pamphlet No. 88—New Series)	10,000	8	80,000
Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock	10,000	16	160,000
Microbiological Studies of Honey (Bulletin No. 116—New Series)	5,000	48	240,000
Fruit and Vegetables—Canning, Drying, Storing	39,920	32	1,277,440
Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	12,800	56	716,800
Regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act	5,000	8	40,000
Report of the Veterinary Director General, 1928-29	7,000	56	392,000
Register of Fully Accredited Herds arranged by Breeds as recorded to September 30, 1929	250	40	10,000
Satin Moth in British Columbia (Pamphlet No. 50—New Series)	1,500	16	24,000
Poultry Culling in New Brunswick	5,000	20	100,000
Carried forward	412,220	5,364	15,036,090

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	412,220	5,364	15,036,090
Agriculture—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Concluded*			
The Fruit Act and Regulations—Acts, Orders and Regulations (No. 7)	15,000	52	780,000
The Testing of Milk, Cream and Dairy By-Products by Means of the Babcock Test (Bulletin No. 14—New Series)	5,000	48	240,000
Seasonable Hints	151,000	16	2,416,000
The Feeding Stuffs Act with Amendments and Regulations—Acts, Orders and Regulations (No. 10)	4,000	26	104,000
Boys' Cattle Breeding Club Policy, 1929	5,000	32	160,000
Use of Irrigation Water on Farm Crops (Bulletin No. 125—New Series)	7,850	52	408,200
Grading up the Dairy Cow by the Use of Pure-Bred Sires (Bulletin No. 126—New Series)	35,000	36	1,260,000
A Colour Defect of Cheddar Cheese (Bulletin No. 128—New Series)	3,000	24	72,000
Bovine Tuberculosis	2,500	8	20,000
The Pale Western Cutworm (Pamphlet No. 71—New Series)	1,500	8	12,000
Buttermaking on the Farm (Bulletin No. 57—New Series)	2,000	12	24,000
List of Publications, 1930	30,000	16	480,000
The Strawberry and its Cultivation in Canada (Bulletin No. 80—New Series)	15,000	56	840,000
Package Bees and How to Install Them (Pamphlet No. 107—New Series)	25,000	8	200,000
The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure-Bred Daity Cattle—Regulations, Standards and Records of Cows Qualified for Registration (Report No. 21)	5,500	144	792,000
The Composition of Canadian Cheddar and Process Cheese (Bulletin No. 79—New Series)	3,000	20	60,000
Calf Feeding Club Policy, Quebec	1,400	8	11,200
Calf Feeding Club Policy, Maritime Provinces	4,000	8	32,000
Egg Grading Report (Pamphlet No. 70)	10,000	12	120,000
Canadian Market Bulletin	200	16	3,200
Canadian Fruit and Vegetable Market Bulletin	99,000	188	*723,200
Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Markets	28,000	32	*224,000
Bulletin of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association	158,000	48	*1,360,000
BILINGUAL			
Fertilizer Analysis, 1928-29—Analyse d'engrais chimiques, 1928-29	3,000	136	408,000
FRENCH			
Système de notes pour l'élevage des volailles (bulletin N° 103—nouvelle série)	2,000	24	48,000
Station Expérimentale, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1927	4,000	80	320,000
La rouille de la tige dans l'Ouest du Canada—Etudes sur les maladies des céréales (bulletin N° 106—nouvelle série)	1,000	36	36,000
Station expérimentale, Lacombe, Alta—Rapport du régisseur, 1927	1,000	84	84,000
Station expérimentale, Kapuskasing, Ont.—Rapport du régisseur, 1927	2,000	80	160,000
Pois—Descriptions-types de légumes (bulletin N° 107—nouvelle série)	3,000	52	156,000
Sous-station expérimentale, Beaverlodge, Alta—Rapport du régisseur, 1927	1,000	70	70,000
L'élevage du renard au Canada (bulletin N° 12—nouvelle série)	5,000	48	240,000
Loi concernant l'industrie laitière et règlements—Lois, arrêtés et règlements (N° 26)	3,000	48	144,000
La viande d'agneaux—Choix des morceaux et façon de les apprêter (feuillet No 9—nouvelle série)	5,000	12	60,000
La fièvre charbonneuse (bulletin N° 120—nouvelle série)	3,000	16	48,000
Le traitement de la crème pour la fabrication du beurre (feuillet N° 37—nouvelle série)	5,000	12	60,000
La neutralisation de la crème pour la fabrication du beurre (feuillet N° 52—nouvelle série)	2,000	8	16,000
Carried forward	1,063,170	6,940	27,227,890

TABLE NO. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	1,063,170	6,940	27,227,890
Agriculture—Concluded			
FRENCH—*Concluded*			
Règlements gouvernant l'inspection des conserves de fruits et de légumes	1,000	64	64,000
La sélection des sujets reproducteurs—Conseils aux débutants	5,000	16	80,000
La fabrication de la crème à la glace (bulletin N° 102—nouvelle série)	2,500	32	80,000
Le porc à bacon et le classement des porcs—Manuel de l'éleveur (feuillet N° 40—nouvelle série)	5,000	24	120,000
Pommes cultivées au Canada—Chaque bouchée est un régal	9,500	24	228,000
L'essai du lait, de la crème et des sous-produits du lait au moyen du procédé Babcock (bulletin N° 14—nouvelle série)	2,500	48	120,000
La loi des plantes-racines potagères et règlements—Lois, arrêtés et règlements (N° 28)	3,000	32	96,000
Le contrôle de la ponte au Canada pour les volailles de race pure, 1927-28 (rapport N° 9)	1,000	106	106,000
Rapport de l'horticulteur du Dominion, 1927	3,000	52	156,000
Conserves de fruits et de légumes faites à la maison (bulletin N° 77—nouvelle série)	10,000	64	640,000
La loi des aliments du bétail avec amendements et règlements—Lois, arrêtés et règlements (N° 10)	2,000	28	56,000
Rapport du botaniste du Dominion, 1927	1,000	260	260,000
Liste des publications, 1930	10,000	16	160,000
Cercles de jeunes éleveurs de bétail, 1929	5,000	32	160,000
Rapport du Directeur général vétérinaire, 1928-29	3,000	58	174,000
La sélection des volailles au Nouveau-Brunswick	5,000	20	100,000
La revue des marchés, des semences, des produits alimentaires pour les animaux et les engrais chimiques	28,000	32	*224,000
Bulletin de l'Association Canadienne Antituberculeuse	20,000	32	*160,000
Archives—			
ENGLISH			
The Kelsey Papers	1,522	210	319,620
The Canadian Historical Association—Report of the Annual Meeting held at Ottawa, May 22-23, 1929	800	144	115,200
Auditor General—			
BILINGUAL			
Auditor General's Report—Rapport de l'Auditeur général, 1928-29 (published in separate parts)	40	1,262	50,480
Canada Gazette—			
ENGLISH			
Index to the *Canada Gazette*, 1928-29	2,250	104	234,000
Chief Electoral Officer—			
ENGLISH			
Instructions of the Chief Electoral Officer for a Vote to be taken on a Question submitted under the Canada Temperance Act, in a County or City with which are included the Dominion Elections Act, March 15, 1930	200	36	7,200
Election Instructions (Complete) with a Discussion of the Rights and Obligations of Candidates and the Dominion Elections Act as amended by 1929, c. 40, March 1, 1930 (Book A)	35,000	272	9,520,000
FRENCH			
Instructions électorales (complètes) avec commentaires sur les droits et obligations des candidats et la loi des élections fédérales (cahier A), 16 juillet 1928	500	276	138,000
Carried forward	1,219,982	10,184	40,596,390

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1928-29—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	1,219,982	10,184	40,596,390
Chief Electoral Officer—Concluded			
FRENCH—*Concluded*			
Instructions du Directeur général des élections relatives à l'expression des suffrages sur une question soumise en vertu de la Loi de tempérance du Canada dans un comté ou une cité, instructions auxquelles sont annexée la Loi des élections fédérales, 15 mars 1930	200	36	7,200
Instructions électorales (complètes) avec commentaires sur les droits et obligations des candidats et loi des élections fédérales telle que modifiée par 1929, c. 40, 1er mars 1930 (cahier A)	10,000	292	2,920,000
Civil Service Commission—			
ENGLISH			
Information respecting Examinations for Junior Trade Commissioners in the Commercial Intelligence Service	1,500	12	18,000
Civil Service Regulations	1,000	32	32,000
How Appointments are made in the Public Service of Canada	3,000	8	24,000
Examinations for the Customs Service	3,000	8	24,000
Examinations for Clerks, Stenographers and Typists	5,000	8	40,000
Examinations for Junior Trade Commissioners in the Commercial Intelligence Service	2,500	12	30,000
FRENCH			
Renseignements concernant les examens pour commissaires junior du commerce au service des renseignements commerciaux	1,500	12	18,000
Spécimens de questionnaires d'examens	200	48	9,600
Comment se font les nominations au Service Civil du Canada	3,000	8	24,000
Règlements du Service Civil, Canada	400	32	12,800
Experimental Farms—			
ENGLISH			
Report of the Dominion Chemist, 1927-28	6,000	96	576,000
Report of the Dominion Animal Husbandman, 1927-28	10,500	52	546,000
Report of the Dominion Field Husbandman, 1928	8,500	48	408,000
Preparing Poultry Produce for Market (Bulletin No. 20)	15,000	32	480,000
Report of the Chief Supervisor on the Illustration Station in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, 1928	4,500	84	378,000
Seven Years' Experience with the Combined Reaper-Thresher, 1922-28 (Bulletin No. 118—New Series)	15,000	32	480,000
Report of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Annual Canadian National Egg Laying Contests (Bulletin No. 108—New Series)	20,000	144	2,880,000
Studies in Forest Pathology (Bulletin No. 111—New Series)	5,000	70	350,000
Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1927	4,000	88	352,000
Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	6,000	52	312,000
The Yellow Disease of Hyacinths (Pamphlet No. 104—New Series)	5,000	8	40,000
Experimental Station, Morden, Man.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	4,500	80	360,000
The Raspberry and its Cultivation in Canada with a Section on Insects affecting the Raspberry (Bulletin No. 114)	30,000	28	840,000
The Black Leg Disease of Potatoes—Studies in Potatoes Diseases (Pamphlet No. 105—New Series)	10,000	12	120,000
Cost of Producing Farm Crops in Eastern Canada (Bulletin No. 115—New Series)	15,000	48	720,000
Experimental Station, Lennoxville, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	5,600	68	380,800
Experimental Station, Rosthern, Sask.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	5,600	48	268,800
Report of Economic Fibre Production, 1927	6,500	16	104,000
Carried forward	1,427,982	11,698	53,351,590

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	1,427,982	11,698	53,351,590
Experimental Farms—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Concluded*			
Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	7,000	40	280,000
Experimental Station, Farnham, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	3,700	20	74,000
Report of the Dominion Apiarist, 1928	8,200	24	196,800
Smut Diseases of Cultivated Plants—Their Cause and Control (Bulletin No. 81—New Series)	10,000	80	800,000
Experimental Station, Sidney, B.C.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	5,500	48	264,000
Canadian National Egg-Laying Contest, 1929-30	1,500	8	12,000
Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	12,500	52	650,000
Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	21,700	64	1,388,800
Bees and How to Keep them (Bulletin No. 33)—New Series)	20,000	64	1,280,000
Herbaceous Perennials with Lists of Varieties for Special Purposes and Districts (Bulletin No. 113—New Series)	30,000	72	2,160,000
Experimental Substations: Fort Vermilion, Alta., Fort Smith, N.W.T., Salmon Arm, B.C., Fort Resolution, N.W.T., Betsiamites, P.Q., Fort Providence, N.W.T., Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.—Report of the Experimentalists in Charge, 1927 and 1928.	4,500	40	180,000
Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	5,200	76	395,200
Late Blight and Rot of Potatoes (Bulletin No. 119—New Series)	10,000	20	200,000
Report of the Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist, 1927 and 1928.	4,500	36	162,000
Corn Growing in Manitoba (Bulletin No. 121—New Series)	10,000	16	160,000
How to Caponize (Pamplhlet No. 12—New Series)	10,000	8	80,000
Preserving Fruits and Vegetables in the Home (Bulletin No. 77—New Series)	30,000	56	1,680,000
Testing the Producer's Milk for Quality (Bulletin No. 123—New Series)	15,000	16	240,000
Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	8,800	64	563,200
Close-Grazing (Bulletin No. 122—New Series)	8,000	8	64,000
Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	4,200	52	218,400
Report of the Division of Forage Plants, 1928	5,500	32	176,000
Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	3,200	72	230,400
Experimental Station, La Ferme, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	3,300	56	184,800
Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ont.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	4,700	64	300,800
Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	6,500	64	416,000
Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	4,600	68	312,800
Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	6,200	64	396,800
Report of the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, 1928	16,000	84	1,344,000
Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	10,500	80	840,000
Report of the Dominion Cerealist, 1928	6,500	48	312,000
Bacteriological Investigations on Milking Machines (Bulletin No. 127—New Series)	20,000	40	800,000
Seasonable Hints	1,539,050	160	*24,624,800
FRENCH			
Station expérimentale, Kentville, N.-E.—Rapport du régisseur, 1927.	1,000	64	64,000
Station expérimentale, La Ferme, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1926 et 1927	2,400	72	172,800
Carried forward	3,287,732	13,530	94,575,190

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	3,287,732	13,530	94,575,190
Experimental Farms—Concluded			
FRENCH—*Concluded*			
La culture des tomates (feuillet n° 100—nouvelle série)	5,000	8	40,000
La maladie jaune de la jacinthe (feuillet n° 104—nouvelle série)	500	8	4,000
Maladie de la jambe noire—Études sur les maladies des pommes de terre (bulletin n° 105—nouvelle série)	3,000	16	48,000
Le lapin (bulletin n° 28—nouvelle série)	5,000	32	160,000
Service de la production de la filasse industrielle—Rapport du chef du service, 1927	2,000	16	32,000
La conversion des fourrages secs en un aliment succulent—Une étude du procédé "Sugar Jack" (bulletin n° 96—nouvelle série)	2,000	40	80,000
Rapport du céréaliste du Dominion, 1927	2,400	40	96,000
La maladie de la pomme de terre (bulletin n° 119—nouvelle série)	2,500	16	40,000
Station expérimentale, Cap Rouge, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1927	18,500	96	1,776,000
Station expérimentale, Farnham, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	3,600	20	72,000
Station d'élevage de renards, Summerside, I.P.-E.—Rapport du régisseur, 1926 et 1927	4,000	64	256,000
Concours de ponte nationaux canadiens—Rapport pour les sixième, septième et huitième années (bulletin n° 108—nouvelle série)	3,000	144	432,000
La préparation des produits de la basse-cour pour la vente (bulletin n° 20)	5,000	32	160,000
Comment chaponner (feuillet n° 12—nouvelle série)	5,000	8	40,000
Ferme expérimentale, Brandon, Man.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	800	64	51,200
Station expérimentale, Charlottetown, I.P.-E.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	900	64	57,600
Fermes expérimentales fédérales—Rapport du service des plantes fourragères, 1927	2,500	46	115,000
Rapport de l'apiculteur du Dominion, 1928	3,000	32	96,000
Station expérimentale, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	5,200	80	416,000
Maladies charbonneuses des plantes cultivées—Causes et remèdes (bulletin n° 81—nouvelle série)	3,000	80	240,000
Rapport du chimiste du Dominion, 1927-28	2,000	96	192,000
Le framboisier et sa culture au Canada (bulletin n° 114)	5,000	32	160,000
Station expérimentale, Lennoxville, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	3,000	72	216,000
La culture du blé d'Inde au Manitoba (bulletin n° 121—nouvelle série)	2,000	16	32,000
L'essai de la qualité du lait au sortir de la ferme (bulletin n° 123—nouvelle série)	5,000	20	100,000
Service de l'exploitation animale—Rapport de l'éleveur du Dominion, 1927-28	2,600	56	145,600
La culture des tomates (feuillet n° 100—nouvelle série)	10,000	8	80,000
Rapport du service des plantes fourragères, 1928	2,200	*32	70,400
Station expérimentale, Morden, Man.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	1,000	80	80,000
Fleurs vivaces de pleine terre et liste de variétés pour certains districts et pour certaines fins (bulletin n° 113—nouvelle série)	8,000	80	640,000
Sept années d'expérience avec la moissonneuse-batteuse combinée (Combine) 1922-1928, sur la station expérimentale fédérale, Swift Current, Sask. (bulletin n° 18—nouvelle série)	4,000	32	128,000
Station expérimentale, La Ferme, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	2,200	56	123,200
Conseils pour la saison	235,000	80	*3,760,000
External Affairs—			
ENGLISH			
Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, 1929	1,700	56	95,200
Report of the Canadian Delegates to the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, September 2 to 25, 1929	200	44	8,800
Exchange of Notes with the Spanish Government (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 7)	250	48	12,000
Carried forward	3,648,782	15,244	104,630,190

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1928-29—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	3,648,782	15,244	104,630,190
External Affairs—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Concluded*			
International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 4)	200	24	4,800
Notification extending to Canada, the Treaty between His Majesty and Finland for the Extradition of Criminals (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 13)	250	16	4,000
Convention of Commerce between Canada and Czechoslovakia (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 6)	200	8	1,600
International Slavery Convention (Treaty Series, No. 5, 1928)	200	12	2,400
Sockeye Salmon Fisheries	300	8	2,400
International Sanitary Convention (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 2)	200	112	22,400
Convention between His Majesty and the President of the United Mexican States (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 1)	200	12	2,400
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 3)	400	32	*12,800
Notification extending to Canada, the Treaty between His Majesty and Czechoslovakia, for the extradition of Criminals (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 8)	250	16	4,000
Notification effected by an Exchange of Notes, extending to Canada, the Convention between His Majesty and the Czechoslovak Republic relative to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 17)	250	16	4,000
Exchange of Notes—The Agreement with the United States of America, etc. (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 9)	250	8	2,000
Notification extending to Canada—The Convention between His Majesty and Estonia (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 10)	350	8	2,800
Notification extending to Canada—The Treaty between His Majesty and Lithuania (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 11)	250	12	3,000
Notification extending to Canada—The Treaty between His Majesty and the Latvian Republic for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 12)	250	8	2,000
Notification extending to Canada—The Treaty between His Majesty and Albania for the Extradition of Criminals (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 14)	250	16	4,000
Notification effected by an Exchange of Notes extending to Canada, the Convention between His Majesty and France respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 15)	250	16	4,000
BILINGUAL			
International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, 1929—Conférence internationale pour la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer, 1929	300	100	30,000
Passport—Passeport	27,000	32	864,000
FRENCH			
Rapport de la conférence sur l'application des lois des Dominions et de la législation relative à la marine marchande, 1929	175	64	11,200
Echange de notes avec le gouvernement espagnol (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 7)	100	24	2,400
Echange de notes, comportant un accord avec les Etats-Unis d'Amérique relatif à l'exemption réciproque de l'impôt sur le revenu en ce qui concerne les bénéfices provenant des opérations d'armement maritime (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 9)	100	8	800
Pêche du saumon Sockeye	150	8	1,200
Notification concernant l'extension au Canada des dispositions du traité entre Sa Majesté et la République Lettone pour l'extradition des criminels (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 12)	100	12	1,200
Notification concernant l'extension au Canada des dispositions du traité entre Sa Majesté et la Finlande pour l'extradition des criminels (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 13)	100	12	1,200
Carried forward	3,680,857	15,828	105,620,790

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	3,680,857	15,828	105,620,790
External Affairs—Concluded			
FRENCH—*Concluded*			
Notification concernant l'extension au Canada des dispositions du traité entre Sa Majesté et l'Albanie pour l'extradition des criminels (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 14)	125	12	1,500
Notification effectuée par un échange de notes concernant l'extension au Canada de la Convention entre Sa Majesté et la République Française au sujet des actes de procédure en matières civile et commerciale (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 15)	100	12	1,200
Notification effectuée par un échange de notes concernant l'extension au Canada de la convention entre Sa Majesté et la république Tchécoslovaque au sujet des actes de procédures en matières civile et commerciale (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 17)	100	12	1,200
Notification concernant l'extension au Canada des dispositions de la convention entre Sa Majesté et l'Estonie (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 10)	100	12	1,200
Notification concernant l'extension au Canada des dispositions du traité entre Sa Majesté et la Lithuanie (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 11)	100	12	1,200
Notification concernant l'extension au Canada des dispositions du traité entre Sa Majesté et la Tchécoslovaquie pour l'extradition des criminels (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 8)	100	10	1,000
Convention internationale relative à l'esclavage (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 5)	100	12	1,200
Convention de commerce entre le Canada et la Tchécoslovaquie (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 6)	100	8	800
Convention internationale concernant les drogues nuisibles (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 4)	100	24	2,400
Convention sanitaire internationale (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 2)	200	112	22,400
Convention entre Sa Majesté et le Président des Etats-Unis du Mexique (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 1)	205	8	1,640
Convention internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 3)	100	20	2,000
Finance—			
ENGLISH			
Budget Speech, March 1, 1929	4,000	32	128,000
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1929-30	300	18	5,400
Estimates of Canada, 1930-31	500	112	56,000
List of Lost, Stolen and Destroyed Dominion of Canada Bonds including Bonds issued at New York, etc.	5,000	32	160,000
The Issue and Redemption of Currency, June 1, 1929	5,000	8	40,000
Report of the Royal Commission on Technical and Professional Services, February, 1930	1,000	64	64,000
BILINGUAL			
Civil Service Insurance Act—Loi de l'assurance du Service civil	10,000	24	240,000
FRENCH			
Exposé du budget, 1er mars 1929	3,000	32	96,000
Governor' General's Secretary—			
ENGLISH			
Dinner List and Table Plan, January 27, 1930	55	8	440
Carried forward	3,711,142	16,412	106,448,370

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	3,711,142	16,412	106,448,370
Health—			
ENGLISH			
An Act respecting Food and Drugs	5,000	16	80,000
An Act respecting Proprietary or Patent Medicines with Instructions for Registering and Licensing Medicines	3,000	16	48,000
An Act respecting Proprietary or Patent Medicines	1,000	8	8,000
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	25,000	12	300,000
Manual for Guidance of Physicians (Publication No. 28)	1,000	32	32,000
An Act to amend and consolidate the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	3,500	16	56,000
An Examination of Chinchona and its Commercial Preparations	12,000	16	192,000
Rickets: Prevention and Cure (National Health, Publication No. 43)	20,000	20	400,000
The Canadian Mother's Book (National Health, Publication No. 2)	20,000	164	3,280,000
Information for Parents—Teaching of Sex Hygiene to Children (National Health, Publication No. 26)	5,000	8	40,000
Information for Young Women about Sex Hygiene (National Health, Publication No. 25)	5,000	8	40,000
Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhœa (National Health, Publication No. 24)	5,000	8	40,000
A Directory of the Hospitals of Canada with Maps, 1929	15,000	48	720,000
Report of the Narcotic Division	10,000	16	160,000
The Little Blue Books (Household Series)—			
Canadians Need Milk—Publication No. 12	5,000	12	60,000
How we Cook in Canada—Publication No. 13	5,000	52	260,000
How to Manage Housework in Canada—Publication No. 14	5,000	48	240,000
How to Take Care of Household Waste—Publication No. 15	12,500	8	*100,000
Household Cost Accounting in Canada—Publication No. 16	5,000	30	150,000
The Little Blue Books (Mother's Series)—			
How to Take Care of the Baby—Publication No. 3	5,000	24	120,000
How to Take Care of the Mother—Publication No. 4	10,000	24	240,000
How to Take Care of the Children—Publication No. 5	12,500	40	500,000
How to Take Care of the Father and the Family—Publication No. 6	12,500	32	400,000
The Little Blue Books (Home Series)—			
Beginning a Home in Canada—Publication No. 7	12,500	20	250,000
How to Build the Canadian House—Publication No. 8	7,500	16	120,000
How to Make our Canadian Home—Publication No. 9	7,500	48	360,000
How to Make Outpost Homes in Canada—Publication No. 10	5,000	20	100,000
How to Avoid Accidents and Give First Aid—Publication No. 11	10,000	24	240,000
The Little Blue Books (National Series)—			
Mother—A Little Book for Women—Publication No. 38	5,000	36	180,000
Mother—A Little Book for Men—Publication No. 39	5,000	40	200,000
BILINGUAL			
Abstracts of Current Public Health Literature—Extraits de publications courantes sur la santé publique—			
Abstract (March, 1929)	10,000	80	800,000
Abstract (April, 1929)	10,500	64	672,000
Abstract (May, 1929)	10,700	64	684,800
Abstract (June, 1929)	10,700	56	599,200
Abstracts (July, 1929)	10,700	48	513,600
Abstract (September, 1929)	10,700	56	599,200
Abstract (October, 1929)	10,700	52	556,400
Abstract (November, 1929)	10,700	56	599,200
Abstract (December, 1929)	10,500	56	588,000
Abstract (January, 1930)	10,500	48	504,000
Abstract (February, 1930)	10,500	52	546,000
Abstract (March, 1930)	10,500	48	504,000
Carried forward	4,093,342	17,954	122,530,770

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	4,093,342	17,954	122,530,770
Health—Concluded			
FRENCH			
Règlements établis par arrêt ministériel, le 2 juillet 1929, sous l'empire des dispositions de la Loi de l'opium et des drogues narcotiques	5,500	8	44,000
Loi de l'Opium et des Drogues Narcotiques	5,000	12	60,000
Loi modifiant et codifiant la Loi de l'opium et des drogues narcotiques	500	12	6,000
Préparez-vous à prévenir la paralysie infantile (santé nationale, publication n° 51)	15,000	16	240,000
Ce que chacun devrait savoir concernant la tuberculose (santé nationale, publication n° 31)	50,000	20	1,000,000
Renseignements pour les hommes—Syphilis et blennorragie (santé nationale, publication n° 24)	5,000	8	40,000
Le rachitisme: Prévention et guérison (santé nationale, publication n° 43)	3,000	24	72,000
Les petits livres bleus (collection domestique)—			
Canadiens, buvez du lait—Publication n° 12	5,000	16	80,000
La cuisine canadienne—Publication n° 13	5,000	72	360,000
Comment tenir maison au Canada—Publication n° 14	5,000	68	340,000
Les ordures ménagères—Publication n° 15	5,000	12	60,000
Comptabilité domestique au Canada—Publication n° 16	5,000	20	100,000
Les petits livres bleus (collection maternelle)—			
Le livre des mères canadiennes—Publication n° 2	40,000	216	8,640,000
Comment prendre soin de bébé—Publication n° 3	5,000	32	160,000
Comment prendre soin de maman—Publication n° 4	10,000	32	320,000
Comment élever les enfants—Publications n° 5	7,500	56	420,000
Comment prendre soin de papa et de la famille—Publication n° 6	7,500	40	300,000
Les petits livres bleus (collection du foyer)—			
La première étape du Canada—Publication n° 7	5,000	24	120,000
Comment construire une maison canadienne—Publication n° 8	5,000	20	100,000
Comment fonder un foyer canadien—Publication n° 9	5.000	56	280,000
Les foyers-vedettes au Canada—Publication n° 10	5,000	24	120,000
Accidents et premiers secours—Publication n° 11	5,000	32	160,000
Les petits livres bleus (série nationale)—			
Maman—Une brochurette pour les femmes—Publication n° 38	5,000	48	240,000
Maman—Une brochurette pour les hommes—Publication n° 39	5,000	48	240,000
House of Commons—			
ENGLISH			
Moody and Sanky's Hymnal by Tory and Grit, May 4, 1929	320	20	6,400
"The Naked Truth"	770	20	15,400
Lists of Acts, Session of 1929	100	8	800
Index—House of Commons Debates (Unrevised Edition), Session of 1929	3,959	132	522,588
Index to the Sixty-Sixth Volume of the Journals of the House of Commons, Session of 1929	29	80	2,320
Annual Report of the Board Commissioners for Canada, for the Crop Year ended August 31, 1928	200	44	8,800
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1929-30	1,000	18	18,000
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1928 (Vol. I)	250	1,548	387,000
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1928 (Vol. II.)	250	1,252	313,000
Railway Transportation—Members of the House of Commons, 1930	250	44	11,000
List of Reports and Returns to be made to the House of Commons by Public Officers and Private Corporations, Session of 1930	450	8	3,600
Estimates of Canada, 1930-31	1,500	112	168,000
Report of the Canadian Delegates to the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, September 2 to 25, 1929	350	44	15.400
Carried forward	4,316,770	22,200	137,505,078

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	4,316,770	22,200	137,505,078
Houses of Commons—Concluded			
BILINGUAL			
List of Shipping, 1928—Liste des navires, 1928	100	276	27,600
Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, 1928—Relevé des états des compagnies d'assurance au Canada, 1928	50	498	24,900
Canal Statistics, 1928—Statistique des canaux, 1928	100	56	5,600
International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, 1929—Conférence internationale pour la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer, 1929	400	100	40,000
List of Members of the House of Commons with their Constituencies and Post Office Addresses—Liste des membres de la Chambre des Communes avec les districts électoraux et adresses postales (Corrected to February 17, 1930)	1.000	64	64,000
FRENCH			
Index du Soixante et Sixième Volume—Journaux de la Chambre des Communes, 1929	8	62	496
Budget du Canada, supplémentaire, 1929-30	250	18	4,500
Pensions et problèmes des anciens combattants—Rapports, délibérations et témoignages du Comité spécial des pensions, etc., 17 février au 30 avril 1928	327	692	226,284
Budget du Canada, 1930-31	100	12	1,200
Rapport de la conférence sur l'application des lois des Dominions et de la législation relative à la marine marchande, 1929	125	64	8,000
Immigration and Colonization—			
ENGLISH			
Manual of Citizenship	50,000	40	2,000,000
Land Settlement, Canada—Where to Go for Advice	20,000	26	520,000
Canada—The Land we Come from	15,000	32	480,000
The Immigration Act and Regulations	10,000	52	520,000
Informations for Settlers, Canada	15,000	8	120,000
Farm Opportunities in Canada	210,000	32	6,720,000
British Family Settlement in New Brunswick, Canada	20,000	36	720,000
Winning Through—Stories of Life on Canadian Farms told by New British Settlers	10,300	48	494,400
Boy Settlement in Canada	30,000	32	960,000
Illustrated Canada—Standard Lecture	250	52	13,000
Indian Affairs—			
ENGLISH			
Census of Indians in Canada, 1929	200	32	6,400
The Indian Act, 1927	700	66	46,200
Amendments to the Regulations for the Disposal of Oil and Gas Rights on Indian Reserves	500	8	4,000
Standard Medical and Surgical Supplies (Drug List No. 3)	1,000	16	16,000
Regulations for the Disposal of Minerals other than Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, on Indian Reserves	3,000	16	48,000
BILINGUAL			
Auditor General's Report, 1928-29 (Part I)—Rapport de l'auditeur général, 1928-29 (partie I)	300	68	20,400
Insurance—			
ENGLISH			
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1927 (Vol. II.)	5,326	1,090	5,805,340
The Insurance Act and the Winding-Up Act, etc	1,010	200	202,000
Statistical Report of Fire Losses in Canada, 1928	500	8	4,000
Carried forward	4,712,316	25,904	156,607,398

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	4,712,316	25,904	156,607,398
Insurance—Concluded			
ENGLISH—*Concluded*			
Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals, etc.	300	8	2,400
List of Insurance Companies Licensed to do Business in Canada under the Insurance Act	1,450	40	*29,000
Abstract of Statements of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, 1928	500	24	12,000
Statistical Report of Fire Losses in Canada, 1928	400	8	3,200
List of Directors and Shareholders of Canadian Insurance Companies, as at December 31, 1928, or Subsequent date	500	282	141,000
List of Insurance Companies Licensed to do Business in Canada under The Insurance Act (Extract from *The Canada Gazette*, October 5, 1929)	725	20	14,500
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1928 (Vol. I)	3,800	1,548	5,882,400
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1928 (Vol. II)	4,800	1,252	6,009,600
Annual Statement required from Canadian Companies Licensed to Transact Business of Insurance, other than Life Insurance, in Dominion of Canada, 1929	500	48	24,000
Annual Statement required from British and Foreign Companies, Licensed to Transact Business of Insurance, other than Life Insurance, in the Dominion of Canada, 1929	1,325	32	42,400
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1928—Loan and Trust Companies	300	186	55,800
Railway Fire Protection in Canada (Bulletin No. 4)	1,000	24	24,000
List of Insurance Companies Licensed to do Business in Canada under The Insurance Act (Extract from *The Canada Gazette*, January 11, 1930)	800	20	16,000
Unseen Hazards in Hospitals, Clinics and other Institutions (Bulletin No. 1)	2,000	64	128,000
List of Securities held by Insurance, Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, as at December 31, 1929	800	332	265,600
BILINGUAL			
Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies of Canada, 1928—Relevé des états des compagnies d'assurance du Canada, 1928.	6,500	498	3,237,000
Interior—			
ENGLISH			
Regulations for the Disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rights in Crown Reserves, etc.	5,000	8	40,000
Catalogue of Lantern Slide Lectures, 1928	7,500	8	60,000
Vacations in Canada—A hand-book of informations for Tourists and Sportmen (Second Edition, 1929)	25,000	100	2,500,000
Jasper National Park, 1928	10,000	184	1,840,000
Banff, Kootenay and Yoho National Parks—General Informations	25,000	16	400,000
The Migratory Birds Convention Act and Federal Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds, September 1, 1929	19,925	36	717,300
Central Electric Stations in Canada (Water Resources Paper No. 55)	4,000	584	2,336,000
Yukon—Land of the Klondyke	15,000	48	720,000
Winter in Canada	52,343	20	1,046,860
Motoring in Canada	30,000	20	60,000
Canoeing in Canada	15,000	16	240,000
Precise Levelling in Ontario—South of Parry Sound (Publication No. 19)	700	96	67,200
Guide to Fort Wellington and Vicinity, Prescott, Ont.	10,000	36	360,000
Fishing in Canada	25,000	20	500,000
Forestry Lessons	15,000	72	1,080,000
Annual Report of the Topographical Survey, 1927-28	700	32	22,400
Carried forward	4,998,184	31,586	184,484,058

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	4,998,184	31,586	184,484,058
Interior—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Continued*			
National Parks of Canada—Report of the Commissioner, 1927-28.	2,500	40	100,000
Waterton Lakes Park	25,000	16	400,000
Canoe Routes to Hudson Bay	8,125	20	162,500
How to Read Topographic Maps (Bulletin No. 59)	10,000	24	240,000
Regulations governing Placer Mining in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the North-West Territories in Canada	3,000	20	60,000
Prince Albert National Park	10,000	24	240,000
Waterton Lakes Park	10,500	48	504,000
List of Telephone Subscribers for Banff, June 1, 1929	400	10	4,000
An Ordinance respecting the Exportation of Furs from the North-West Territories passed by the North-West Territories Council, 1929	2,000	8	16,000
Dominion Lands—Hand-book—For the information of the Public, June 1, 1929	15,000	48	720,000
Rocky Mountain Circle Tours	50,000	8	400,000
The Muskrat—A Canadian Fur Resource	12,600	32	403,200
The Kicking Horse Trail	25,100	48	1,204,800
Precise Levelling in Quebec—North of St. Lawrence River (Publication No. 18)	600	82	49,200
Precise Levelling in Quebec—South of St. Lawrence River (Publication No. 17)	500	58	29,000
Regulations governing the Granting of Yearly Licences and Permits to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, etc	5,000	32	160,000
Report of the Royal Commission on the Transfer of the Natural Resources of Manitoba	2,000	48	96,000
Kootenay National Park and the Banff-Windermere Highway	25,000	48	1,200,000
Through the Heart of the Rockies and Selkirks (Fourth Edition)	10,000	122	1,220,000
Precise Levelling in Ontario—North of Parry Sound (Publication No. 20)	600	84	50,400
Elk Island National Park	25,000	8	200,000
Canada's Forests	56,130	48	2,694,240
Precise Levelling in Manitoba (Publication No. 21)	500	56	28,000
Arctic and Western Hudson Bay Drainage in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Western Ontario, Climatic Year 1926-27 (Water Resources Paper No. 57)	1,800	224	403,200
Publications of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service	20,000	24	480,000
Annual Report of the Director of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, 1927-28	1,500	32	48,000
The Geological Story of Jasper National Park, Canada	10,000	52	520,000
Vacations in Canada	16,200	96	1,555,200
The Christmas Tree Trade in Canada (Forestry Topic No. 6)	1,000	8	8,000
Public Auction at Chaplin, Sask., November 25, 1929	500	16	8,000
Index of Gazetted Orders in Council for 1924-25-26 (Vol. 44)	50	42	2,100
Tree-Planting on the Prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (Forest Service—Bulletin No. 1)	10,000	64	640,000
Reindeer Grazing in Northwest Canada	5,000	48	240,000
Agreement made on the Fourteenth Day of December, 1929, between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Manitoba	1,000	40	*20,000
Confidential Document	550	16	8,800
Report of the Director of Forestry, 1927-28	2,000	66	132,000
Forestry Lessons	5,080	72	365,760
Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency, on February 20, 1900	150	12	1,800
Agreement made on the Fourteenth Day of December, 1929, between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Alberta	500	16	8,000
The Preparation of Pelts for the Market	25,000	24	*300,000
Stain and Decay in Lumber—Seasonable Yards (Forest Service—Circular No. 27)	2,000	16	32,000
Pacific Drainage—British Columbia and Yukon Territory, Climatic Year 1926-27 (Water Resources Paper No. 59)	1,800	242	435,600
Regulations for the Disposal of Coal Mining Rights	3,000	16	48,000
Carried forward	5,404,869	33,644	199,921,858

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	5,404,869	33,644	199,921,858
Interior—Concluded			
ENGLISH—*Continued*			
Confidential document	170	16	2,720
Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors—Examples of Descriptions	1,000	24	24,000
Regulations for the Issue of Oil and Gas Permits and Leases in the Northwest Territories of Canada, etc	3,000	16	48,000
Precise Levelling in British Columbia (Publication No. 24)	650	96	62,400
Camping in Canada	35,000	12	420,000
Precise Levelling in Saskatchewan (Publication No. 22)	600	96	57,600
Precise Levelling in Alberta (Publication No. 23)	600	80	48,000
Regulations respecting Game in the Northwest Territories	1,500	48	72,000
Regulations for the Disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rights	5,000	36	180,000
Natural Resources of Quebec (Revised Edition)	20,000	132	2,640,000
Banff-Kootenay and Yoho National Parks—General Information	50,000	16	800,000
Catalogue of Maps, Plans and Publications of the Topographical Survey (Fifth Edition)	2,500	24	60,000
Preliminary Report on the Aerial Mineral Exploration of Northern Canada	2,000	32	64,000
Form—Class Volume Tables	3,000	216	648,000
Adjustment of the Precise Level Net of Canada, 1928 (Geodetic Survey—Publication No. 28)	550	48	26,400
Agreement on the Subject of the Transfer of the Natural Resources of Saskatchewan	600	16	9,600
Natural Resources, Canada	477,208	48	*1,908,832
Publications of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory	2,825	62	*44,600
Publications of the Dominion Observatory	5,822	244	*206,922
BILINGUAL			
St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay Drainage, Ontario and Quebec, Climatic Years 1925-26 and 1926-27 (Water Resources Paper No. 58)—Bassins du Saint-Laurent et de la Baie d'Hudson Sud, l'Ontario et le Québec, années climatologiques 1925-26 et 1926-27 (ressources hydrauliques, bulletin n° 58)	2,394	392	938,448
FRENCH			
Les oiseaux—Richesse nationale	5,000	20	100,000
La solidité des boîtes de beurre et de fromage renforcées et non renforcées (service forestier—circulaire n° 24)	3,500	8	28,000
Loi de la convention concernant les oiseaux migrateurs et règlements fédéraux pour la protection des oiseaux migrateurs, 1er septembre 1929	2,500	40	100,000
Rapport de la commission royale sur le transport des ressources naturelles du Manitoba	1,000	48	48,000
La préparation des peaux pour le commerce	5,000	12	60,000
Ressources naturelles, Canada	127,425	48	*510,100
International Joint Commission—			
ENGLISH			
Preliminary Report to International Joint Commission relating to Official Reference *re* Levels of Rainy Lake and other Upper Waters—Text	1,000	44	44,000
Preliminary Report to International Joint Commission relating to Official Reference *re* Levels of Rainy Lake and other Upper Waters—Tables	1,000	324	324,000
Justice—			
ENGLISH			
Extracts from Penitentiary Regulations	1,000	8	8,000
Pamphlet No. 50	7,000	16	*56,000
Factum	700	1,026	*101,400
Carried forward	6,174,413	36,892	209,562,880

TABLE NO. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	6,174,413	36,892	209,562,880
Labour—			
ENGLISH			
An Old Age of Comfort and Happiness	25,000	32	*400,000
An Act respecting Old Age Pensions	1,000	8	8,000
Constitutional Validity of Dominion Legislation respecting Combines	300	16	4,800
Some Facts and Reflections regarding Employment and Unemployment Statistics	100	8	800
League of Nations International Labour Organization	300	24	7,200
Recent Legal Decisions affecting Labour	100	8	800
Eighteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1928	4,506	256	1,153,536
Second Annual Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada, 1929	1,650	84	138,600
Eighth Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, 1929	2,000	132	264,000
Labour Legislation in Canada, 1928	5,000	740	3,700,000
Old Age Pensions in Canada	1,000	112	112,000
League of Nations International Labour Organization—Thirteenth Session of the International Labour Conference	200	10	2,000
Mother's Allowance in Canada—Provisions of Acts in Force in Five Provinces	100	8	800
Index to *The Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXLX, 1929	11,000	36	396,000
Investigation into the Amalgamated Builder's Council and related Organizations—Reports of Commissioner, October 31 and December 18, 1929	4,000	40	160,000
Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1929	17,175	64	*549,600
Eleventh Report of the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour, Canada, on the Operations under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, 1928-29	250	16	4,000
Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1929	17,675	208	*1,838,200
Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929	850	32	27,200
Sixth Report of the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, 1928-29	300	12	3,600
Twenty-Second Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of Proceedings under The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1928-29	300	24	7,200
Vocational Education	4,700	48	225,600
The Labour Gazette, Nos. 4 to 12, Vol. XXIX, and Nos. 1 to 3, Vol. XXX	133,947	1,482	*16,489,766
FRENCH			
L'organisation internationale du travail	50	8	400
Comité permanent des relations industrielles et internationales, Chambre des Communes, 1928	500	154	77,000
Index—*Gazette du Travail*, volume XXVIII, 1928	2,100	40	84,000
L'organisation internationale du travail de la Société des Nations	100	24	2,400
Neuvième rapport de la Division de l'enseignement technique du ministère du Travail du Canada, exercice clôturé le 31 mars 1928	200	56	11,200
Deuxième rapport annuel sur les sociétés coopératives au Canada, 1929	300	84	25,200
Les allocations maternelles au Canada—Législation en la matière en vigueur dans cinq provinces du Dominion	50	8	400
L'organisation internationale du travail de la Société des Nations	100	16	1,600
Prix au Canada et à l'étranger, 1929	2,300	64	*73,600
Huitième rapport sur l'organisation de l'industrie du commerce et des professions libérales au Canada, 1929	300	132	39,600
Salaires et heures de travail en Canada, 1920 à 1929	2,300	216	*248,000
La Gazette du Travail, nos 3 à 12, Vol. XXIX, et nos 1 et 2, Vol. XXX	21,425	1,516	*2,700,900
Library of Parliament—			
BILINGUAL			
Annual Supplement to the Catalogue of the Library of Parliament, 1928—Supplément annuel au catalogue de la bibliothèque du parlement, 1928	550	178	97,900
Carried forward	6,436,141	42,788	238,418,782

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	6,436,141	42,788	238,418,782
Marine and Fisheries—			
ENGLISH			
Abridged Edition of Tide Tables for Quebec and Father Point with Tidal Differences for the St. Lawrence, 1930	1,000	32	32,000
A Popular Account of the Fishes of Canada from the Lampreys and Hogfishes to the Viper Fishes inclusive	3,000	40	120,000
Regulations for the Loading and Carriage of Grain Cargoes	5,500	32	*88,000
Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia (Office Consolidation)	3,000	48	144,000
Sockeye Salmon Fisheries—Convention between Canada and the United States, etc	2,500	8	20,000
Tariff of Tolls and Dues to be Levied for the Use of the Lumber and Fish Assembly Wharf at Port Alberni, B.C	500	8	4,000
Regulations for the Use and Management of Government Wharves in Canada and Tariff of Tolls and Dues Leviable in Connection therewith	1,000	20	20,000
Tide Tables for Quebec and Father Point with Tidal Differences for the St. Lawrence, 1930 (Abridged Edition)	6,000	64	*192,000
Abridged Edition of Tide Tables for St. John, N.B., with Tidal Differences for the Bay of Fundy, and Time of High Water at Windsor, N.S	21,000	64	*672,000
Results of Observations at the Canadian Magnetical Observatories, Agincourt and Meanook, 1924	300	48	14,400
List of Lights and Fog-Signals on the Atlantic Coast, including the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Head of Ocean Navigation of the Dominion of Canada (Corrected to March 1, 1929)	1,911	328	626,808
Abridged Edition of Tide Tables for Vancouver and Sand Heads, B.C., and Slack Water for First Narrows and Active Pass, etc., 1930	12,000	48	576,000
Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada, 1930	14,000	96	1,344,000
Abridged Edition of Tide Tables for Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Strait of Canso, etc., 1930	3,000	32	96,000
Abridged Edition of Tide Tables for Prince Rupert, 1930	8,000	24	192,000
Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada, 1930	32,000	80	2,560,000
Tide Tables and Information connected with the Ship Channel from Father Point to Montreal, 1929	900	124	111,600
By-Laws of the Pilotage District of British Columbia	150	24	3,600
Official List of Radio Stations of Canada, 1929 Edition (Supplement 2)	1,500	32	48,000
In the Matter of a Reference as to the Constitution Validity of Certain Sections of the Fisheries Act, 1914	2,000	16	32,000
Statistics of the Haddock Fishery in North American Waters	2,000	16	32,000
The Fish Inspection Act	2,500	24	60,000
Annual Report on Fish Culture, 1928	500	76	38,000
Climate and Meteorology	200	24	4,800
Abridged Edition of Tide Tables for St. John, N.B., with Tidal Differences for the Bay of Fundy, and Time of High Water at Windsor, N.S., 1930	3,000	32	96,000
Abridged Edition of Tide Tables for Vancouver and Sand Heads, B.C., and Slack Water for First Narrows and Active Pass, etc., 1930	2,000	48	96,000
Historical Account of the Lobster Canning Industry	2,000	24	48,000
Regulations relating to the issue for Motor Engineer Certificates	1,000	16	16,000
Rules of the Road for the Great Lakes	500	20	10,000
An Act respecting Radiotelegraphy	400	8	3,200
Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, 1929	200	56	11,200
Canada's Fisheries	3,000	16	48,000
Annual Report of the Radio Branch, 1928-29	300	36	10,800
International Rules of the Road	500	24	12,000
Special Fishery Regulations for the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Territories North thereof (Office Consolidation)	3,011	36	108,396
List of Lights, Fog-Signals and Radio Aids to Navigation on the Pacific Coast and the Rivers and Lakes of British Columbia, Canada (Corrected to March 1, 1930)	1,100	96	105,600
Carried forward	6,577,613	44,508	246,015,186

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	6,577,613	44,508	246,015,186
Marine and Fisheries—Concluded			
ENGLISH—*Concluded*			
Index to Notice to Mariners, 1929 (Nos. 1 to 97 inclusive)	100	16	1,600
St. Lawrence Pilot (below Quebec), Fifth Edition, 1929	1,000	248	248,000
List of Lights, Fog-Signals and Radio Aids to Navigation on the Inland Waters (West of Montreal and East of British Columbia) of the Dominion of Canada (Corrected to March 1, 1930	1,100	160	176,000
Fish Canning in Canada	3,000	8	24,000
Fisheries News Bulletin	1,600	8	12,800
Quarterly Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics	3,000	64	*480,000
Monthly Record of Meteorological Observations	9,688	640	*774,740
BILINGUAL			
List of Shipping, 1928—Liste des navires, 1928	700	276	193,200
Report of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting—Rapport de la commission royale de la radiodiffusion	3,000	64	192,000
International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, 1929—Conférence internationale pour la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer, 1929	500	100	50,000
Supplement No. 3 to Official List—Radio Stations of Canada (1929 Edition). September 1, 1929—Supplément n° 3 à la liste officielle des stations de radio du Canada (édition de 1929), 1er septembre 1929	1,500	20	30,000
Supplement No. 4 to Official List—Radio Stations of Canada (1929 Edition), November 1, 1929—Supplément n° 4 à la liste officielle des stations de radio du Canada (édition pour 1929), 1er novembre 1929	1,500	16	24,000
Supplement to List of Vessels, 1928—Supplément à la liste des navires, 1928	1,411	44	*21,376
FRENCH			
Règlements de pêche particuliers à la province de Québec (codification administrative)	500	48	24,000
Règlements de pêche particuliers à la province du Nouveau-Brunswick (codification administrative)	500	52	26,000
Règlements concernant les engins de sauvetage	200	52	10,400
Règlements concernant l'usage et la gestion des quais de l'Etat au Canada et des péages et droits exigibles relativement à ces quais	500	24	12,000
Loi relative à l'inspection des poissons, etc	1,500	24	36,000
Règlements internationaux pour prévenir les abordages	500	20	10,000
Rapport annuel du service de la radio, 1928-29	200	40	8,000
Bulletin des renseignements sur les pêcheries	400	8	3,200
Mines—			
ENGLISH			
A Generic Revision of North American Agroted Moths (Bulletin No. 55)	1,000	80	80,000
Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, 1927	4,000	190	760,000
Investigations of Mineral Resources and the Mining Industry, 1927	3,979	64	254,656
A Faunal Investigation of Southern Baffin Island (Bulletin No. 53)	1,000	154	154,000
Limestone of Quebec and Ontario	1,250	88	110,000
Birds of Western Canada—Revised Edition (Bulletin No. 41)	2,000	462	924,000
A Transverse Polyconic Projection for General Maps of Canada (Bulletin No. 57)	2,000	24	48,000
Contributions to Canadian Palazontology (Bulletin No. 54)	1,000	102	102,000
Milling Plants in Canada (List No. 1-2)	1,000	8	8,000
Core Drilling Sands of Northern Alberta	500	32	16,000
Carried forward	6,627,741	47,644	250,829,158

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	6,627,741	47,644	250,829,158
Mines—Concluded			
ENGLISH—*Concluded*			
Coal Mines in Canada (List No. 4)	2,000	20	40,000
Geological Survey—General Instructions for Tidal Officers	500	48	24,000
Manufacturers of Clay Products in Canada (List No. 6-3)	1,000	12	12,000
Stone Quarry Operators in Canada (List No. 6-6)	1,000	12	12,000
Sand and Gravel Deposits in Canada (List No. 6-5)	1,500	12	18,000
Why you should Insulate your Home	25,000	24	600,000
Annual Report of the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, 1928	2,000	24	48,000
Comparison of the Cost and Convenience of House Heating with Various Fuels	5,000	12	60,000
Liquid Fuels	500	40	20,000
Investigations in Ceramics and Road Materials, 1927	3,500	82	287,000
Preliminary Report on Woman River and Ridout Map—Areas, Sudbury District, Ontario (Memoir 157)	2,500	30	75,000
National Museum of Canada—Annual Report for 1927 (Bulletin No. 56)	3,500	116	406,000
Gold Fields of Nova Scotia (Memoir 156)	1,500	300	450,000
Natural Gas and Petroleum Wells (List No. 5)	1,500	20	30,000
Comparative Tests of Various Fuels when Burned in a Domestic Hot Water Boiler	4,050	104	421,200
Humidity in House Heating—The Cause and Control of Air Dryness in House Heating	36,200	48	1,737,600
Notes on the Beothuk Indians of Newfoundland (From Annual Report, 1927, National Museum of Canada)	100	10	1,000
Kitchen—Middens of the Pacific Coast of Canada (From Annual Report, 1927, National Museum of Canada)	100	8	800
Materia Medica of the Bella Coola and neighbouring Tribes of British Columbia (From Annual Report, 1927, National Museum of Canada)	100	24	2,400
Birds and Mammals of the Mount Logan Expedition, 1925	100	44	4,400
Summary Report, 1928, Part B	3,174	138	438,012
Britannia Beach Map-area, British Columbia (Memoir 158)	2,500	148	370,000
Anthropometry of the Cree and Saulteaux Indians in Northeastern Manitoba (Bulletin No. 59)	1,155	92	106,260
Solid Fuels (Part I)	500	82	41,000
Summary Report, 1928 (Part A)	3,016	212	639,392
Some Shell-heaps in Nova Scotia (Bulletin No. 47)	1,000	194	194,000
Bear River and Stewart Map-areas, Cassiar District, B.C. (Memoir 159)	2,500	94	235,000
The Testing of Non-bituminous Road Materials	1,000	16	16,000
Gold Mines in Canada (List No. 2-1)	1,000	8	8,000
Industrial Fuel and Power Statistics for Ontario, 1925	3,850	32	123,200
Investigations of Fuels and Fuel Testing, 1927	4,010	126	505,260
Horton—Windsor District, Nova Scotia (Memoir 55)	2,500	268	670,000
Mesozoic Palæontology of Blairmore Region, Alberta (Bulletin No. 58)	1,150	146	167,900
National Museum of Canada—Annual Report for 1928 (Bulletin No. 62)	2,500	40	100,000
A Study of the Canadian Races of Rock Ptarmigan	300	16	4,800
FRENCH			
Rapport sommaire, 1926 (partie 6)	1,250	84	105,000
Deuxième rapport des travaux de la Commission fédérale du combustible, 1923-1928	5,000	64	320,000
Rapport annuel de la division des explosifs du ministère des Mines, 1928	1,000	24	24,000
Rapport sommaire, 1927 (partie C)	1,316	56	73,696
L'humidité dans les maisons chauffées	5,300	52	275,600
Géologie et minéraux industriels du Canada	1,450	284	411,800
Musée National du Canada—Rapport annuel, 1926 (bulletin n° 50)	1,250	80	100,000
Carried forward	6,766,112	50,890	260,007,478

Table No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	6,766,112	50,890	260,007,478
National Defence—			
English			
Instructions for Practice—Field Army Artillery, Canada, 1929	500	36	18,000
Index to General Orders, 1928	2,400	24	57,600
Memorandum for Camps of Instruction, 1929	5,000	88	440,000
Report on Civil Aviation and Civil Government Air Operations, 1928	3,500	118	413,000
Addendum to Canadian Naval Regulations	324	44	14,256
Air Regulations, 1920, with Amendments to December 31, 1928	1,000	48	48,000
Hand-book on Medical Selection of Flying Personnel, April 1, 1929	500	38	19,000
Index to Militia Orders, 1928	2,411	20	48,220
Provisional Mobilization Instructions for National Defence, 1929	2,000	88	176,000
Instructions for the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, 1929	3,000	68	204,000
Appendix to General Orders (No. 110, 1929)—Battle Honours awarded for the Great War (List No. 1)	350	40	14,000
Appendix to General Order (No. 123 of 1929)—Battle Honours awarded for the Great War (List No. 2)	350	32	11,200
The Canadian Navy List for November, 1929 (Corrected to October 31, 1929)	200	40	8,000
Air Regulations, 1920, with Amendments to December 31, 1928	1,000	48	48,000
Canadian Battlefield Memorials	2,000	168	*168,000
King's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Militia, 1926—Amendments (No. 33)	6,000	96	576,000
Appendix to General Order (No. 133)—Peace Establishments	100	24	2,400
Militia Orders, 1929-30	255,400	658	*1,573,600
Militia General Orders, 1929-30	46,354	300	*2,441,000
French			
Rapport sur l'aviation civile et les opérations aériennes du gouvernement civil, 1928	500	124	62,000
Instructions pour les corps-école d'officiers canadiens, 1929	300	68	20,400
Ordres de la milice, 1929-30	10,300	544	*55,600
Ordres généraux de la milice, 1929-30	2,000	260	26,000
National Gallery of Canada—			
English			
The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts—Diploma Gallery	1,000	32	32,000
Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, 1928-29	1,500	16	24,000
National Research Council—			
English			
The Drying of Wheat (Report No. 24)	2,000	128	256,000
National Revenue—			
English			
Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act	4,000	24	96,000
Hydrometer Tables	200	180	36,000
The Special War Revenue Act and Amendments to date, July, 1929	25,000	32	800,000
An Act to amend the Customs Tariff	1,200	8	9,600
Memorandum No. 188, Supplement "A"	10,000	16	*80,000
Memorandum No. 229	2,000	16	32,000
An Act to Supplement the Revenue required to meet War Expenditures	300	48	14,400
Department of National Revenue, Canada, Excise Division—Regulations	30,000	16	480,000
Official List of Licensed Manufacturers and Bonded Warehouses, 1929-30	1,100	72	79,200
Carried forward	7,189,901	54,452	268,390,954

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	7,189,901	55,452	268,390,954
National Revenue—Concluded			
ENGLISH—*Concluded*			
Departmental Regulations respecting Distilleries and Products thereof	2,500	32	80,000
Factum	80	194	*7,760
Summary of Customs Manifesting and Coasting Regulations	2,000	32	64,000
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, 1929—Supplement to the Case on Appeal (Exhibit No. 1)	40	12	480
Departmental Regulations and Instructions for the Survey of Malthouses and Breweries, December 2, 1929	2,500	16	40,000
Customs Statistical Classification—Exports—In effect April 1, 1930	1,500	28	42,000
The National Revenue Review, April, 1929, to March, 1930	74,800	288	*1,795,200
FRENCH			
Ministère du Revenu National du Canada, Service de l'Accise—Règlements	7,000	16	112,000
Alcool dénaturé et alcool spécialement dénaturé, février 1929	1,000	16	16,000
Règlements administratifs concernant les distilleries et leurs produits	1,011	24	24,264
Loi modifiant le tarif des douanes	500	8	4,000
Mémoire n° 188, Supplément "A"	3,000	8	24,000
Loi des douanes avec Index et la Loi du ministère du Revenu Nationale (codification à l'usage des bureaux)	1,000	100	100,000
Loi d'inspection du pétrole et du naphte	1,500	24	36,000
Loi spéciale des revenus de guerre, 1915 (codification à l'usage des bureaux)	5,000	32	160,000
La Revue du Revenu National, April, 1929, to March, 1930	14,750	288	*354,000
Patent and Copyright Office—			
ENGLISH			
Rules and Forms	3,000	16	48,000
Directions for the Prosecution of Trade Marks Applications	500	8	4,000
An Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs	3,000	24	72,000
An Act respecting Copyright	1,000	36	36,000
The Canadian Patent Office Record—Annual Index (Volume LVII)	1,011	208	210,288
The Canadian Patent Office Record	51,562	4,068	*4,112,748
BILINGUAL			
Convention of Berne for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works—Convention de Berne pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques	300	20	6,000
FRENCH			
Règlements et formules	2,000	16	32,000
Loi concernant le droit d'auteur	500	36	18,000
Loi concernant les marques de commerce et les dessins de fabrique	1,000	32	32,000
Pensions and National Health—			
ENGLISH			
Compensation Rates, September 1, 1928	250	32	8,000
Sanitary Kitchen Tables—Vetcraft Industries	3,000	16	48,000
An Explanation of the Principal Features of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act (Revised Edition)	10,000	8	80,000
"Toys that Last"—Vetcraft Industries	3,011	64	192,704
Small-pox and Vaccination—A Popular Treatise (National Health, Publication No. 32.)	2,000	32	64,000
The Pension Act (Office Consolidation)	2,500	40	100,000
Carried forward	7,392,716	60,226	276,314,398

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	7,392,716	60,226	276,314,398
Pensions and National Health—Concluded			
BILINGUAL			
Abstracts of Current Public Health Literature—Extraits de publications courantes sur la santé publique	10,700	64	684,800
FRENCH			
Règlements établis sous l'empire de la Loi des aliments et drogues par arrêté ministériel du 6 février 1928	5,000	116	580,000
Post Office—			
ENGLISH			
Manitoba and Saskatchewan Distribution List, 1929	2,200	188	413,600
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services—West of Port Arthur (Western Districts), June, 1929	1,200	146	175,200
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services (Eastern Districts), June, 1929	1,150	152	174,800
Scheme of Mail Trains and Water Services (Central Districts), June, 1929	1,400	144	201,600
Scheme of the Dominion of Canada from the Standpoint of New York City Post Office (Division of Registered Mails), January, 1929	200	12	2,400
Number of Householders at Rural Post Offices and on Rural Routes in the Province of Ontario, April, 1929	3,000	68	204,000
Postal Information, 1929	373,300	48	*8,959,200
Number of Householders at Rural Post Offices and on Rural Routes in the Maritime Provinces, July, 1929	1,200	48	57,600
Schedule of Mail Trains, Water Services and Air Mail Services (Eastern Districts), October, 1929	1,100	152	167,200
Schedule of Mails Trains, Water Services and Air Mail Services (Central Districts), October, 1929	1,400	144	201,600
Toronto City Sortation Book	700	80	56,000
Schedule of Mail Trains, Water Services and Air Services (Western Districts), October, 1929	1,225	152	186,200
Montreal City Preliminary Distribution List	1,000	128	128,000
Canada Official Postal Guide, 1930	13,675	612	8,369,100
Canada Official Postal Guide, 1930—Part I	4,010	248	994,480
Canada Official Postal Guide, 1930—Part II	35	354	12,390
Monthly Distribution List, 1929-30	56,100	102	*438,200
Ontario Distribution List, 1930	3,200	148	473,600
Monthly Supplement to Canadian Official Postal Guide, 1929-30	130,900	114	*1,251,400
Monthly Supplement to Canadian Official Postal Guide and Money Orders Information, 1929-30	72,400	250	*1,509,000
BILINGUAL			
Table to Enable Postmasters to Calculate the Value of Postal Notes—Table permettant aux maîtres de poste de calculer la valeur des bons pe poste	1,250	8	10,000
Number of Householders at Rural Post Offices and on Rural Routes in Quebec Province, January, 1930—Nombre de chefs de maison par bureaux de poste ruraux et routes de distribution rurale de la province de Québec, janvier 1930	1,100	64	70,400
FRENCH			
Guide officiel du service postal canadien, 1930	3,120	620	1,934,400
Guide officiel du service postal canadien, 1930—Partie I	1,100	254	279,400
Supplément mensuel au guide officiel du service postal canadien, 1929-30	30,000	100	*250,000
Supplément mensuel au guide officiel du service postal canadien et renseignements sur les mandats de poste, 1929-30	19,200	269	*250,000
Carried forward	8,133,581	65,011	304,348,968

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,133,581	65,011	304,348,968
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—			
ENGLISH			
Regulations for the Disposal of Minerals other than Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, on Indian Reserves	150	16	2,400
Report of the Canadian Delegates to the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, September 2 to 25, 1929	450	44	19,800
The National Gallery of Canada—Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, 1928-29	150	16	2,400
Senators of Canada, according to Seniority, February, 1930	200	12	2,400
The Canadian Historical Association—Report of the Annual Meeting held at Ottawa, May 22-23, 1929	150	144	21,600
List of Lights, Fog-Signals and Radio Aids to Navigation on the Pacific Coast and the Rivers and Lakes of British Columbia, Canada (Corrected to March 1, 1930)	6	96	576
The Composition of Canadian Cheddar and Process Cheese (Bulletin No. 79—New Series)	150	20	3,000
Calf Feeding Club Policy, Quebec	150	8	1,200
Calf Feeding Club Policy, Maritime Provinces	150	8	1,200
Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the German Reich for the Return of Unliquidated Sequestrated German Property	250	12	3,000
St. Lawrence Pilot (below Quebec), Fifth Edition, 1929	150	248	37,200
Preliminary Report on the Aerial Mineral Exploration of Northern Canada	350	32	11,200
Bacteriological Investigations of Milking Machines (Bulletin No. 127—New Series)	150	40	6,000
Canada, 1930—A hand-book of Present Conditions and Recent Progress in the Dominion	2,000	192	384,000
List of Lights, Fog-Signals and Radio Aids to Navigation on the Inland Waters (West of Montreal and East of British Columbia) of the Dominion of Canada (Corrected to March 1, 1930)	6	160	960
Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1928	150	270	40,500
Egg Grading Report (Pamphlet No. 70)	150	12	1,800
Fish Canning in Canada	250	8	2,000
Adjustment of the Precise Level Net of Canada, 1928 (Geodetic Survey Publication No. 28)	150	48	7,200
Preliminary Report to International Joint Commission relating to Official Reference *re* Levels of Rainy Lake and Other Upper Waters—Text	150	44	6,600
Preliminary Report to International Joint Commission relating to Official Reference *re* Levels of Rainy Lake and Other Waters—Tables	150	324	48,600
The Canadian Historical Association—Report of the Annual Meeting held at Ottawa, May 22-23, 1929	100	144	14,400
An Act respecting War Veteran's Allowances	800	16	12,800
Sample Examination Papers	1,500	48	72,000
Report of the Royal Commission on Technical and Professional Services, February, 1930	2,000	64	128,000
Commons Debates, March 14, 1930	1,000	52	52,000
An Act to amend the Insurance Act	800	8	6,400
Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1928	100	272	27,200
A Generic Revision of North American Agnotid Moths (Bulletin No. 55)	150	80	12,000
Catalogue of Lantern Slide Lectures, 1928	125	8	1,000
Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, 1927	125	190	23,750
Investigations of Mineral Resources and the Mining Industry, 1927	150	64	9,600
A Faunal Investigation of Southern Baffin Island (Bulletin No. 53)	250	154	38,500
Limestone of Quebec and Ontario	50	88	4,400
Birds of Western Canada (Bulletin No. 41)	4,092	462	1,890,504
Vacations in Canada (Second Edition, 1929)—A hand-book of information for Tourists and Sportmen	150	100	15,000
Jasper National Park, 1928	150	184	27,600
Factum	150	128	19,200
List of Acts, Session of 1929	100	8	800
Carried forward	8,150,835	67,835	307,307,758

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,150,835	67,835	307,307,758
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Continued*			
Index—House of Commons Debates (Unrevised Edition, Session of 1929)	2,350	132	310,200
Regulations for the Disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rights in Crown Reserves, etc	150	8	1,200
A Transverse Polyconic Projection for General Maps of Canada	150	24	3,600
Report of the Dominion Chemist, 1927-28	150	96	14,400
Report of the Dominion Animal Husbandman, 1927-28	150	52	7,800
The Conversion of Dry Roughage into a Succulent Feed (Bulletin No. 36—New Series)	150	40	6,000
Markets of Central America	150	132	19,800
Report of the Fur Farms of Canada, 1927	150	120	18,000
The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts—Diploma Gallery	160	32	5,120
The Drying of Wheat (Report No. 24)	150	128	19,200
Report on Civil Aviation and Civil Government Air Operations, 1928	150	118	17,700
Air Regulations, 1920, with Amendments to December 31, 1928	350	48	16,800
Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act	150	24	3,600
Department of National Revenue, Canada, Excise Division—Regulations	150	16	2,400
Official List of Licensed Manufacturers and Bonded Warehouses, 1929-1930	150	72	10,800
An Act respecting Proprietary or Patent Medicines with Instructions for Registering and Licensing Medicines	100	16	1,600
Preparing Poultry Produce for Market (Bulletin No. 20)	150	32	4,800
Report of the Chief Supervisor on the Illustration Stations in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, 1928	150	84	12,600
Seven Years' Experience with the Combined Reaper-Thresher, 1922-1928 (Bulletin No. 118—New Series)	150	32	4,800
Report of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Annual Canadian National Egg Laying Contests (Bulletin No. 108—New Series)	125	144	18,000
Studies in Forest Pathology (Bulletin No. 111—New Series)	150	70	10,500
Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1927	125	88	11,000
Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	125	52	6,500
The Yellow Disease of Hyacinths (Pamphlet No. 104—New Series)	125	8	1,000
Experimental Station, Morden, Man.—Report of the Superintendent 1928	125	80	10,000
The Raspberry and its Cultivation in Canada with a Section on Insects affecting the Raspberry (Bulletin No. 114)	125	28	3,500
The Black Leg Disease of Potatoes—Studies in Potato Diseases (Pamphlet No. 105—New Series)	125	12	1,500
Cost of Producing Farm Crops in Eastern Canada (Bulletin No. 115—New Series)	125	48	6,000
Experimental Station, Lennoxville, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	125	68	8,500
Experimental Station, Rosthern, Sask.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	48	7,200
Report of Economic Fibre Production, 1927	125	16	2,000
Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	125	40	5,000
Experimental Station, Farnham, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	20	3,000
Report of the Dominion Apiarist, 1928	150	24	3,600
Smut Diseases of Cultivated Plants—Their Cause and Control (Bulletin No. 81—New Series)	150	80	12,000
Experimental Station, Sidney, B.C.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	48	7,200
Canadian National Egg-Laying Contest, 1929-30	150	8	1,200
Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	125	52	6,500
Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	125	64	8,000
Carried forward	8,158,720	71,039	307,920,378

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,158,720	71,039	307,920,378
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
English—*Continued*			
Bees and How to Keep Them (Bulletin No. 33—New Series)	150	64	9,600
The Dairy Industry Act and Regulations—Acts, Orders and Regulations (No. 26)	125	48	6,000
Selection of Lamb Cuts (Pamphlet No. 9—New Series)	125	8	1,000
Register of Fully Accredited Herds arranged by Breeds as recorded to March 31, 1929)	150	36	5,400
Fox Ranching in Canada (Bulletin No. 12—New Series)	125	48	6,000
The Origin and Quality of Commercial Live Stock marketed in Canada in 1928 (Report No. 9)	150	48	7,200
Household Insects and their Control (Bulletin No. 112—New Series)	125	84	10,500
The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure-Bred Poultry, 1927-28 (Report No. 9)	125	112	14,000
Winter in Canada	150	20	3,000
Canoeing in Canada	150	16	2,400
Precise Levelling in Ontario—South of Parry Sound (Publication No. 19)	150	96	14,400
Guide to Fort Wellington and Vicinity, Prescott, Ont	150	36	5,400
Fishing in Canada	150	20	3,000
Annual Report of the Topographical Survey, 1927-28	150	32	4,800
Waterton Lakes Park	150	16	2,400
National Parks of Canada—Report of the Commissioner, 1927-28	150	40	6,000
Canoe Routes to Hudson Bay	150	20	3,000
How to Read Topographic Maps	150	24	3,600
Regulations governing Placer Mining in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the North-West Territories in Canada	150	20	3,000
Prince Albert National Park	150	24	3,600
Waterton Lakes Park	150	48	7,200
An Ordinance respecting the Exportation of Furs from the North West Territories passed by the North West Territories Council, 1929	150	8	1,200
Rocky Mountain Circle Tour	150	8	1,200
Manuel of Citizenship	150	40	6,000
Canada—The Land we Come from	300	32	9,600
The Muskrat—A Canadian Fur Resource	150	32	4,800
Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia (Office Consolidation)	150	48	7,200
Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada, 1930	150	80	12,000
Regulations for the Loading and Carriage of Grain Cargoes	150	16	2,400
Tide Tables and Information connected with the Ship Channel from Father Point to Montreal, 1929	150	124	18,600
Core Drilling Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta	150	32	4,800
Coal Mines in Canada (List No. 4)	150	20	3,000
Manufacturers of Clay Products in Canada (List No. 6-3)	150	12	1,800
Stone Quarry Operators in Canada (List No. 6-6)	150	12	1,800
Sand and Gravel Deposits in Canada (List No. 6-5)	150	12	1,800
Why You Should Insulate your Home	150	24	3,600
Annual Report of the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, 1928	125	24	3,000
Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1929	350	128	44,800
Live Stock and Annual Products Statistics, 1928	150	112	16,800
Annual Statistics of Fruit and Floriculture, 1928	150	24	3,600
Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, Man.—Second Annual Report, January 31, 1929	150	16	2,400
Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1927	150	386	57,900
Manufactures of the Non-Ferrous Metals in Canada, 1927	1,000	74	74,000
Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada, 1927	150	128	19,200
Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for the Crop Year ended August 31, 1928	285	44	12,540
Why and How to Use Milk (Pamphlet No. 36—New Series)	25,000	32	800,000
The Root Vegetables Act and Regulations—Acts, Orders and Regulations (No. 28)	150	32	4,800
Carried forward	8,191,805	73,399	309,160,718

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,191,805	73,399	309,160,718
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Continued*			
Regulations made under the provisions of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, respecting the Grading and Marking of Eggs	150	16	2,400
Anthrax (Bulletin No. 120—New Series)	150	16	2,400
Hand-book on the Bacon Hog and Hog Grading (Pamphlet No. 40—New Series)	150	24	3,600
Rabbits (Bulletin No. 28—New Series)	150	32	4,800
Canadian Grown Apples—Delight in every bite	150	24	3,600
Methods of Protection from Mosquitoes, Black-Flies and Similar Pests in the Forest (Pamphlet No. 55—New Series)	2,000	16	32,000
Egg Grading Report—The Individual Graded Return (Pamphlet No. 70)	150	12	1,800
Dressing and Cutting Lamb Carcasses (Pamphlet No. 8—New Series)	150	32	4,800
Hog Marking (Pamphlet No. 88—New Series)	150	8	1,200
Advice to the Beginner in the Selection of Breeding Stock	150	16	2,400
Contributions to Canadian Palæontology (Bulletin No. 54)	150	102	15,300
Banff, Kootenay and Yoho National Parks—General Information	150	16	2,400
A Popular Account of the Fishes of Canada from the Lampreys and Hogfishes to the Viper Fishes inclusive	350	40	14,000
The Carillon, Peace Tower, Ottawa, Canada—Programmes of Summer Recitals, 1929	500	24	12,000
Milling Plants in Canada (List No. 1-2)	150	8	1,200
The Highway and the Motor Vehicle in Canada, 1928	150	36	5,400
The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—Judgments, Orders, Regulations and Rulings	1,200	48	*22,400
Catalogue of Official Publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada—Cumulative Supplement, April 1-June 30, 1929	500	16	8,000
Alphabetical List of Employees, July 1, 1929	75	40	3,000
Core Drilling Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta	200	32	6,400
Catalogue of Official Publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada, Supplement, May, 1929	400	8	3,200
Department of National Revenue, Canada, Excise Division—Regulations	500	16	8,000
An Act respecting Investment Companies	500	88	44,000
An Act to incorporate The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada	1,000	16	16,000
Senators of Canada, according to Seniority, April, 1929	100	20	2,000
Catalogue of Official Publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada, April, 1929	2,000	68	136,000
Report on Civil Aviation and Civil Government Air Operations, 1928	200	120	24,000
Report on Railway Terminal Facilities at Montreal, January, 1929	300	30	9,000
Canadian Battlefields Memorials	200	84	16,800
Hydrometer Tables	150	160	24,000
Rules and regulations and Forms (Patent Office of Canada), effective September 1, 1923	150	32	4,800
Sanitary Kitchen Tables—Vetcraft	150	16	2,400
Microbiological Studies of Honey (Bulletin No. 116—New Series)	150	48	7,200
An Examination of Cinchona and its Commercial Preparations	150	16	2,400
Precise Levelling in Quebec—North of St. Lawrence River (Publication No. 18)	150	82	12,300
Precise Levelling in Quebec—South of St. Lawrence River (Publication No. 17)	150	58	8,700
Report on Various Proposed Railway Routes for a Western Outlet to the Pacific from the Peace River District	1,150	38	43,700
Land Settlement—Seventh Report of the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, December 31, 1928	150	32	4,800
Budget Speech, March 1, 1929	150	32	4,800
Report on Railway Terminal Facilities at Montreal, January, 1929	150	32	4,800
Index to Vol. XVIII—Judgments, Orders, etc	650	32	20,800
Carried forward	8,207,080	74,985	309,709,518

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,207,080	74,985	309,709,518
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Continued*			
Regulations governing the Granting of Yearly Licences and Permits to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, etc.	200	32	6,400
Civil Service Regulations	650	32	20,800
Sockeye Salmon Fisheries	200	8	1,600
International Sanitary Convention (Treaty Series 1928, No. 2)	350	112	39,200
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1929-30	625	18	11,250
The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—General Order No. 473	150	16	2,400
Convention between His Majesty and the President of the United Mexican States (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 1.)	350	12	4,200
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 3)	575	64	*18,400
Herbaceous Perennials with Lists of Varieties for Special Purposes and Districts (Bulletin No. 113—New Series)	125	72	9,000
Report of the Dominion Field Husbandman, 1928	150	48	7,200
The Migratory Birds Convention Act and Federal Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds, September 1, 1929	150	36	5,400
Abstract of Statements of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, 1928	250	24	6,000
Statistical Report of Fire Losses in Canada, 1928	150	8	1,200
Yukon—Land of the Klondike	150	48	7,200
Fisheries News Bulletin	150	8	1,200
Report of the Royal Commission on the Transfer of the Natural Resources of Manitoba	400	48	19,200
How Appointments are Made in the Public Service of Canada	150	8	1,200
An Act respecting Railways	1,000	196	196,000
The Issue and Redemption of Currency, June 1, 1929	150	8	1,200
Comparison of the Cost and Convenience of House Heating with Various Fuels	150	12	1,800
Convention of Commerce between Canada and Czechoslovakia (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 6)	150	8	1,200
Rickets: Prevention and Cure (National Health, Publication No. 43)	125	20	2,500
Experimental Substations: Fort Vermilion, Alta., Fort Smith, N.W.T., Fort Resolution, N.W.T., Fort Providence, N.W.T., Salmon Arm, B.C., Betsiamites, P.Q., Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.—Report of the Experimentalists in Charge, 1927 and 1928	150	40	6,000
Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	76	11,400
Late Blight and Rot of Potatoes (Bulletin No. 119—New Series)	150	20	3,000
Report of the Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist, 1927 and 1928	150	36	5,400
Corn Growing in Manitoba (Bulletin No. 121—New Series)	150	16	2,400
Iron and Steel and their Products in Canada, 1927	150	160	24,000
Switzerland as a market	150	52	7,800
Investigations in Ceramics and Road Materials, 1927	150	82	12,300
Preliminary Report on Woman River and Ridout Map-Areas, Sudbury District, Ontario (Memoir 157)	150	30	4,500
Through the Heart of the Rockies and Selkirks (Fourth Edition)	150	122	18,300
Catalogue of Official Publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada (Cumulative Supplementary, April 1-July 31, 1929)	500	18	9,000
Index to the *Canada Gazette*, 1928-29	125	104	13,000
Fruit and Vegetables—Canning ,Drying, Storing	150	32	4,800
Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	56	8,400
Canada Year Book, 1929	125	1,106	138,250
National Museum of Canafa—Annual Report for 1927 (Bulletin No. 56)	150	116	17,400
Gold Fields of Nova Scotia (Memoir 156)	150	300	45,000
Natural Gas and Petroleum Wells (List No. 5.)	150	20	3,000
Carried forward	8,216,430	78,233	310,408,018

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,216,430	78,233	310,408,018
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Continued*			
Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People (A Census Study Based on the Census of 1921 and Supplementary date)	350	224	78,400
Precise Levelling in Ontario—North of Parry Sound (Publication No. 20)	150	84	12,600
How to Caponize (Pamphlet No. 12—New Series)	150	8	1,200
Report of the Veterinary Director General, 1928-29	150	56	8,400
Elk Island National Park	150	8	1,200
Official List of Radio stations of Canada, 1929 Edition (Supplement No. 2)	150	32	4,800
Canada's Forests	150	48	7,200
Precise Levelling in Manitoba (Pamphlet No. 21)	150	56	8,400
Comparative Tests of Various Fuels when Burned in a Domestic Hot-Water Boiler	205	104	26,000
Catalogue of Official Publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada (Cumulative Supplement, April 1-September 15, 1929)	500	24	12,000
Report on the Mineral Production of Canada—Six Months ending June, 1929	150	24	3,600
Humidity in House Heating—The cause and Control of Air Dryness in House Heating	150	48	7,200
Preserving Fruits and Vegetables in the Home (Bulletin No. 77—New Series)	150	56	8,400
Points for Exporters to South Africa	150	20	3,000
Register of Fully Accredited Herds arranged by Breeds as recorded to September 30, 1929	150	40	6,000
Satin Moth in British Columbia (Pamphlet No. 50—New Series)	150	16	2,400
Testing the Producer's Milk for Quality (Bulletin No. 123—New Series)	150	16	2,400
Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	64	9,600
International Slavery Convention, Signed at Geneva, September 25, 1926	350	12	4,200
Arctic and western Bay Drainage in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Western Ontario, Climatic Year 1926-27 (Water Resources Paper No. 67)	150	224	33,600
The Immigration Act and Regulations	1,150	52	59,800
Vocational Education	150	48	7,200
Eighteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1928	150	256	38,400
Publications of the Natural Intelligence Service	150	24	3,600
Poultry Culling in New Brunswick	150	20	3,000
Close-Grazing (Bulletin No. 122—New Series)	150	8	1,200
Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	52	7,800
Points for Exporters to Japan	250	16	*2,000
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1928 (Vol. I)	325	1,548	503,100
Annual Report of the Director of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, 1927-28	150	32	4,800
Summary Report, 1928, Part B (Geological Survey)	150	138	20,700
The Geological Story of Jasper Park, Canada	150	52	7,800
Report of the Division of Forage Plants, 1928	150	32	4,800
Britannia Beach Map area, British Columbia (Memoir 158)	150	148	22,200
Anthropometry of the Cree and Saulteaux Indians in Northern Manitoba (Bulletin No. 59)	150	92	13,800
The Fruit Act and Regulations—Acts, Orders and Regulations (No. 7)	150	52	7,800
Geological Survey—Summary Report, 1928—Part A	150	212	31,800
Small-Pox and Vaccination—A Popular Treatise (National Health, Publication No. 32)	150	32	4,800
Informations for Settlers, Canada	150	8	1,200
Some Shell-heaps in Nova Scotia (Bulletin No. 47.)	150	194	29,100
Carried forward	8,224,510	82,389	311,423,518

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,224,510	82,389	311,423,518
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Continued*			
Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	72	10,800
Second Annual Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada, 1929	250	84	21,000
Statistics of the Haddock Fishery in North American Waters	150	16	2,400
Examinations for Clerks, Stenographers and Typists (Civil Service Commission)	150	8	1,200
The Bankruptcy Act together with Rules and Forms thereunder	1,000	214	214,000
An Act for the purpose of establishing in Canada a System of Long Term Mortgage Credit for Farmers	1,000	12	12,000
Convention signed at Washington, March 2, 1899, between Her Majesty and the United States of America relative to the Disposal of Real and Personal Property, etc.	300	8	2,400
An Act respecting Companies	500	80	40,000
An Act to permit the temporary Importation, Manufacture and Sale of Oleomargarine in Canada	200	8	1,600
Regulations for the Loading and Carriage of Grain Cargoes	500	16	8,000
Points for Exporters to South Africa	100	20	2,000
The Testing on Non-bituminous Road Materials	150	16	2,400
Coal Statistics for Canada, 1928	150	96	14,400
Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, 1928	350	208	72,800
International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 4)	350	24	8,400
Information for Parents—Teaching for Sex Hygiene to Children (National Health, Publication No. 26)	150	8	1,200
Experimental Station, La Ferme, P.Q.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	56	8,400
Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ont.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	64	9,600
List of Publications including Reports, Bulletins, Press Releases, etc.	150	16	2,400
The Feeding Stuffs Act with Amendments and Regulations—Acts, Orders and Regulations (No. 10)	150	26	3,900
Examinations for Junior Trade Commissioners in the Commercial Intelligence Service	150	12	1,800
Reindeer Grazing in Northwest Canada	250	48	12,000
Gold Mines in Canada (List No. 2-1)	150	8	1,200
The Pension Act (Office Consolidation)	650	40	26,000
The Canada Grain Act (Office Consolidation)	350	88	30,800
Industrial Fuel and Power Statistics for Ontario, 1925	150	32	4,800
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1929	325	1,252	406,900
Investigations of Fuels and Fuel Testing, 1927	150	126	18,900
Exchange of Notes—The Agreement with the United States of America, etc. (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 9)	350	8	2,800
National Museum of Canada—Annual Report for 1928 (Bulletin No. 62)	150	40	6,000
Notification Extending to Canada—The Convention between His Majesty and Estonia (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 10)	350	8	2,800
Notification Extending to Canada—The Treaty between His Majesty and Lithuania (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 11)	350	12	4,200
Mesozoic Palæontology of Blairmore Region, Alberta (Bulletin No. 58)	150	146	21,900
Food Products, Beverages, Rubber, Tobacco and Miscellaneous Manufactures based on Vegetable Products, 1917-27	150	224	33,600
Labour Legislation in Canada, 1928	150	740	111,000
The Canadian Navy List for November, 1929 (Corrected to October 31, 1929)	150	40	6,000
The Feeding Stuffs Act with Amendments and Regulations—Acts, Orders and Regulations No. 10 (Office Consolidation)	200	26	5,200
The Canadian Navy List for November, 1929 (Corrected to October 31, 1929)	100	40	4,000
Boys' Cattle Breeding Club Policy, 1929	150	32	4,800
Carried forward	8,234,985	86,363	312,567,118

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,234,985	86,363	312,567,118
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Continued*			
Information for Young Women about Sex Hygienne (National Health, Publication No. 25)	150	8	1,200
Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhœa (National Health, Publication No. 24)	150	8	1,200
Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada, 1928—Loan and Trust Companies	250	186	46,500
Catalogue of Official Publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada, April 1–November 15, 1929	700	24	16,800
Report of the Director of Forestry, 1927-28	150	66	9,900
Notification Extending to Canada, the Treaty between His Majesty and the Latvian Republic for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 12)	350	8	2,800
Notification Extending to Canada, the Treaty between His Majesty and Albania for the Extradition of Criminals (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 14)	350	16	5,600
Notification effected by an Exchange of Notes extending to Canada, the Convention between His Majesty and France respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 15)	350	16	5,600
Canadian Battlefield Memorials	450	168	*37,800
Old Age Pensions in Canada	150	112	16,800
Use of Irrigation Water on Farm Crops (Bulletin No. 125—New Series)	150	52	7,800
Grading up the Dairy Cow by the Use of Pure-Bred Sires (Bulletin No. 126—New Series)	150	36	5,400
A Colour Defect of Cheddar Cheese (Bulletin No. 128—New Series)	150	24	3,600
The Pale Western Cutworm (Pamphlet No. 71—New Series)	250	16	*2,400
Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	64	9,600
Notification Extending to Canada, the Treaty between His Majesty and Finland for the Extradition of Criminals (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 13)	350	16	5,600
Canada, 1930—A hand-book of Present Conditions and Recent Progress in the Dominion of Canada	2,150	192	412,800
Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	68	10,200
Stain and Decay in Lumber—Seasoning Yards (Forest Service—Circular No. 27)	350	32	*13,400
Index to the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXIX, 1929)	150	36	5,400
Factum	250	180	45,000
The Preparation of Pelts for the Market	150	12	1,800
Historical Account of the Lobster Canning Industry	150	24	3,600
Investigation into the Amalgamated Builders' Council and related Organizations—Reports of Commissioners, October 31 and December 18, 1929	250	40	10,000
British Family Settlement in New Brunswick, Canada	250	36	9,000
Type Specimens	225	52	11,700
British North America Act and Amendments, 1867-1927	500	168	84,000
British North America Acts, 1867-1919 (Appendix)	900	32	28,800
Pacific Drainage—British Columbia and Yukon Territory, Climatic Year 1926-27 (Water Resources Paper No. 59)	150	242	36,300
Railway Fire Protection in Canada (Bulletin No. 4)	150	24	3,600
Estimates of Canada, 1930-31	850	112	95,200
Unseen Hazards in Hospitals, Clinics and Other Institutions (Bulletin No. 1)	150	64	9,600
Buttermaking on the Farm (Bulletin No. 57—New Series)	150	12	1,800
List of Securities held by Insurance, Loan and Trust Companies, as at December 31, 1929	150	332	49,800
Regulations for the Disposal of Coal Mining Rights	250	16	4,000
Bovine Tuberculosis	150	8	1,200
List of Publications, 1930 (Agriculture)	150	16	2,400
Carried forward	8,246,860	88,881	313,585,318

TABLE NO. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,246,860	88,881	313,585,318
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Continued*			
Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	64	9,600
The Strawberry and its Cultivation in Canada (Bulletin No. 80—New Series)	150	56	8,400
Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors—Examples of Descriptions	150	24	3,600
Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1929	50	32	1,600
Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1929	150	104	15,600
The Arms of Canada, 1930 (Third Edition)	400	16	6,400
Notification Extending to Canada, the Treaty between His Majesty and Czechoslovakia, for the Extradition of Criminals (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 8)	350	16	5,600
Notification effected by an Exchange of Notes Extending to Canada, the Convention between His Majesty and the Czechoslovak Republic relative to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters (Treaty Series, 1928 No. 17)	350	16	5,600
Regulations for the Issue of Oil and Gas Permits and Leases in the Northwest Territories of Canada, etc	250	16	4,000
Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, 1929	500	56	28,000
Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1928	250	296	74,000
Canada's Fisheries	150	16	2,400
A Directory of the Hospitals of Canada with Maps, 1929	150	48	7,200
Precise Levelling in British Columbia (Publication No. 24)	150	96	14,400
Annual Report of the Radio Branch, 1928-29	200	36	7,200
Report of the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, 1928	150	84	12,600
Precise Levelling in Saskatchewan (Publication No. 22)	150	96	14,400
Precise Levelling in Alberta (Publication No. 23)	150	80	12,000
Empire Tariff Preferences on Canadian Goods	150	36	5,400
Regulations respecting Game in the Northwest Territories	150	48	7,200
Exchange of Notes with the Spanish Government (Treaty Series, 1928, No. 7)	350	48	16,800
Report of the Royal Commission on Technical and Professional Services, February, 1930	3,000	64	192,000
Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta—Report of the Superintendent, 1928	150	80	12,000
Regulations for the Disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rights	150	36	5,400
Canada's Fisheries	200	16	3,200
Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, 1929	200	56	11,200
Catalogue of Official Publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada (Cumulative Supplement, April 1, 1929–January 15, 1930)	700	32	22,400
Regulations for the Disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rights	200	36	7,200
Historical Account of the Lobster Canning Industry	200	24	4,800
An Act respecting Shipping in Canada	500	260	130,000
An Act respecting the Inspection of Gas and Gas Meters	1,000	8	8,000
Report of the Dominion Cerealist, 1928	150	48	7,200
Package Bees and How to Install Them (Pamphlet No. 107—New Series)	150	8	1,200
Natural Resources of Quebec	150	132	19,800
Banff, Kootenay and Yoho National Parks—General Information	250	16	4,000
Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1929	150	48	7,200
The Canadian Records of Performance for Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle—Regulations, Standards and Records of Cows Qualified for Registration (Report No. 21)	150	144	21,600
Canada Official Postal Guide, 1930	2,150	1,224	*1,315,800
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation—Record of Public Sittings	13,775	2,030	*1,269,750
The National Revenue Review, April 1929, to March, 1930	2,850	288	*68,400
Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April, 1929, to January, 1930	1,500	412	*61,800
Supplement to the Commercial Intelligence Journal	600	56	*8,400
Carried forward	8,279,535	95,183	317,028,668

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,279,535	95,183	317,028,668
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Concluded*			
Quarterly Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada	675	64	*10,800
Bulletin of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association	300	16	*2,400
The Labour Gazette	1,575	1,482	*194,500
Seasonable Hints	1,250	144	*20,000
Monthly Supplement to Canadian Official Postal Guide, 1929-30	17,400	132	*191,400
Quarterlyy Bulletin of Sea Fishery Statistics	450	48	*7,200
Printing of various Committee sittings	14,900	2,472	*624,400
Various Acts reprinted for stock	92,950	2,072	*1,869,670
Judgments, Orders, etc. (Railway Commission)	18,050	532	*342,800
BILINGUAL			
Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, Months of October, November and December 1929, and Nine Months ending December, 1928 and 1929—Rapport trimestriel du Commerce du Canada, mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1929, et neuf mois terminés avec décembre 1928 et 1929	150	410	61,500
Convention of Berne for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works—Convention de Berne pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques	250	40	*5,000
Statistics of the Civil Service of Canada—Numbers Employed and Expenditures on Salaries by Department, March 31, 1928-29—Statistiques du Service Civil du Canada—Personnel et rémunération par ministères, 31 mars 1928-29	250	112	*14,000
Vital Statistics, 1926, Sixth Annual Report—Statistiques vitales, 1926, sixième rapport annuel	200	1,280	*128,000
Preliminary Report—Vital Statistics of Canada, 1928—Rapport préliminaire—Statistiques vitales du Canada, 1928	150	20	3,000
Census of Industry, 1927, The Lumber Industry—Recensement industriel, 1927, industrie du bois	175	88	15,400
Children in Gainful Occupations—Enfants dans des occupations rémunérées	150	88	13,200
Summary of Monthly Traffic Reports, 1928—Résumé des rapports mensuels sur transports commerciaux, 1928	150	164	24,600
Special Report on Contributory Causes of Death, 1926—Rapport spécial sur les causes contributoires de décès, 1926	150	176	26,400
Canal Statistics, 1928—Statistique des canaux, 1928	175	56	9,800
List of Shipping, 1928—Liste des navires, 1928	440	276	121,440
List of Senators and List of Members of the House of Commons—Liste des sénateurs et liste des membres de la Chambre des Communes, 1929	150	80	12,000
Abstract of Statement of Insurance Companies of Canada, 1928—Relevé des états des compagnies d'assurance au Canada, 1928	175	498	87,150
Census of Industry, 1927, Central Electric Stations in Canada—Recensement industriel, 1927, usines électriques centrales au Canada	150	64	9,600
Annual Report of Juvenile Delinquents, September 30, 1928—Rapport annuel sur les jeunes délinquants, 30 septembre 1928	150	48	7,200
Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, Months of April, May and June, 1929, and Three Months ending June 1928 and 1929—Rapport trimestriel du Commerce du Canada, mois d'avril, mai et juin, 1929, et trois mois terminées avec juin 1928 et 1929	150	410	61,500
Abstracts of Current Public Health Literature—Extraits de publications courantes sur la santé publique, March, 1929, to March, 1930	1,950	744	*111,600
Monthly Review of Business Statistics—Revue de la situation économique	1,800	404	*60,600
Report of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting—Rapport de la commission royale de la radiodiffusion	1,150	64	73,600
Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada, 1928—Statistique des tramways électriques du Canada, 1928	175	64	11,200
International Conference Safety of Life at Sea, 1929—Conférence internationale pour la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer, 1929	450	100	45,000
Carried forward	8,435,625	107,331	321,193,628

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,435,625	107,331	321,193,628
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
BILINGUAL—*Concluded*			
Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, Months of July, August and September 1929, and Six Months ending September 1928 and 1929—Rapport trimestriel du Commerce du Canada, mois de juillet, août et septembre, 1929, et six mois terminés avec septembre 1928 et 1929	150	410	61,500
Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1928—Statistique des pêcheries du Canada, 1928	350	664	*116,200
Fifty-Third Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences for the Year ended September 30, 1928—Cinquante-troisième rapport annuel sur la statistique de la criminalité pour l'année expirée le 30 septembre 1928	249	348	86,652
Fertilizer Analyses, 1928-29—Analyses d'engrais chimiques, 1928-29	150	136	20,400
Supplement No. 3 to Official List—Radio Stations of Canada (1929 Edition), September 1, 1929—Supplément n° 3 à la liste officielle des stations de radio du Canada (édition pour 1929), 1er septembre 1929	150	20	3,000
Statistics of Steam Railways of Canada, 1928—Statistique des chemins de fer du Canada, 1928	250	192	48,000
The Textile Industries of Canada, 1927—Les industries textiles du Canada, 1927	250	192	48,000
Special Report on Order of Birth of Children Born in 1925—Rapport spécial sur ordre de naissance des enfants nés en 1925	150	48	7,200
Supplement No. 4 to Official List of Radio Stations of Canada (1929 Edition), November 1, 1929—Supplément n° 4 à la liste officielle des stations de radio du Canada (édition pour 1929), 1er novembre 1929	150	16	2,400
St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay Drainage, Ontario and Quebec, Climatic Years 1925-26 and 1926-27 (Water Resources Paper No. 58)—Bassins du St-Laurent et de la Baie d'Hudson Sud, l'Ontario et le Québec, années climatologiques 1925-26 et 1926-27 (ressources hydrauliques, bulletin n° 58)	150	392	58,800
Statistics of Dairy Factories, 1928—Statistique de l'industrie laitière, 1928	200	104	20,800
Auditor General's Report—Rapport de l'Auditeur général, 1928-29—			
Part A—Agriculture Department	40	64	2,560
Part B—Archives Department	100	6	600
Part C—Auditor General's Office	10	6	60
Part D—Civil Service Commission	10	6	60
Part E—External Affairs Department	15	10	150
Part F—Finance Department	10	24	240
Part G—Governor General's Secretary Office	10	4	40
Part H—Immigration and Colonization Department	50	40	2,000
Part I—Indian Affairs Department	350	126	*44,200
Part J—Insurance Department	10	6	60
Part K—Interior Department	25	84	2,100
Part L—Justice Department	15	26	390
Part M—Labour Department	15	12	180
Part N—Legislation	10	18	180
Part O—Marine and Fisheries Department	75	78	5,850
Part P—Mines Department	25	18	450
Part Q—National Defence Department	50	70	3,500
Part R—National Revenue Department	50	144	7,200
Part S—Post Office Department	75	172	12,900
Part T—Public Printng and Stationery Department	25	16	400
Part U—Privy Council Office	10	4	40
Part V—Public Works Department	75	154	11,550
Part W—Railways and Canals Department	25	82	2,050
Part X—Royal Canadian Mounted Police	10	32	320
Part Y—Secretary of State Department	15	8	120
Part Z—Soldier Settlement Board	10	16	160
Part RR—Pensions and National Health Department	40	54	2,160
Part ZZ—Trade and Commerce Department	25	40	1,000
Carried forward	8,439,004	111,173	321,767,100

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,439,004	111,173	321,767,100
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
FRENCH			
Station expérimentale, Morden, Man.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	50	80	4,000
L'humidité dans les maisons chauffées	50	52	2,600
Annuaire du Canada, 1928–29	50	1,124	56,200
Budget du Canada, 1930-31	100	112	11,200
Rapport annuel du service de la radio, 1928-29	50	40	2,000
Géologie et minéraux industriels du Canada	50	284	14,200
Aperçu annuel sur l'éducation au Canada, 1927	50	176	8,800
Fleurs vivaces de pleine terre et liste de variétés pour certains districts et pour certaines fins (bulletin n° 113—nouvelle série)	50	80	4,000
Sept années d'expérience avec la moissonneuse-batteuse combinée (Combine), 1922–28, sur la station expérimentale fédérale, Swift-Current, Sask. (bulletin n° 118—nouvelle série)	50	32	1,600
Musée National du Canada—Rapport annuel, 1926 (bulletin n° 50)	50	80	4,000
Rapport de la conférence sur l'application des lois des Dominions et de la législation relative à la marine marchande, 1929	250	64	16,000
Station expérimentale, La Ferme, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	50	56	2,800
Spécimens de questionnaire d'examens	1,000	48	48,000
Actes de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867-1919—Annexe	400	32	12,800
Rapport sommaire, 1926—Partie E (Mines)	50	84	4,200
Système de notes pour l'élevage des volailles (bulletin n° 103—nouvelle série)	50	24	1,200
Station expérimentale, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1927	50	80	4,000
La rouille de la tige dans l'Ouest du Canada—Etudes sur les maladies des céréales (bulletin n° 106—nouvelle série)	50	36	1,800
Station expérimentale, Lacombe, Alta—Rapport du régisseur, 1927	50	84	4,200
Station expérimentale, Kapuskasing, Ont.—Rapport du régisseur, 1927	50	80	4,000
Pois—Descriptions-types de légumes (bulletin n° 107—nouvelle série)	50	52	2,600
Sous-station expérimentale, Beaverlodge, Alta.—Rapport du régisseur, 1927	50	70	3,500
Règlements établis par arrêté ministériel, le 2 juillet 1929, sous l'empire des dispositions de la loi de l'opium et des drogues narcotiques	50	8	400
L'élevage du renard au Canada (bulletin n° 12—nouvelle série)	50	48	2,400
Ministère du Revenu National du Canada, Service de l'Accise—Règlements	50	16	800
Loi des douanes avec Index et la Loi du ministère du Revenu National (codification à l'usage des bureaux)	50	100	5,000
Station expérimentale, Kentville, N.-E.—Rapport du régisseur, 1927	50	64	3,200
Station expérimentale, La Ferme, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1926 et 1927	50	72	3,600
La maladie jaune de la jacinthe (feuillet n° 104—nouvelle série)	50	8	400
Maladie de la jambe noir—Etudes sur les maladies des pommes de terre (bullletin n° 105—nouvelle série)	50	16	800
Le lapin (bulletin n° 28—nouvelle série)	50	32	1,600
Loi concernant l'industrie laitière et règlements—Lois, arrêtés et règlements (n° 26)	50	48	2,400
La viande d'agneau—Choix des morceaux et façon de les apprêter	125	12	1,500
La solidité des boîtes de beurre et du fromage renforcées et non renforcées (service forestier—circulaire n° 24)	50	8	400
Règlements de pêche particuliers à la province de Québec (codification administrative)	50	48	2,400
Règlements de pêche particuliers à la province du Nouveau-Brunswick (codification administrative)	50	52	2,600
Règlements concernant les engins de sauvetage	50	52	2,600
Loi d'inspection du pétrole et du naphte	50	24	1,200
Deuxième rapport des travaux de la Commission fédérale du combustible, 1923-1928	50	64	3,200
Rapport préliminaire sur la production minérale du Canada, 1928	50	40	2,000
Carried forward	8,442,629	114,655	322,017,300

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,442,629	114,655	322,017,300
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
FRENCH—*Continued*			
La fièvre charbonneuse (bulletin n° 120—nouvelle série)	50	16	800
Le traitement de la crème pour la fabrication du beurre (feuillet n° 37—nouvelle série)	50	12	600
La neutralisation de la crème pour la fabrication du beurre (feuillet n° 52—nouvelle série)	50	8	400
La sélection des sujets reproducteurs—Conseils aux débutants	50	16	800
Le Carillon, tour de la Paix, Ottawa, Canada—Programmes des récitals de l'été 1929	150	24	3,600
Catalogue de publications officielles du parlement et du gouvernement du Canada, avril 1929	400	40	16,000
Rapport sur les facilités ferroviaires de terminus à Montréal, janvier 1929	150	64	*4,800
Préparez-vous à prévenir la paralysie infantile (santé nationale, publication n° 51)	50	16	800
Exposé du budget, 1er mars 1929	50	32	1,600
Convention sanitaire internationale (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 2)	100	64	6,400
Spécimens de questionnaires d'examens	350	48	16,800
Budget du Canada, supplémentaire, 1929-30	100	18	1,800
Convention entre Sa Majesté et le Président des Etats-Unis du Mexique (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 1)	205	16	*1,640
Commission consultative du tarif et de l'impôt—Compte rendu des audiences publiques	2,850	2,082	*793,000
Les oiseaux—Richesse nationale	50	20	1,000
La Revue du Revenu National, avril 1929 à avril 1930	600	288	*14,400
Bulletin des renseignements sur les pêcheries	50	8	400
Convention internationale relative à l'esclavage (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 5)	100	12	1,200
Loi de la convention concernant les oiseaux migrateurs et règlements fédéraux pour la protection des oiseaux migrateurs, 1er septembre 1929	50	40	2,000
Règlements concernant l'usage et la gestion des quais de l'Etat au Canada et tarif des péages et droits exigibles à ces quais	50	24	1,200
Convention de commerce entre le Canada et la Tchécoslovaquie (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 6)	50	8	400
Convention internationale concernant les drogues nuisibles (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 4)	50	24	1,200
La fabrication de la crème à la glace (bulletin n° 102—nouvelle série)	50	32	1,600
Le porc à bacon et le classement des porcs—Manuel de l'éleveur (feuillet n° 40—nouvelle série)	50	24	1,200
Pensions et problèmes des anciens combattants—Rapports, délibérations et témoignages du Comité spécial des pensions, etc., 17 février au 30 avril 1928	110	692	76,120
Rapport sur l'aviation civile et les opérations aériennes du gouvernement civil, 1928	150	124	18,600
Rapport de la commission royale sur le transport des ressources naturelles du Manitoba	100	48	4,800
Catalogue de publications officielles du parlement et du gouvernement du Canada (Supplément cumulatif, 1er avril-31 juillet 1929)	200	16	3,200
Pommes cultivées au Canada—Chaque bouchée est un régal	50	24	1,200
Bulletin mensuel de la statistique agricole, juin 1929 à janvier 1930	400	336	*16,800
L'essai du lait, de la crème et des sous-produits du lait au moyen du procédé Babcock (bulletin n° 14—nouvelle série)	50	48	2,400
La loi des plantes-racines potagères et règlements—Lois, arrêtés et règlements (n° 28)	50	32	1,600
Service de la production de la filasse industrielle—Rapport du chef de service, 1927	50	16	800
La conversion des fourrages secs en un aliment succulent—Une étude du procédé "Sugar Jack" (bulletin n° 96—nouvelle série)	50	40	2,000
Rapport annuel de la division des explosifs du ministère des Mines, 1928	50	24	1,200
Carried forward	8,449,594	118,991	323,019,660

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,449,594	118,991	323,019,660
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Continued			
FRENCH—*Continued*			
Rapport du céréaliste du Dominion, 1927	50	40	2,000
La maladie de la pomme de terre (bulletin n° 119—nouvelle série)	50	16	800
Bulletin de l'Association Canadienne Antituberculeuse	150	24	*1,200
La Gazette du Travail, Nos. 3 to 12, Vol. XXIX and Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. XXX	600	1,516	*75,800
Conseils pour la saison	350	112	*5,600
Supplément mensuel au guide officiel du service postal, 1929-30	1,200	100	*10,000
Règlements établis sous l'empire de la Loi des aliments et drogues par arrêté ministériel du 6 février 1928	50	116	5,800
Station expérimentale, Cap Rouge, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1927	50	96	4,800
Le contrôle de la ponte du Canada pour les volailles de race pure, 1927-28 (rapport n° 9)	50	106	5,300
Station expérimentale, Farnham, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	50	20	1,000
Rapport de l'horticulteur du Dominion, 1927	50	52	2,600
Règlements du Service Civil, Canada	550	64	*3,200
Station d'élevage de renards, Summerside, I.P.-E.—Rapport du régisseur, 1926 et 1927	50	64	3,200
Concours de ponte nationaux canadiens—Rapport pour les sixième, septième et huitième années (bulletin n° 108—nouvelle série)	50	144	7,200
La préparation des produits de la basse-cour pour la vente (bulletin n° 20)	50	32	1,600
Comment chaponner (feuillet n° 12—nouvelle série)	50	8	400
Ferme expérimentale, Brandon, Man.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	50	64	3,200
Notification concernant l'extension au Canada à compter du 18 septembre 1928 des dispositions de la convention entre Sa Majesté et l'Estonie (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 10)	125	12	1,500
Notification concernant l'extension au Canada des dispositions du traité entre Sa Majesté et la Lithuanie	125	12	1,500
Rapport sommaire, 1927, partie C (Commission géologique)	50	56	2,800
Loi relative à l'inspection des poissons, etc	50	24	1,200
Catalogue de publications officielles du parlement et du gouvernement du Canada, 1er avril–31 octobre 1929	200	16	3,200
Notification concernant l'extension au Canada des dispositions du traité entre Sa Majesté et la Tchécoslovaquie pour l'extradition des criminels (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 8)	125	10	1,250
Echange de Notes comportant un accord avec les Etats-Unis d'Amérique relatif à l'exemption réciproque de l'impôt sur le revenu en ce qui concerne les bénéfices provenant des opérations d'armement maritime (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 9)	125	8	1,000
Notification concernant l'extension au Canada des dispositions du traité entre Sa Majesté et la République Lettone pour l'extradition des criminels (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 12)	125	12	1,500
Notification concernant l'extension au Canada des dispositions du traité entre Sa Majesté et la Finlande pour l'extradition des criminels (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 13)	100	12	1,200
La loi des aliments du bétail avec amendements et règlements—Lois, arrêtés et règlements, n° 10 (consolidation du bureau)	50	28	1,400
Le rachitisme: Prévention et guérison (santé nationale, publication n° 43)	50	24	1,200
Rapport du botaniste du Dominion, 1927	50	260	13,000
Station expérimentale, Charlottetown, I.P.-E.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	50	64	6,200
Fermes expérimentales fédérales—Rapport du service des plantes fourragères, 1927	50	46	2,300
Rapport de l'apiculteur du Dominion, 1928	50	32	1,600
Station expérimentale, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	50	80	4,000
Maladies charbonneuses des plantes cultivées—Causes et remèdes (bulletin n° 81—nouvelle série)	50	80	4,000
La préparation des peaux pour le commerce	50	12	600
Catalogue de publications officielles du parlement et du gouvernement du Canada (supplément cumulatif, 1er avril–30 novembre 1929)	250	16	4,000
Carried forward	8,454,769	122,369	323,206,810

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,454,769	122,369	323,206,810
†*Public Printing and Stationery*—Concluded			
FRENCH—*Concluded*			
Liste des publications, 1930 (Agriculture)	50	16	800
Rapport du chimiste du Dominion, 1927-28	50	96	4,800
Le framboisier et sa culture au Canada (bulletin n° 114)	50	32	1,600
Cercles de jeunes éleveurs de bétail, 1929	50	32	1,600
Rapport du Directeur général vétérinaire, 1928-29	100	58	5,800
Deuxième rapport annuel sur les Sociétés Co-opératives au Canada, 1929	50	84	4,200
Notification effectuée par un échange de notes concernant l'extension au Canada de la convention entre Sa Majesté et la république Tchécoslovaque au sujet des actes de procédures en matières civile et commerciale (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 17)	125	12	1,500
Prix au Canada et à l'étranger, 1929	50	32	1,600
Huitième rapport sur l'organisation de l'industrie du commerce et des professions libérales au Canada, 1929	100	132	13,200
La sélection des volailles au Nouveau-Brunswick	50	20	1,000
Station expérimentale, Lennoxville, P.Q.—Rapport du régisseur, 1928	50	72	3,600
La culture du blé d'Inde au Manitoba (bulletin n° 121—nouvelle série)	50	16	800
L'essai de la qualité du lait au sortir de la ferme (bulletin n° 123—nouvelle série)	50	20	1,000
Service de l'exploitation animale—Rapport de l'éleveur du Dominion, 1927-28	50	56	2,800
Canada, 1930—Un manuel des conditions actuelles et des progrès récents de la Puissance	1,550	188	291,400
Rapport du service des plantes fourragères, 1928	50	32	1,600
Echange de Notes avec le gouvernement espagnol (recueil des traités, 1928, n° 7)	125	24	3,000
Salaires et heures de travail au Canada, 1920 à 1929	50	108	5,400
Deuxième rapport annuel sur les Société Co-opératives au Canada, 1929	100	84	8,400
Actes de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord et ses modifications, 1867-1927	200	176	35,200
Guide officiel du service postal canadien, 1930	125	1,240	*79,000
Public Workcs—			
ENGLISH			
The Carillon, Peace Tower, Ottawa, Canada—Programmes of Summer Recitals, 1929	970	48	*23,280
Dominion Government Telegraph and Telephone Service—List of Telephone Subscribers on Exchanges at Brisco, Golden, Invermere, etc., January 1, 1929	360	16	5,760
FRENCH			
Le Carillon, tour de la Paix, Ottawa, Canada—Programmes des récitals de l'été, 1929	200	24	4,800
Railways and Canals—			
ENGLISH			
Report on Various Proposed Railway Routes for a Western Outlet to the Pacific from the Peace River District	250	38	9,500
Report on Railway Terminal Facilities at Montreal, January, 1929	1,000	32	32,000
FRENCH			
Rapport sur les facilités ferroviaires de terminus à Montréal, janvier 1929	1,000	32	32,000
Carried forward	8,461,624	125,089	323,782,450

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,461,624	125,089	323,782,450
Railway Commission—			
ENGLISH			
Index to Vol. XVIII—Judgments, Orders, etc	40	32	1,280
General Order No. 473	1,000	16	16,000
Judgments, Orders, etc	3,555	572	*91,380
Secretary of State—			
ENGLISH			
Report submitted to the Honourable the Secretary of State for Canada on Some Problems in the Law of Nationality	100	65	6,500
Rules and Regulations and Forms, effective September 1, 1923 (Patent Office of Canada)	5,000	32	160,000
Guide to Relative Precedence at Regina, 1929	319	42	13,398
Regulations under the Trade Unions Act	200	12	2,400
An Act respecting Companies	400	80	32,000
Reparations (Volume I)	150	64	9,600
Reparations (Volume II)	150	632	94,800
Factum	435	988	*61,420
The Arms of Canada, 1930 (Third Edition)	2,000	16	32,000
Agreement between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the German Reich for the Return of Unliquidated Sequestrated German Property	500	12	6,000
Senate of Canada—			
ENGLISH			
Railway Transportation to Senators of Canada, 1930	175	12	2,100
Senators of Canada, according to Seniority, February, 1929	400	20	8,000
Senators of Canada, according to Seniority, February, 1930	600	32	*9,600
Soldier Settlement Board—			
ENGLISH			
Land Settlement—Seventh Report of the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, December 31, 1928	500	32	16,000
Supreme Court—			
ENGLISH			
Canada Law Reports—The Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada—			
Part III—March 31, 1929	6,750	88	594,000
Part IV—April 30, 1929	6,750	120	810,000
Part V—May 31, 1929	6,750	162	1,093,500
Part VI—June 30, 1929	6,750	114	769,500
Part VII—September 30, 1929	6,750	102	688,500
Part VIII—October 31, 1929	6,750	150	1,012,500
Part IX—November 30, 1929	6,792	128	869,376
Part X—December 31, 1929	6,750	116	783,000
Part I—January 31, 1930	7,000	148	1,036,000
Part II—February 28, 1930	7,000	92	644,000
Trade and Commerce—			
ENGLISH			
The Netherlands East Indies: Points for Exporters	500	8	4,000
Points for Exporters to Mexico	500	8	4,000
Markets of Central America	600	132	79,200
Report of the Fur Farms of Canada, 1927	2,200	120	264,000
The Highway and the Motor Vehicle in Canada, 1928	2,500	36	90,000
Report on the Mineral Production of Canada—Six Months ending June, 1929	1,600	24	38,400
South American Markets	1,000	32	32,000
Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1929	2,200	128	281,600
Carried forward	8,556,290	129,456	333,438,504

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,556,290	129,456	333,438,504
Trade and Commerce—Continued			
ENGLISH—*Concluded*			
Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1928	2,000	112	224,000
Annual Statistics of Fruit and Floriculture, 1928	1,000	24	24,000
The Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1926	1,000	72	72,000
Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, Man.—Second Annual Report, January 31, 1929	1,550	16	24,800
Forestry in Canada, 1929	900	32	28,800
Weights and Measures Act with Orders in Council—Revised and Consolidated, 1929	300	112	33,600
Revised and Consolidated Regulations respecting Weights and Measures	200	68	13,600
List of Licensed Elevators and Warehouses in the Western Grain Inspection Division, License Year 1928-29	811	184	149,224
Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1927	2,500	386	965,000
Manufacture of the Non-Ferrous Metals in Canada, 1927	1,000	74	74,000
Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada, 1927	1,500	128	192,000
Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for the Crop Year ended August 31, 1928	550	44	24,200
Canadian Trade in Farm Products, 1928-29	100	20	2,000
Iron and Steel and their Products in Canada, 1927	1,200	160	192,000
Switzerland as a Market	600	52	31,200
Canada Year Book, 1929	7,187	1,106	7,948,822
Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People (A Census Study Board on the Census of 1921 and Supplementary data)	3,500	224	784,000
Points for Exporters to South Africa	600	20	12,000
What You Should Know about Tuberculosis	25,000	18	450,000
Points for Exporters to Japan	600	8	4,800
Coal Statistics for Canada, 1928	1,200	96	115,200
Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, 1928	1,600	208	332,800
List of Publications including Reports, Bulletins, Press Releases, etc.	4,000	16	64,000
The Canadian Grain Act (Office Consolidation)	1,000	88	88,000
Food Products, Beverages, Rubber, Tobacco and Miscellaneous Manufactures based on Vegetable Products, 1917-27	2,200	224	492,800
Advertising in the Middle East	250	8	2,000
Canada 1930—A Hand-book of Present Conditions and Recent Progress on the Dominion	40,000	384	*8,064,000
Index to the Commercial Intelligence Journal—Six Months ending December, 1929 (Commercial Intelligence Journal Nos. 1327 to 1352), Volume XLI	2,511	24	60,264
Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1928	1,000	296	296,000
Empire Tariff Preferences on Canadian Goods	500	36	18,000
Points for Exporters to Hong Kong and South China	500	8	4,000
Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1929	2,200	48	105,600
Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1928	1,700	270	459,000
Supplement to the Commercial Intelligence Journal	9,700	80	*129,600
Quarterly Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, 1929	3,000	48	*48,000
Commercial Intelligence Journal	133,700	1,912	*4,821,600
Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, 1929-30	85,400	460	*3,272,000
BILINGUAL			
Vital Statistics, 1926, Sixth Annual Report—Statistiques vitales, sixième rapport annuel, 1926	1,400	640	896,000
Preliminary Report, Vital Statistics of Canada, 1928—Rapport préliminaire, Statistiques vitales du Canada, 1928	1,400	20	28,000
Census of Industry, 1927, The Lumber Industry—Recensement du bois, 1927, industrie du bois	1,500	88	132,000
Children in Gainful Occupations—Enfants dans des occupations rémunérées	500	88	44,000
Summary of Monthly Traffic Reports, 1928—Résumé des rapports mensuels sur transports commerciaux, 1928	600	164	98,400
Special Report on Contributory Causes of Death, 1926—Rapport spécial sur les causes contributoires de décès, 1926	1,400	176	246,400
Carried forward	8,905,649	137,698	364,506,214

TABLE NO. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Continued*

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Brought forward	8,905,649	137,698	364,506,214
Trade and Commerce—Concluded			
BILINGUAL—*Concluded*			
Canal Statistics, 1928—Statistique des canaux, 1928	750	56	42,000
Census of Industry, 1927, Central Electric Stations in Canada—Recensement industriel, 1927, usines électriques au Canada	2,000	64	128,000
Annual Report of Juvenile Delinquents, September 30, 1928—Rapport annuel sur les jeunes délinquants, 30 septembre 1928	800	48	38,400
Sixth Census of Canada, 1921 (Volume IV—Occupations)—Sixième recensement du Canada, 1921 (volume IV—occupations)	3,500	988	3,458,000
Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, Months of April, May and and June, 1929, and Three Months ending June, 1928 and 1929—Rapport trimestriel du Commerce du Canada, mois d'avril, mai et juin 1929, et trois mois terminés avec juin 1928 et 1929	1,250	410	512,500
Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada, 1928—Statistique des tramways électriques du Canada, 1928	600	64	38,400
Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, Months of July, August and September, 1929, and Six Months ending September, 1928 and 1929—Rapport trimestriel du Commerce du Canada, mois de juillet, août et septembre 1929, et six mois terminés avec septembre 1928 et 1929	1,250	410	512,500
Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1928—Statistique des pêcheries du Canada, 1928	2,069	332	686,908
Fifty-Third Annual Report of Statiatics of Criminal and Other Offences for Year ended September 30, 1928—Cinquante-troisième rapport annuel sur la statistique de la criminalité pour l'année expirée le 30 septembre 1928	900	348	313,200
Statistics of Steam Railways of Canada, 1928—Statistique des chemins de fer du Canada, 1928	800	192	153,600
The Textile Industries of Canada, 1927—Les industries textiles du Canada, 1927	1,000	192	192,000
Special Report on Order of Birth of Children Born in 1925—Rapport spécial sur ordre de naissance des enfants nés en 1925	1,400	48	67,200
Statistics of Dairy Factories, 1928—Statistique de l'industrie laitière, 1928	2,000	104	208,000
Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, Months of October, November and December, 1929, and Nine Months ending December, 1928 and 1929—Rapport trimestriel du Commerce du Canada, mois d'octobre, novembre et décembre 1929, et neuf mois terminés avec décembre 1928 et 1929	1,250	410	512,500
Statistics of the Civil Service of Canada—Numbers Employed and Expenditures on Salaries by Departments, March 31, 1929—Statistiques du Service Civil du Canada—Personnel et rémunération par ministères, 31 mars 1929	700	56	39,200
Monthly Review of Business Statistics—Revue de la statistique économique	32,500	436	*1,090,000
FRENCH			
Aperçu annuel sur l'éducation du Canada, 1927	300	176	52,800
Table des matières du Bulletin des renseignements commerciaux—Pour les six mois terminés avec juin 1929 (numéros 1301 à 1326)	450	16	7,200
Rapport préliminaire sur la production minérale du Canada, 1928	1,000	40	40,000
Table des matières du Bulletin des renseignements commerciaux—Pour les six mois terminés avec décembre 1929 (numéros 1327 à 1352)	450	16	7,200
Canada, 1930—Un manuel des conditions actuelles et des progrès récents de la Puissance	6,000	188	1,128,000
Annuaire du Canada, 1928-29	2,495	1,124	2,804,380
Bulletin mensuel de la statistique agricole, 1929-30	9,411	472	*368,752
Bulletin des renseignements commerciaux	23,350	832	*373,600
Totals	9,001,874	144,720	377,280,554
Totals (March 31, 1929)	8,507,995	122,589	316,607,397

TABLE No. 8—Statement of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, 1929-30—*Concluded*

NOT EXECUTED IN PRINTING BUREAU

Description	Number of Copies	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages
Experimental Farms—			
ENGLISH			
The Illustration Stations in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—Report of the Chief Supervisor, 1928	6,000	128	768,000
Health—			
ENGLISH			
Sanitation—Sewage for Isolated Houses and Small Institutions where Municipal Sewage System is not Available (National Health, Publication No. 1)	5,000	32	160,000
Information for Young Women about Sex Hygiene (National Health Publication No. 25)	5,000	8	40,000
Information for Parents—Teaching of Sex Hygiene to Children (National Health, Publication No. 26)	5,000	8	40,000
Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhœa (National Health, Publication No. 24)	5,000	8	40,000
Venereal Diseases—Diagnosis and Treatment (National Health, Publication No. 23)	3,000	32	96,000
Be Prepared to Prevent Infantile Paralysis (National Health, Publication No. 51)	65,295	54	*1,174,950
Regulations under Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	28,500	8	228,000
FRENCH			
Variole et vaccination—Un traité populaire (santé nationale, publication n° 32)	7,340	50	*160,120
Immigration and Colonization—			
ENGLISH			
Eastern Canada (United States Edition)	51,025	32	1,632,800
Eastern Canada (British Edition)	100,675	32	3,221,600
Canada "The New Home Land" (British Edition)	151,995	32	4,863,840
The Houseworker in Canada	22,340	24	536,160
Canada—Descriptive Atlas	523,110	160	*41,848,800
Interior—			
SWEDISH			
New Brunswick, Canada	5,000	14	70,000
National Revenue—			
ENGLISH			
Sales Catalogues	1,000	20	*10,000
BILINGUAL			
Freight Unclaimed Goods—Marchandises non réclamées (fret)	2,055	34	*34,880
Totals	987,335	676	54,925,150
Totals (March 31, 1929)	463,962	434	14,423,584

*For sale purposes.

TABLE NO. 9—Statement of other Letterpress Departmental Work for the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Department	Executed in Printing Bureau		Not Executed in Printing Bureau	
	Envelopes	Copies other work	Envelopes	Copies other work
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation	18,525	18,200		
Agriculture	3,780,212	14,254,566	352,500	3,284,980
Archives	23,000	10,150		
Auditor General	16,000	51,300		105,000
Canadian Farm Loan Board	3,000	159,175		
Chief Electoral Officer	5,200	1,386,815		
Civil Service Commission	511,275	1,505,370		90,843
Diamond Jubilee Committee		200		
Exchequer Court		4,000		
Experimental Farms	663,455	894,105	20,425	2,200
External Affairs	43,375	655,134		500
Finance	262,730	1,089,857		44,000
Government Contracts Supervision Committee	10,000			
Governor General's Secretary		42,770		250
House of Commons	557,377	182,946		100
Immigration and Colonization	578,095	3,905,160	23,000	232,854
Indian Affairs	273,815	890,410		13,210
Insurance	20,000	433,181		
Interior	1,676,085	8,802,302	56,525	259,195
Justice	48,000	125,733	4,000	20,000
Labour	165,335	2,954,835		101,830
Library of Parliament	3,000	9,400		
Marine and Fisheries	1,039,900	6,627,995	40,000	588,119
Mines	253,950	757,327	7,996	26,050
National Defence	974,280	4,628,067		332,189
National Gallery of Canada	8,000	15,000		
National Health	204,350	589,690		20,000
National Research Council	15,000	49,500		
National Revenue	4,054,995	40,082,439		2,849,600
Patent and Copyright Office	179,575	498,240		11,500
Penitentiaries	13,000	42,512		50
Pensions and National Health	339,439	1,484,349	15,000	595,729
Post Office	10,157,630	120,351,440	30,000	26,228,051
Privy Council	2,000	5,690		
Public Printing and Stationery	2,221,739	5,054,320		110,562
Public Works	1,758,740	1,789,271		83,750
Railways and Canals	132,830	843,300	200	3,000
Railway Commission	60,000	231,910		10,350
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	165,300	2,293,150	25,000	240,550
Secretary of State	195,940	387,493		51,250
Senate of Canada	107,300	52,310		500
Soldier Settlement Board	111,600	56,300		1,012
Supreme Court	52,500	5,090		150
Trade and Commerce	1,225,709	5,123,918	20,900	1,274,785
Totals	31,932,256	228,344,920	595,546	36,582,159
Totals (March 31, 1929)	31,621,930	220,899,689	165,547	36,855,351

TABLE No. 10—Statement of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Department	Executed in Printing Bureau				Not Executed in Printing Bureau			
	Full Leather	Half Leather	Quarter Leather	Cloth	Full Leather	Half Leather	Quarter Leather	Cloth
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation				289				89
Agriculture		44	60	15,038		96	24	1,447
Archives		3	1	3				
Auditor General	1	55	4	69				
Canadian Farm Loan Board				10				
Chief Electoral Officer				1				
Civil Service Commission		3						
Exchequer Court	24	11		5				24
Experimental Farms		17		5,026		6		300
External Affairs	27,000	3	32	31				
Finance		35	10	396				30
Governor General's Secretary	1	2		2				
House of Commons	1	57	3	3,013		1		20
Immigration and Colonization		129	40	301				
Indian Affairs	8	55	172	1,985				
Insurance	1,001	49		11,250				2
Interior	4	314	334	21,792		25	22	1,908
International Joint Commission				200				
Justice	2	68	1	19		2		
Labour		2		312			43	217
Library of Parliament	5	736	22	14	22	239		
Marine and Fisheries	60	106	214	34,317		100		19,105
Mines	50	1	97	3,802	2	32	403	1,046
National Defence	12	30	129	5,403		12		1,640
National Health				261				239
National Research Council				300				
National Revenue	339	1,911	4,414	8,582			206	12,552
Patent and Copyright Office	72	165	6	56				
Penitentiaries		139	3	29		1		
Pensions and National Health		4		3,024				
Post Office	54	586	1,859	115,550		116	30	32,879
Privy Council	8	10	2					
Public Printing and Stationery		230		51,024				350
Public Works	14	105	50	2,364				3,624
Railways and Canals	3	51	8	3,233				
Railway Commission	9	11	2	11				
Royal Canadian Mounted Police		8		333				
Royal Mint		2						
Secretary of State	14	53	73	84				
Senate of Canada	3	44	20	653				
Soldier Settlement Board			10	850				
Supreme Court	3	41	11	6		6		
Trade and Commerce	10	123	4	15,125		27	9	1,309
Totals	28,698	5,203	7,581	304,763	24	663	737	76,772
Totals (March 31, 1929)	43,687	8,040	4,914	374,226		9	150	5,136

Table No. 11—Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Department	Executed in Printing Bureau	Not Executed in Printing Bureau
	Quantity	Quantity
Agriculture	38,178	4,793
Archives	1,800	....
Auditor General	172	....
Canadian Farm Loan Board	445	....
Civil Service Commission	6,245	....
Experimental Farms	260	505
External Affairs	2,250	....
Finance	2,872	....
Governor General's Secretary	150	....
House of Commons	985	4,592
Immigration and Colonization	8,625	250
Indian Affairs	2,422	....
Insurance	636	....
Interior	14,642	150
Justice	180	....
Labour	2,990	1,006
Library of Parliament	103	....
Marine and Fisheries	21,141	50
Mines	1,485	....
National Defence	12,062	9,830
National Health	655	....
National Revenue	42,999	848
Patent and Copyright Office	745	4,350
Penitentiaries	75	....
Pensions and National Health	14,284	50
Post Office	226,078	230,857
Privy Council	144	....
Public Printing and Stationery	114,339	56,061
Public Works	18,700	....
Railways and Canals	5,352	....
Railway Commission	1,810	....
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	50	2,005
Secretary of State	60	....
Senate of Canada	1,650	....
Soldier Settlement Board	60	....
Trade and Commerce	29,740	2,802
Totals	574,384	318,149
Totals (March 31, 1929)	609,486	191,207

Table No. 12—Statement of Prepaid Post Office Envelopes made and stamped during the Fiscal Year 1929-30

—	Executed in Printing Bureau	Not Executed in Printing Bureau
	Quantity made and stamped	Quantity made and stamped
One-cent envelopes	6,338,583	2,295,000
Two-cent envelopes	13,074,642	2,840,355
Totals	19,413,225	5,135,355
Totals (March 31, 1929)	14,059,714	3,031,468

TABLE No. 13—Statement of the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Department	Executed in Printing Bureau				Not Executed in Printing Bureau
	Foolscap, Half Cap, Letter and Half Letter	Note and Half Note	Envelopes	Number of Impressions	Envelopes
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation	11,700			11,700	
Agriculture	50,000	1,000	20,000	71,000	
Auditor General	5,000	766	175	5,941	
Canadian Farm Loan Board	4,000		2,000	6,000	
Chief Electoral Officer	10,000	1,020	7,000	18,020	
Civil Service Commission	9,000	843	5,525	15,368	
Exchequer Court	5,000		3,750	8,750	
External Affairs	57,300	21,950	64,850	144,100	
Finance	2,000	625	23,000	25,625	
Governor General's Secretary	30,500	33,438	29,925	93,863	
House of Commons	24,000	24,362	472,400	520,762	
Immigration and Colonization	25,000	725	27,000	52,725	
Indian Affairs	10,000	310	2,500	12,810	
Insurance	7,500			7,500	
Interior	47,500	656	54,550	102,706	
Justice	33,600	575	38,300	72,475	
Labour	6,000	10,853	10,840	27,693	25
Marine and Fisheries	11,000		7,500	18,500	
Mines	11,500			11,500	
National Defence	28,000	6,030	47,325	81,355	
National Gallery of Canada	5,000			5,000	
National Health	9,000	1,000		10,000	
National Research Council	2,000			2,000	
National Revenue	22,815	4,000	23,425	50,240	
Patent and Copyright Office	2,000	412	5,000	7,412	
Pensions and National Health	43,000	2,200	4,000	49,200	
Post Office	36,000		12,000	48,000	
Privy Council	44,000	18,610	7,500	70,110	
Public Printing and Stationery	3,000	6,200	554,000	563,200	
Public Works	23,500	1,250	19,000	43,750	
Railways and Canals	22,000	6,920	5,555	34,475	
Railway Commission	8,000	6,060	7,000	21,060	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police			10,029	10,029	
Royal Mint			5,000	5,000	
Secretary of State	58,100	3,230	5,000	66,330	
Senate of Canada	30,625	57,628	70,000	158,253	
Soldier Settlement Board		106		106	
Supreme Court	5,000	3,000	5,000	13,000	
Trade and Commerce	26,650	8,380	8,175	43,205	
Totals	729,290	222,149	1,557,324	2,508,763	25
Totals (March 31, 1929)	846,425	207,261	1,117,398	2,171,084	1,000

TABLE No. 14—Statement of the Loose-Leaf Work performed during the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Department	Executed in Printing Bureau				Not Executed in Printing Bureau			
	Binders	Loose Leaves	Index Leaves	Index Cards	Binders	Loose Leaves	Index Leaves	Index Cards
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation	2		58					
Agriculture	146	594,386	1,515	10,000	1	11,500	87	
Auditor General	31	66,206	294					
Canadian Farm Loan Board	37	24,352	476		33	2,500	29	
Chief Electoral Officer		665,000						
Civil Service Commission	15	48,000						
Exchequer Court		2,000						
Experimental Farms	48	49,450	37		3	1,850		
External Affairs	6	92,850	79	50				
Finance	26	146,422	663					
Governor General's Secretary	1							
House of Commons	2	3,200	29					
Immigration and Colonization	72	236,678	390,518			1,546		
Indian Affairs	10	5,100	368					
Insurance	14	3,000	522		10	813	176	
Interior	321	496,281	2,643	5,250		18,028		
Justice	3	6,520	398					
Labour	7	283,760	272					
Marine and Fisheries	243	537,036	1,026			3,500		
Mines	16	35,924	177					
National Defence	419	804,192	10,361					
National Gallery of Canada	1	200				500		
National Health	13	22,100	204			560		
National Revenue	217	1,906,719	3,881	10,000	2	55,160	537	
Patent and Copyright Office	11	4,656	1,134			856	29	
Penitentiaries	12	16,085	226	2,000		700		
Pensions and National Health	67	127,750	462		14	5,015		
Post Office	328	727,854	1,654	200		125		
Public Printing and Stationery	79	2,473,942	1,409	1,145,100				
Public Works	89	106,450	918	3,000		13,025	14	5,010
Railways and Canals	84	382,700	1,483			2,000		
Railway Commission	5	36,000	28					
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	102	55,400	29					
Secretary of State	8	8,000	305			1,050		
Senate of Canada	2	3,350	29					
Soldier Settlement Board	94	28,000						
Trade and Commerce	347	1,171,826	541	800		253,300		
Totals	2,878	11,171,383	421,739	1,174,400	53	372,008	872	5,010
Totals (March 31, 1929)	4,118	9,774,223	27,225	1,359,175	3	25,590	87	5,245

TABLE No. 15—Statement giving the Number of Maps, Plans, Cheques and Forms Lithographed during the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Department	Not Executed in Printing Bureau	
	Maps and Plans	Cheques and Forms
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation		500
Agriculture	21,849	185,930
Archives	1,655	800
Auditor General		1,254
Canadian Farm Loan Board		23,036
Chief Electoral Officer		200
Civil Service Commission		650
Exchequer Court		200
Experimental Farms		51,600
External Affairs		8,150
Finance		578,450
Governor General's Secretary		1,480
House of Commons	14,500	660,357
Immigration and Colonization		35,950
Indian Affairs		89,337
Interior	2,138,254	526,486
International Joint Commission		75,015
Justice		5,600
Labour		28,779
Library of Parliament		560
Marine and Fisheries	66,056	166,312
Mines	135,307	222,310
National Defence		258,597
National Health		23,485
National Revenue	60,000	327,583
Patent and Copyright Office		35,953
Penitentiaries		15,000
Pensions and National Health		1,346,820
Post Office	3,200	1,579,640
Privy Council		250
Public Printing and Stationery	5,725	913,857
Public Works		228,554
Railways and Canals	3,362	76,204
Railway Commission		1,045
Royal Canadian Mounted Police		92,500
Secretary of State		24,224
Senate of Canada		8,150
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment		180,000
Soldier Settlement Board	307	16,000
Supreme Court		510
Trade and Commerce	11,382	920,793
Totals	2,461,597	8,712,121
Totals (March 31, 1929)	1,560,400	9,057,187

TABLE No. 16—Statement of the Number of Half-tones, Line Cuts, Electros and Dies made during the Fiscal Year 1929-30

Department	Not Executed in Printing Bureau			
	Half-tones	Line Cuts	Electros	Dies
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation		4		4
Agriculture	178	64	16	16
Civil Service Commission			4	
Experimental Farms	744	59	110	
External Affairs		1		4
Finance			2	1
Governor General's Secretary	1			1
House of Commons	6	16		1
Immigration and Colonization	89	6	62	
Indian Affairs	2	6	1	
Insurance	13	2		
Interior	720	139	103	1
Justice			1	1
Labour	7	44	19	
Marine and Fisheries	4	14	14	
Mines	128	181	2	
National Defence	25	6	3	2
National Health	12	2	15	
National Research Council	1	17		1
National Revenue	66	2	62	3
Patent and Copyright Office	6	8,618	1	
Pensions and National Health	58		4	1
Post Office	2	24	600	4
Public Printing and Stationery	19	4		
Public Works	7			1
Railways and Canals	6	1	8	1
Railway Commission		8	1	3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	2	1		1
Supreme Court		6		
Trade and Commerce	53	181	97	3
Totals	2,149	9,406	1,125	49
Totals (March 31, 1929)	1,291	8,545	1,041	52

TABLE No. 17—Lithographing and Engraving Division—Record of Work for Fiscal Year 1929-30

Sketches for steel dies	18
Engråved steel dies	32
Sketches for cards	20
Engraved card plates	54
Sketches for Invitation and Christmas cards	20
Engraved Invitation and Christmas card plates	52
Engraved patches for cheques	144
Sketches for cheques, certificates, etc	8
Engraved cheques, certificates, etc	8
Making diagrams for line cuts	5
Proofs from copper plates	699
Transfers from map plates	1,427

TABLE No. 18—Comparative Statement of the Number of Letterpress Impressions for the last Eight Years

1922–23	98,789,239
1923–24	109,417,386
1924–25	96,879,527
1925–26	97,011,711
1926–27	113,973,666
1927–28	111,908,011
1928–29	112,475,762
1929–30	117,163,120

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH

Ottawa, August 1, 1930

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930. Complete details of the financial operations of the department will be found under the following heads:—

1. General Financial Statement.
2. Letter of Credit Account.
3. King's Printer Advance Account.
4. Printing Branch Account and comparative statements.
5. Stationery Branch Account and comparative statements.
6. Votes, detail of expenditure.
7. *Canada Gazette*, comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
8. Casual Revenue Account.

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. BRONSKILL,
Chief Accountant.

1. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

DR. DR.

—		Printing Branch: Letter of Credit Receipts	Printing Branch: Work completed and charged to Departments	Stationery Branch: Letter of Credit Receipts	Stationery Branch: Goods purchased and charged to Departments	Casual Revenue Receipts	Appropriation Credits	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT								
Advances to Printing Branch Account by letter of credit	$2,393,225 75							
Advances to Printing Branch Account by cheques on New York including premium	2,844 22							
Advances to Printing Branch Account by bills of exchange	885 64							
Advances to Printing Branch Account by cheques on foreign countries, including bank charges	13 30	2,396,968 91						2,396,968 91
Advances to Stationery Branch Account by letter of credit	$1,370,179 49							
Advances to Stationery Branch Account by cheques on New York, including premium	19,322 05							
Advances to Stationery Branch Account by bills of exchange	21,514 58							
Advances to Stationery Branch Account by cheques on foreign countries, including bank charges	959 90			1,411,976 02				1,411,976 02
Printing, binding, etc., chargeable to departments			1,243,526 03					
Printing etc., ordered outside and chargeable to departments			463,216 66					
Paper stock used on above work			776,109 26					
Electros sold to public			13 50					
Sanitary towels sold to public			1 50					
Total								2,482,866 95
Stationery, etc., chargeable to departments					1,435,414 39			
Discarded typewriters sold to public					4,925 25			
Total								1,440,339 64

CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT							
Proceeds of sales:—							
Parliamentary publications to departments					16,081 22		
Parliamentary publications to public					39,891 46		
Canada Gazette—advertising and subscriptions					93,890 47		
Waste paper, packing cases, etc., to public					17,836 52		
Excess of revenue over expenditure in Printing Branch Account					13,072 88		
Excess of revenue over expenditure in Stationery Branch Account					32,666 54		
Total							213,439 09
VOTES							
No. 23 Civil Government Salaries						81,400 00	
No. 23 Civil Government Contingencies						15,000 00	
No. 212 and 245 Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes						14,139 65	
No. 213 *Canada Gazette*						35,000 00	
No. 214 Plant—Repairs and renewals						30,000 00	
No. 215 Plant—New						42,544 00	
No. 216 Distribution of parliamentary documents						50,000 00	
No. 217 Printing and Binding Government publications for sale and distribution to departments and the public						40,000 00	
Gratuities—under chap. 22, sec. 56, R.S.C., 1927						840 68	
Total							308,924 33
Grand total	2,396,968 91	2,482,866 95	1,411,976,02	1,440,339 64	213,439 09	308,924 33	8,254,514 94

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*Concluded*

—	Printing Branch		Stationery Branch		Casual Revenue Deposits	Appropriation Expenditure	Total
	Letter of Credit Expenditure	Receipts from Departments	Letter of Credit Expenditure	Receipts from Departments			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
King's Printer's Advance Account							
Expenditure on Printing Branch Account—							
Salaries and wages	1,097,392 54						
Printing material	79,133 73						
Paper Stock	718,810 66						
Outside work	461,583 79						
Miscellaneous expense	26,220 34						
Char service and cleaning material	13,827 85						
Total							2,396,968 91
Expenditure on Stationery Branch Account—							
Goods, stationery			1,292,604 01				
Salaries and wages			104,475 71				
Miscellaneous expense			14,896 30				
Total							1,411,976 02
Deposits to credit of Dominion Government—							
Sales of printing, etc., to departments		2,482,851 95					
" electros		13 50					
" sanitary towels		1 50					
Total							2,482,866 95
Sales of stationery, etc., to departments				1,435,414 39			
" discarded typewriters				4,929 25			
Total							1,440,339 64
Casual Revenue							
Deposits to credit of Dominion Government—							
Sales of parliamentary publications to departments					16,081 22		
" parliamentary publications to public					39,891 46		
" *Canada Gazette*, advertising and subscriptions					93,890 47		
" waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public					17,836 52		

Entry Warrant—							
Excess of revenue over expenditure in Printing Branch Account, transferred to credit of Casual Revenue Account					13,072 88		
Excess of revenue over expenditure in Stationery Branch Account, transferred to credit of Casual Revenue Account					32,666 54		
Total							213,439 09
VOTES							
Expenditure—							
Civil Government Salaries						80,345 00	
Civil Government Contingencies						12,184 99	
Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes						12,939 19	
Canada Gazette						34,783 83	
Plant—Repairs and renewals						29,404 23	
Plant—New						42,030 39	
Distribution of Parliamentary documents						49,209 63	
Printing and binding government publications for sale and distribution to departments and the public						39,999 26	
Gratuities—under chap. 22, sec. 56, R.S.C., 1927						840 68	
Total							301,737 20
Unexpended balances—							
Civil Government Salaries						1,055 00	
Civil Government Contingencies						2,815 01	
Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes						1,200 46	
Canada Gazette						216 17	
Plant—Repairs and renewals						595 77	
Plant—New						513 61	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						790 37	
Printing and binding government publications for sale and distribution to departments and the public						74	
Total							7,187 13
Grand total	2,396,968 91	2,482,866 95	1,411,976 02	1,440,337 64	213,439 09	308,924 33	8,254,514 94

2. LETTER OF CREDIT ACCOUNT

Amount received by letters of credit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930	$ 3,969,320 84
Amount received by bills of exchange	22,400 22
Amount received by cheques on New York	28,269 90
Amount received by cheques on France	167 42
Amount received by cheques on Holland	7 87
Amount received by cheques on Belgium	4 28
Amount received by cheques on Germany	769 63
Amount received by cheques on Spain	2 52
Amount received by cheques on Switzerland	8 45
Amount received by cheques on Manilla, P.I.	4 99
Amount received by premiums on cheques on New York	166 97
Amount received by bank charges on cheques on foreign countries	7 19
	$ 4,021,130 28

Detail by accounts of net expenditure drawn on above credit account—		
Printing Branch Account		$ 2,396,968 91
Stationery Branch Account		1,411,976 02
Printing, binging and distributing the Annual Statutes		12,939 19
Canada Gazette		34,783 83
Plant—Repairs and renewals		29,404 23
Plant—New		42,030 39
Distribution of parliamentary documents		49,209 63
Printing and binding Government publications for sale and distribution to departments and the public		39 999 26
Gratuities		840 68
		$ 4,018,152 14
Refunds deposited to respective accounts—		
Printing Branch Account	$ 2,488 83	
Stationery Branch Account	136 95	
Plant—Repairs and renewals	13 42	
Distribution of parliamentary documents	338 94	
		2,978 14
		$ 4,021,130 28

3. KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT

Advances to King's Printer during fiscal year 1929-1930—		
For Printing Branch	$ 2,399,457 74	
For Stationery Branch	1,412,112 97	
		$ 3,811,570 71
Amount received for printing, etc., in excess of expenditure on same	13,072 88	
Amount received for stationery in excess of expenditure on same	32,666 54	
		45,739 42
		$ 3,857,310 13

Deposits to credit of Receiver General made by the King's Printer to cover advances made during the fiscal year 1929-30—		
Amount received from Parliament and departments for printing, etc.	$ 2,482,851 95	
Amount from sale of electros	13 50	
Amount from sale of sanitary towels	1 50	
		$ 2,482,866 95
Amount of Refunds—Printing Branch		2,488 83
		$ 2,485,355 78
Amount received from Parliament and departments for stationery, etc.	$ 1,435,414 39	
Amount from sale of discarded typewriters	4,925 25	
	$ 1,440,339 64	
Amount of refunds—Stationery Branch	136 95	
		1,440,476 59
		$ 3,925,832 37
Amount by which the stock of the Printing Branch was decreased during the fiscal year 1929-30		72,825 16
		$ 3,853,007 21
Amount by which the stock of the Stationery Branch was increased during the fiscal year 1929-30		4,302 92
		$ 3,857,310 13

4. PRINTING BRANCH ACCOUNT

Inventory, April 1, 1929		$ 416,981 49
Expenditure during the fiscal year 1929-30—		
Printing material	$ 77,829 71	
Paper	717,673 35	
Outside work	459,150 80	
		1,254,653 86
Salaries and wages		1,097,392 54
Other Expenditure—		
Office printing	$ 21,241 07	
Office stationery	4,020 49	
Char service and supplies	13,827 85	
Freight, etc.	4,015 18	
Customs' duty	1,504 75	
Brokerage fees	42 50	
Bank charges and exchange	10 67	
Gratuity (two months' pay to the widow of Alexander Salisbury, labourer who died October 10, 1929)	260 00	
		44,922 51
		$ 2,813,950 40
Excess of revenue over expenditure on operations for the fiscal year 1929-30 transferred to Casual Revenue Account		13,072 88
		$ 2,827,023 28

Revenue for the fiscal year 1929-30—		
Sale of inside work, printing, etc., to Parliament and departments	$ 2,019,635 29	
Sale of outside work to Parliament and departments	463,216 66	
		$ 2,482,851 95
Sale of electros	$ 13 50	
Sale of sanitary towels	1 50	
		15 00
		$ 2,482,866 95
Inventory on March 31, 1930		344,156 33
		$ 2,827,023 28

Note.—Printing supplied during the fiscal year and not paid by departments when books closed on May 31, 1930, but included in the revenue for the year:—

Agriculture, $84,848.32; Civil Service Commission, $6,564.86; Exchequer Court, $54.56; External Affairs, $273.05; Governor General's Secretary, $579.77; Insurance, $13,357.97; Interior, $25,123.32; International Joint Commission, $11,011.31; Justice, $780.61; Labour, $43,155.20; Library of Parliament, $36.06; Marine and Fisheries, $13,958.24; Mines, $17,883.45; National Defence, $1,694.96; Pensions and National Health, $15,788.33; Public Works, $9,077.49; Railways and Canals, $2,606.05; Railway Commission, $425.29; Secretary of State, $9,980.63; Soldier Settlement Board, $696.90; Supreme Court, $1,918.28; Trade and Commerce, $47,107.19 .... $ 306,921 84

Detail of Inventory of Printing Branch as on March 31, 1930

Work in process—Labour and burden—		
Hand composition	$ 41,476 86	
Monotype composition	25,215 93	
Linotype composition	14,462 60	
		$ 81,155 39
Stereotype		2,019 28
Presswork		14,224 03
Binding		15,723 89
Die-stamping		351 63
Engraving		477 50
		$ 113,951 72
Work in process—Material—		
Press division—Ink	$ 376 73	
Bindery division	482 85	
Engraving division	18 39	
Paper	61,946 89	
Salvage	31 15	
		$ 62,856 01

DETAIL OF INVENTORY OF PRINTING BRANCH AS ON MARCH 31, 1930—*Concluded*

Materials, etc., on hand in different divisions—		
Paper stores division	$ 78,499 96	
Printing stores division	67,507 03	
Mechanical division	2,021 11	
Hand composition division	26 11	
Monotype division	14 85	
Linotype division	6 59	
Stereotype division	51 83	
Press division	1,095 24	
Bindery division	4,792 47	
Die-stamping division	17 68	
Engraving division	376 88	
		$ 154,409 75
Amount for lithographing, printing, binding, etc., paid to outside firms and not charged to Parliament and departments on March 31, 1930		12,938 85
		$ 344,156 33

STATEMENT, by Departments, of accounts paid for Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., done outside the Department, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

Department	Duty, Freight, etc., paid to transportation companies etc.	Printing, Binding and Lithographing	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation	35 80	631 38	667 18
Agriculture	142 65	30,031 98	30,174 63
Archives		18 87	18 87
Auditor General		812 39	812 39
Chief Electoral Officer		37 74	37 74
Civil Service Commission		1,066 46	1,066 46
Exchequer Court		102 00	102 00
External Affairs	17 72	575 87	593 59
Finance		4,021 53	4,021 53
Governor General's Secretary		507 90	507 90
House of Commons		1,218 30	1,218 30
Immigration and Colonization	4 36	47,182 64	47,187 00
Indian Affairs		932 04	932 04
Insurance		437 55	437 55
Interior	79 68	88,572 21	88,651 89
International Joint Commission	0 45	18,824 08	18,824 53
Justice	2 25	849 88	852 13
Labour		2,585 63	2,585 63
Library of Parliament		842 78	842 78
Marine and Fisheries	27 23	29,938 10	29,965 33
Mines	19 13	45,651 96	45,671 09
National Defence	0 65	3,750 34	3,750 99
National Gallery of Canada		14 79	14 79
National Research Council		96 90	96 90
National Revenue		15,257 58	15,257 58
Pensions and National Health	5 70	9,824 73	9,830 43
Post Office	2,040 75	111,634 58	113,675 33
Privy Council		23 20	23 20
Public Printing and Stationery	27 39	6,952 18	6,979 57
Public Works		3,553 14	3,553 14
Railways and Canals		1,305 24	1,305 24
Railway Commission		207 11	207 11
Royal Canadian Mounted Police		1,073 89	1,073 89
Secretary of State		11,973 76	11,973 76
Senate of Canada		130 06	130 06
Soldier Settlement Board		229 10	229 10
Supreme Court		42 48	42 48
Trade and Commerce	29 23	18,240 43	18,269 66
Total	2,432 99	459,150 80	461,583 79

STATEMENT of Printing, Lithographing, etc., and Paper Supplied to Parliament and Departments, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

Department	Outside Work		Inside Printing, Binding, etc.		Paper		Total	
	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation	641	23	17,066	84	1,004	24	18,712	31
Agriculture	30,733	28	99,485	93	79,307	00	209,526	21
Archives	321	43	3,650	55	531	11	4,503	09
Auditor General's Office	812	39	14,604	97	1,953	29	17,370	65
Chief Electoral Officer	37	74	11,027	10	11,186	79	22,251	63
Civil Service Commission	532	95	6,996	73	6,179	86	13,709	54
Diamond Jubilee Committee			1	73	0	13	1	86
Exchequer Court	102	00	167	79	105	91	375	70
External Affairs	320	34	17,476	54	5,047	81	22,844	69
Finance	4,562	56	10,984	14	8,108	49	23,655	19
Govt. Contracts Supervision Committee			7	25	13	64	20	89
Governor General's Secretary	507	90	1,258	07	1,008	01	2,773	98
House of Commons	3,786	74	96,622	68	18,649	10	119,058	52
Immigration and Colonization	47,209	11	16,852	19	39,928	47	103,989	77
Indian Affairs	932	04	5,835	19	3,841	02	10,608	25
Insurance	437	55	40,341	10	7,369	14	48,147	79
Interior	87,928	56	95,347	96	80,411	74	263,688	26
International Joint Commission	18,557	03	2,834	19	631	41	22,022	63
Justice	682	79	6,643	31	1,228	76	8,554	86
Labour	2,566	07	41,326	95	16,641	52	60,534	54
Library of Parliament	963	11	5,590	47	67	68	6,621	26
Marine and Fisheries	29,481	62	69,923	52	26,492	84	125,897	98
Mines	43,374	47	51,555	44	13,823	00	108,752	91
National Defence	3,733	92	37,323	50	28,174	27	69,231	69
National Gallery of Canada	14	79	328	84	216	50	560	13
National Research Council	96	90	818	29	339	94	1,255	13
National Revenue	15,100	95	78,070	95	118,656	07	211,827	97
Penitentiaries	126	48	2,542	15	1,298	66	3,967	29
Pensions and National Health	9,151	04	29,285	27	23,959	26	62,395	57
Post Office	114,830	57	122,418	92	128,306	12	365,555	61
Privy Council	23	20	836	88	396	90	1,256	98
Public Printing and Stationery	8,303	88	108,504	52	64,400	87	181,209	27
Public Works	3,640	24	13,731	92	13,877	58	31,249	74
Railways and Canals	1,884	35	8,300	93	5,041	80	15,227	08
Railway Commission	207	11	4,830	66	1,236	98	6,274	75
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	1,036	15	4,293	66	8,073	90	13,403	71
Royal Mint			33	00	46	69	79	69
Secretary of State	11,726	66	42,244	37	10,652	56	64,623	59
Senate of Canada			2,333	18	120	66	2,453	84
Soldier Settlement Board	229	10	2,217	29	1,221	96	3,668	35
Supreme Court	100	36	7,081	72	3,994	06	11,176	14
Trade and Commerce	18,520	05	162,729	34	42,563	52	223,812	91
Total	463,216	66	1,243,526	03	776,109	26	2,482,851	95

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Parliament and Departments, for the last five fiscal years, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30.

Department	1925-26	1926-27	1927i28	1928-29	1929-30
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation	....	979 65	921 01	7,573 37	18,712 31
Agriculture	153,160 51	160,705 29	192,344 88	202,464 72	209,526 21
Archives	1,398 83	18,593 11	4,004 30	5,802 22	4,503 09
Auditor General	16,471 20	15,756 12	13,049 01	15,475 21	17,370 65
Chief Electoral Officer	59,854 84	36,609 23	8,696 34	31,926 39	22,251 63
Civil Service Commission	7,217 68	6,807 83	8,970 92	8,538 26	13,709 54
Diamond Jubilee Committee	....	....	11,382 74	408 97	1 86
Exchequer Court	447 95	224 99	447 87	216 00	375 70
External Affairs	19,913 20	16,194 29	19,591 11	23,964 06	22,844 69
Finance	21,416 43	23,180 91	22,697 88	23,187 25	23,655 19
Government Contracts Supervision Committee	542 69	114 77	187 34	93 27	20 89
Governor General's Secretary	2,201 70	5,021 37	4,302 55	3,794 66	2,773 98
Health	14,280 50	19,873 19	24,479 23	28,033 16	....
House of Commons	151,772 22	165,109 39	97,356 21	127,282 25	119,058 52
Immigration and Colonization	100,695 87	30,626 33	114,293 04	78,895 91	103,989 77
Indian Affairs	5,579 34	8,140 51	8,051 72	7,702 18	10,608 25
Insurance	26,422 15	28,688 30	27,379 44	27,489 19	48,147 79
Interior	135,266 56	154,334 71	163,991 88	182,706 15	263,688 26
International Joint Commission	....	....	....	....	22,022 63
Justice	6,345 58	5,618 83	5,588 18	11,751 00	8,554 86
Labour	37,186 78	46,333 63	46,061 26	50,131 17	60,534 54
Library of Parliament	5,239 22	5,021 02	6,412 97	6,766 81	6,621 26
Marine	82,753 26	89,262 81	99,989 10	102,646 81	125,897 98
Mines	98,909 24	85,302 70	66,054 54	74,053 34	108,752 91
National Defence	61,096 29	59,156 31	74,187 04	75,747 47	69,231 69
National Gallery of Canada	396 48	356 62	269 31	1,080 35	560 13
National Research Council	2,017 92	2,710 51	2,056 87	1,758 33	1,255 13
National Revenue	174,370 38	159,616 21	216,908 60	190,719 13	211,827 97
Patent and Copyright Office	43,125 53	36,594 61	....	....	....
Penitentiaries	3,019 10	2,541 90	2,935 80	2,767 48	3,967 29
Pensions and National Health	....	....	....	....	62,395 57
Post Office	287,342 21	349,987 95	360,334 60	357,915 30	365,555 61
Privy Council	608 33	1,014 30	1,754 59	1,197 00	1,256 98
Public Printing and Stationery	127,966 70	137,269 84	248,739 14	178,259 05	181,209 27
Public Works	18,529 03	20,970 09	20,204 43	19,517 85	31,249 74
Railways and Canals	12,939 56	13,530 74	31,406 53	15,273 11	15,227 08
Railway Commission	5,013 80	4,004 33	9,157 69	7,487 80	6,274 75
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	5,432 34	9,834 05	4,765 39	19,142 80	13,403 71
Royal Mint	37 10	141 67	150 35	42 02	79 69
Secretary of State	10,941 24	8,977 72	41,008 99	55,728 44	64,623 59
Senate of Canada	7,013 62	4,574 45	2,297 20	8,377 67	2,453 84
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	12,872 53	14,551 57	16,143 91	24,027 75	....
Soldier Settlement Board	4,530 12	3,903 26	4,084 10	5,719 20	3,668 35
Supreme Court	9,575 70	9,127 96	10,056 82	9,655 83	11,176 14
Trade and Commerce	165,470 18	175,367 24	204,900 93	192,889 46	223,812 91
Total	1,899,373 91	1,936,730 31	2,197,615 81	2,188,208 39	2,482,851 95

5. STATIONERY BRANCH ACCOUNT

Inventory, April 1, 1929		$ 123,649 08
Amount of goods purchased during the fiscal year 1929–30—		
Canadian	$ 1,230,818 18	
United Kingdom	21,514 58	
United States	19,219 21	
Other Countries	952 96	
		$ 1,272,504 93
Salaries and wages		104,475 71
Other Expenditure—		
Office printing	2,272 31	
Office stationery	3,633 40	
Char service and supplies	2,276 70	
Freight, etc.	20,400 43	
Postage	4,000 00	
Customs duty	2,207 00	
Brokerage fees	95 76	
Bank charges and exchange	109 78	
		34,995 38
		$ 1,535,625 10
Excess of revenue over expenditure on operations for the fiscal year 1929–30 transferred to Casual Revenue Account		32,666 54
		$ 1,568,291 64
Amount of goods issued to Parliament and departments during the fiscal year 1929–30	$ 1,435,414 39	
Amount of sales of discarded typewriters	4,925 25	
		$ 1,440,339 64
Inventory, March 31, 1930		127,952 00
		$ 1,568,291 64

The stock of goods has been increased $4,302.92 during the fiscal year.

NOTE:—Stationery supplied during the fiscal year and not paid by departments when books closed on May 31, 1930, but included in the revenue for the year:—

Agriculture, $35,119.81; Civil Service Commission, $6,790.83; Exchequer Court, $177.87; Governor General's Secretary, $564.14; Indian Affairs, $3,321.68; Insurance, $210.77; Interior, $24,054.07; Justice, $1,763.34; Labour, $7,017.34; Library of Parliament, $217.89; Marine and Fisheries, $1,725.23; National Defence, $5,789.31; Pensions and National Health, $5,186.39; Public Works, $6,278.14; Railways and Canals, $4,329.03; Railway Commission, $1,356.18; Secretary of State, $6,154.39; Soldier Settlement Board, $2,010.85; Trade and Commerce, $18,254.79 .... $130,322 05

STATEMENT of Goods purchased and Goods issued to Parliament and Departments in each month for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

Month	Canadian	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	Total	Goods Issued
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1929						
April	76,904 15	553 08	330 72	1 70	77,789 65	99,411 09
May	90,354 91	845 08	1,548 08	103 60	92,851 67	107,421 70
June	98,339 49		1,853 91	....	100,193 40	111,455 96
July	92,682 59	1,151 51	1,233 13	137 82	95,205 05	115,744 86
August	94,146 62	1,523 29	567 52	3 95	96,241 38	119,108 16
September	119,201 94	1,883 71	1,435 46	19 17	122,540 28	113,618 57
October	99,799 58	1,785 68	493 20	6 45	102,084 91	133,379 07
November	125,161 60	4,344 78	2,014 79	83 85	131,605 02	123,310 10
December	102,306 20	....	3,842 51	8 92	106,157 63	95,104 13
1930						
January	92,678 84	4,047 07	1,375 90	135 41	98,237 22	109,709 15
February	84,527 47	842 05	2,935 81	32 07	88,337 40	114,706 39
March	174,905 28	4,538 33	1,590 87	420 02	181,454 50	192,364 21
	1,251,008 67	21,514 58	19,221 90	952 96	1,292,698 11	1,435,414 39
Refunds on goods purchased	91 41	....	2 69	....	94 10	....
Total of goods purchased and goods issued	1,250,917 26	21,514 58	19,219 21	952 56	1,292,604 01	1,435,414 39

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of amount of Goods issued to Parliament and Departments for the last five fiscal years, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29, and 1929-30.

Department	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation	....	2,856 57	4,233 55	1,515 95	2,781 21
Agriculture	67,985 35	72,294 02	75,777 93	81,197 41	96,527 99
Archives	4,904 61	5,818 37	4,759 69	7,356 54	7,953 26
Auditor General	4,861 17	4,687 55	4,497 82	5,429 62	4,214 45
Canadian National Railways	1,517 21	724 61	182 52	140 64	468 00
Chief Electoral Officer	10,419 34	7,551 95	3,283 70	339 61	505 77
Civil Service Commission	5,243 56	7,616 69	7,896 66	8,336 87	11,077 32
Exchequer Court	375 21	558 30	665 99	814 58	833 69
External Affairs	4,271 70	4,534 99	7,880 85	7,515 73	10,312 23
Finance	10,355 94	10,301 73	13,399 32	10,674 81	12,618 64
Government Contracts Supervision Committee	951 15	1,108 57	584 07	640 31	221 10
Governor General's Secretary	2,910 89	2,842 19	2,218 45	3,227 17	2,367 15
Health	10,219 50	9,842 88	10,371 32	11,208 79	....
House of Commons	10,682 25	21,256 18	18,944 00	17,029 95	22,228 46
Immigration and Colonization	26,820 00	25,643 58	24,755 19	32,910 62	31,170 62
Indian Affairs	35,588 15	35,557 62	45,648 07	43,165 00	47,123 52
Insurance	3,700 20	2,423 97	3,252 09	2,857 03	3,065 76
Interior	84,138 39	96,551 68	96,907 13	111,485 21	110,526 01
International Joint Commission	41 44	21 77	1 58	20 35	39 92
Justice	6,956 91	8,935 05	8,336 03	7,408 38	5,649 73
Labour	4,884 44	6,562 16	7,957 26	9,047 80	11,483 34
Library of Parliament	638 55	835 43	1,045 90	957 93	1,043 47
Marine	36,177 29	49,123 19	58,481 19	54,870 11	66,898 02
Mines	18,121 82	17,158 49	19,682 93	23,632 29	20,486 92
National Defence	76,057 69	87,399 80	102,971 71	119,885 86	146,761 53
National Gallery of Canada	146 77	225 88	186 79	80 67	141 65
National Rgsearch Council	2,287 61	853 75	1,144 34	1,990 12	1,245 44
National Revenue	108,440 16	110,518 53	118,350 30	119,006 32	133,626 00
Patent and Copyright Office	9,255 02	9,568 57	....	....	....
Penitentiaries	9,555 26	8,574 39	8,838 60	9,646 32	11,164 93
Pensions and National Health	....	....	....	....	66,039 96
Post Office	181,487 63	219,409 87	231,393 14	244,012 96	268,838 66
Privy Council	1,213 57	1,564 09	1,561 34	1,725 31	1,268 68
Public Printing and Stationery	59,740 43	69,672 29	66,362 82	80,597 06	74,554 52
Public Works	35,518 94	31,651 31	35,096 75	37,725 50	42,676 71
Railways and Canals	35,685 33	28,167 88	38,056 02	41,714 69	31,972 97
Railway Commission	7,306 12	7,161 32	8,555 67	7,758 60	9,311 94
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	20,032 77	23,700 13	18,197 92	41,630 49	35,586 68
Royal Mint	280 63	351 66	342 90	377 01	287 30
Secretary of State	8,392 68	8,337 93	12,068 81	17,371 42	20,698 74
Senate of Canada	5,108 47	5,859 57	6,580 93	6,467 63	6,073 87
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	36,570 01	40,456 82	41,401 53	69,791 23	....
Soldier Settlement Board	17,462 01	20,306 21	26,876 78	31,488 03	27,700 90
Supreme Court	1,257 12	1,207 31	1,901 16	2,454 04	2,564 53
Trade and Commerce	34,034 26	45,127 67	56,922 35	63,439 67	85,302 80
Total	1,001,597 55	1,114,922 52	1,197,573 10	1,338,945 63	1,435,414 39

6. DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Vote No. 23—Civil Government Salaries			$ 81,400 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Salaries paid during the year		$ 80,345 00	
Unexpended balance		1,055 00	
			$ 81,400 00

Vote No. 23—Civil Government Contingencies			$ 15,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Washing office towels and welfare linen		$ 234 00	
Office printing		5,174 04	
Office stationery		4,332 79	
Travelling expenses		1,484 50	
Telephone and telegraph		494 30	
Taxi hire and street car fare		133 00	
Postage		66 00	
Newspapers and periodicals		234 46	
Sundries		31 90	
		$ 12,184 99	
Unexpended balance		2,815 01	
			$ 15,000 00

Vote No. 212—Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes			$ 12,000 00
Vote No. 425—Supplementary Estimates			2,139 65
			$ 14,139 65
Detail of expenditure—			
English edition—7,000 copies:			
Printing and binding	$ 5,630 37		
Paper	1,947 42		
		$ 7,577 79	
French edition—1,500 copies:			
Printing and binding	2,724 90		
Paper	496 85		
		3,221 75	
			$ 10,799 54
Expenditure for Annual Statutes—			
Session, 1928		$ 12,139 65	
Amount paid out of appropriations of 1928-29		10,000 00	
Remainder of expenditure covered by supplementary estimates for 1929-1930			$ 2,139 65
			$ 12,939 19
Unexpended balance			1,200 46
			$ 14,139 65

Vote No. 213—Canada Gazette			$ 35,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
52 regular editions and index and 11 extra editions from April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930—			
Printing and binding		$ 25,400 63	
Paper		4,553 20	
Editing and translating—Salaries of the Editor and Assistant Editor		4,830 00	
		$ 34,783 83	
Unexpended balance		216 17	
			$ 35,000 00

Vote No. 214—Plant—Repairs and Renewals			$ 30,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Offices		$ 12 27	
Paper Stores division		15 28	
Printing and sundry stores division		385 20	
Chief Mechanic's division		4,304 05	
Shipping division		19 28	
Hand composing division		178 13	
Monotype division		2,856 20	
Linotype division		5,965 12	
Stereotype division		162 95	

Detail of expenditure—*Concluded*		
Press division	11,669 80	
Bindery division	1,625 24	
Ruling division	80 63	
Die stamping division	21 60	
Envelope division	144 41	
Engraving division	69 13	
Divisions generally	1,291 07	
Customs duties	372 48	
Brokerage	51 00	
Freight	174 20	
Premium on drafts	6 19	
	$ 29,404 23	
Unexpended balance	595 77	
		$ 30,000 00

Vote No. 215—Plant—New		$ 42,544 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Mechanical division	$ 3,397 50	
Shipping division	3,392 00	
Monotype division	1,900 23	
Linotype division	9,455 50	
Press division	9,713 00	
Bindery division	12,947 00	
Customs duty	968 50	
Brokerage	6 00	
Freight	203 39	
Premium of drafts	47 27	
	$ 42,030 39	
Unexpended balance	513 61	
		$ 42,544 00

Vote No. 216—Distribution of Parliamentary Documents		$ 50,000 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Salaries	$ 36,189 83	
Office printing	1,815 90	
Office stationery	3,625 12	
Office stationery (Addressograph equipment)	2,124 31	
Postage	3,310 00	
Express and freight	583 13	
Char service and supplies	1,011 85	
Motor supplies—repairs, renewals, gasoline, oil—20% of cost	540 99	
Sundries	8 50	
	$ 49,209 63	
Unexpended balance	790 37	
		$ 50,000 00

Vote No. 217—Printing and binding Government Publications for sale and distribution to departments and the public		$ 40,000 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Printing, binding, etc.—		
Acts, public and private	$ 3,558 74	
Bills, public and private	1,418 79	
Postal Guide and supplements, 1930	1,118 02	
Annual Reports	5,966 26	
Debates	6,977 83	
Votes and Proceedings, etc	1,788 43	
Reports of special committees	17,946 27	
Members' speeches	1,203 83	
Senators' speeches	21 09	
	$ 39,999 26	
Unexpended balance	0 74	
		$ 40,000 00

Gratuities under Chap. 22, Sec. 56, R.S.C. 1927		$ 840 68
Detail of expenditure—death gratuities paid to the widows or legal representatives of—		
Charles Bouvrette, hand compositor, died May 12, 1929	$ 346 67	
Miss Albertine Lachance, bindery girl, died May 21, 1929	164 67	
Miss Marian Huson, bindery girl, died April 26, 1929	164 67	
Miss Valeda Charbonneau, bindery girl, died Dec. 5, 1929	164 67	
		$ 840 68

7. "CANADA GAZETTE"

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* from the year 1874 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

Year	Expenditure					Revenue			
	Copies Gratis	Sub-scribers	Paper	Printing and Distributing	Editing and Trans-lating	Subscrip-tions	Advertising	Loss	Gain
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1874....	1,045	77	1,142 17	2,416 40	119 45	242 20	931 43	2,504 39	
1875....	1,077	85	1,177 17	2,414 00	135 53	242 80	843 74	2,640 16	
1876....	1,049	88	1,195 98	2,301 51	184 80	241 80	578 41	2,862 08	
1877....	1,084	81	1,292 25	2,323 45	141 80	224 75	681 62	2,851 13	
1878....	1,108	79	1,016 65	2,139 48	125 80	268 40	683 47	2,330 06	
1879....	1,115	85	1,195 21	2,293 81	123 90	246 50	739 82	2,626 60	
1880....	1,170	70	1,208 48	2,357 72	106 30	243 90	865 38	2,563 22	
1881....	1,251	68	1,197 38	2,132 20	137 40	353 65	1,028 04	2,085 29	
1882....	1,238	92	1,346 42	2,449 58	199 00	378 44	2,706 28	910 28	
1883....	1,250	109	1,414 24	2,181 48	215 30	367 25	2,181 53	1,262 24	
1884....	1,290	85	1,411 33	2,231 23	148 24	414 67	1,921 82	1,454 31	
1885....	1,321	69	250 00	2,291 74	150 05	289 85	1,264 65	1,137 29	
1886....	1,318	77	2,302 00	2,288 57	62 20	299 70	2,007 82	2,345 25	
1887....	1,366	84	1,797 21	2,537 79	389 10	321 40	2,831 04	1,571 66	....
1888....	1,369	81	2,164 85	2,933 57	349 80	307 35	2,909 72	2,231 15	
1889....	1,367	83	1,883 83	2,859 19	103 60	308 60	4,637 49	....	99 47
1890....	1,429	71	1,758 50	3,128 36	204 00	487 95	2,777 03	1,825 88	
1891....	1,436	84	1,492 62	2,060 45	211 85	139 38	3,293 84	331 70	
1892....	1,429	86	1,480 19	2,069 36	188 98	313 47	3,436 32	....	11 26
1893....	1,426	84	1,485 71	2,826 07	240 54	306 50	4,612 37	....	366 55
1894....	1,418	82	1,183 66	2,485 08	265 10	298 73	3,545 87	89 24	
1895....	1,425	75	1,153 87	2,704 36	232 50	281 65	4,015 64	....	206 56
1896....	1,428	72	1,129 52	2,007 00	259 75	276 65	4,678 69	....	559 07
1897....	1,492	83	1,129 07	3,003 51	245 40	298 55	4,992 94	....	913 51
1898....	1,438	87	1,450 21	3,803 11	337 10	312 70	5,574 45	....	296 73
1899....	1,486	89	940 43	3,273 01	255 30	329 95	3,948 65	190 14	
1900....	1,529	96	1,092 72	3,640 17	289 50	350 00	4,679 98	....	7 59
1901....	1,528	97	1,349 79	4,267 81	256 60	329 65	4,370 82	1,173 73	
1902....	1,553	97	1,430 89	3,858 33	284 00	361 80	4,451 39	759 92	
1903....	1,545	105	1,315 56	3,999 78	253 60	371 85	5,667 65	....	470 56
1904....	1,559	116	1,427 48	4,368 81	309 80	430 40	4,523 25	1,152 44	
1905....	1,573	177	1,684 85	5,950 35	364 80	604 12	6,997 50	398 38	
1906....	1,559	191	1,629 58	6,909 57	460 85	750 00	7,644 35	605 65	
1907....	1,616	184	1,322 63	4,248 17	329 20	524 27	6,821 20	....	1,445 47
1908....	1,625	200	1,805 72	7,484 48	709 80	762 15	8,472 51	765 34	
1909....	1,665	185	2,053 45	7,319 99	587 60	721 20	8,684 40	555 44	
1910....	1,692	208	2,158 56	7,983 10	815 80	775 25	14,219 41	....	4,037 20
1911....	1,725	250	2,548 44	9,532 19	918 55	949 85	15,844 95	....	3,795 62
1912....	1,742	258	2,943 28	9,600 27	438 60	979 15	21,077 11	....	9,074 11
1913....	1,754	271	4,385 03	19,349 44	3,261 07	1,034 20	30,804 59	....	4,843 25
1914....	1,791	284	2,720 83	15,477 24	3,842 06	1,090 05	23,062 88	....	2,112 80
1915....	1,907	293	4,102 28	22,579 68	4,202 56	1,121 45	18,322 04	11,441 03	
1916....	1,901	424	3,018 22	14,978 79	2,905 34	1,505 58	28,357 80	....	8,961 03
1917....	991	484	4,088 93	14,248 76	2,658 00	1,677 20	35,885 58	....	16,567 09
1918....	1,000	600	6,966 17	28,214 72	3,764 71	2,335 35	29,671 57	6,938 68	
1919....	1,303	797	5,249 59	28,743 33	3,007 00	3,071 10	26,342 60	7,586 22	
1920....	1,278	722	4,693 32	42,850 34	3,268 00	2,746 00	47,579 26	486 40	
1921....	1,259	1,321	11,716 53	29,295 91	2,508 62	5,251 00	56,230 57	....	17,960 51
1922....	1,037	1,088	8,721 43	31,463 74	3,160 00	4,331 35	73,498 94	....	34,485 12
1923....	1,086	1,039	5,600 45	29,019 07	3,900 00	4,092 69	78,754 52	....	44,327 69
1924....	1,122	1,003	4,410 90	26,175 61	4,140 00	3,973 35	68,194 09	....	37,440 93
1925....	1,006	969	3,537 35	21,137 13	3,290 00	4,522 69	72,900 87	....	49,459 08
1926....	1,102	698	3,052 08	21,481 34	4,210 00	3,442 45	63,442 70	....	38,141 73
1927....	1,248	752	3,527 95	21,688 15	4,340 00	3,767 48	64,544 49	....	38,755 87
1928....	1,364	686	3,664 24	22,451 58	4,589 52	3,407 02	77,835 60	....	50,537 28
1929....	1,496	554	4,469 67	25,438 25	5,000 00	2,773 25	77,440 71	....	45,306 04
1930....	1,583	667	4,553 20	25,400 63	4,830 00	3,346 50	90,543 97	....	59,106 64

*Translating and editing from 1913.

8. CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT

Detail of proceeds of Casual Revenue sales made during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930

Sales of parliamentary and other publications to Parliament and departments	$ 16,081 22	
Sales to the public	39,891 46	
		$ 55,972 68
Sales of *Canada Gazette* and advertising	90,543 97	
Sales of subscriptions	3,346 50	
		93,890 47
Sales of paper	16,700 04	
Sales of packing cases	475 75	
Sales of discarded office equipment	564 75	
Sales of waste twine	58 58	
Sales of empty gum barrels	37 40	
		$ 17,836 52
Sales of printing to Parliament and departments—Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1929-30		13,072 88
Sales of stationery to Parliament and departments—Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1929-30		32,666 54
Total		$ 213,439 09

NOTE:—Parliamentary publications supplied during the fiscal year and not paid for by departments when books were closed May 31, 1930, but included in the revenue for the year.—

Agriculture, $753.35; Civil Service Commission, $201.43; Exchequer Court, $1.20; Governor General's Secretary, $54.75; Insurance, $60.45; Interior, $1,125.67; Justice, $615.50; Labour, $54.90; Library of Parliament, $4.50; National Defence, $338.50; Pensions and National Health, $520.75; Public Works, $26.65; Railways and Canals, $99.00; Railway Commission, $11.25; Secretary of State, $41.30; Soldier Settlement Board, $29.40; Trade and Commerce, $151.50 .... $ 4,090 10

STATIONERY BRANCH

OTTAWA, September 12, 1930.

F. A. ACLAND, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the general statement of the accounts of this office from April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.—

Inventory, April 1, 1929		$ 123,649 08	
Expenditure—Net:—			
Wages	$ 104,475 71		
Expense	14,896 30		
Stationery stock	1,292,604 01		
		1,411,976 02	
			$ 1,535,625 10
Sales—			
Departments and Parliament	1,435,414 39		
Sundries	4,925 25		
		1,440,339 64	
Inventory—March 31, 1930		127,952 00	
			1,568,291 64
Profit for the fiscal year 1929			$ 32,666 54

Business of this year (1929-30) was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, or of any year save during the war period. Conditions arising from increase of business were met very favourably.

Your attention is directed to the number of packages sent by mail and otherwise:—

Requisitions received	24,223
Letters received	3,569
Letters sent	16,329
Parcels sent by mail	10,694
Parcels, cases and bundles sent by Freight and Express	6,862

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. W. DRISCOLL,
Superintendent of Stationery.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the report of this division from April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.

The total sales during the fiscal year were as follows: To the Houses of Parliament and departments, $17,144.22; to the public, $40,892.29; a total of $58,036.51.

During the year, 1,445 requisitions were received from departments. The total number of letters received by this division during the last fiscal year was 24,284; of these, 12,177 were requests for publications accompanied by remittance, and 9,738 other letters were answered. Shipping orders issued for the year totaled 17,905.

The activities of the departmental sub post office are shown in the statement following which contains the amount of mail matter handled:—

	1928-1929	1929-1930
Number of letters	157,665	191,377
Number of registered letters	2,556	2,782
Number of insured parcels	8,135	7,602
Mail bags to railway station	19,580	19,859
Mail bags to Post Office for final sortation	5,145	5,264
	24,725	25,123

The above shows an increase in the number of mail bags over previous year of 398.

The annual Catalogue of Official Publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada, with supplements at intervals, the first issue of which appeared in April, 1928, has been continued, and judging by the demand for copies is of particular service to the public.

A. L. NORMANDIN,
Chief, Division of Documents.

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1929

The following tables show the distribution made, without charge and under regulations of Council, of Statutes of Canada, being 19-20 George V, Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 1929, bound in cloth; also the number of sales:

To whom sent	English	French
PARLIAMENT		
Cabinet Ministers	18	5
Senators	74	20
Members of the House of Commons	187	58
	279	83
ALBERTA		
The Lieutenant-Governor	1	
Members of the Government	7	
Officials of the Provincial Government	26	
Police Magistrates	81	
	115	
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
The Lieutenant-Governor	1	
Members of the Government	10	
Officials of the Provincial Government	36	
Police Magistrates	29	
Stipendiary Magistrates	58	
Sheriffs	6	
Judges' Chambers	1	
	141	
MANITOBA		
The Lieutenant-Governor	1	
Members of the Government	4	
Officials of the Provincial Government	87	
Police Magistrates	37	
Sheriffs	6	
	135	
NEW BRUNSWICK		
The Lieutenant-Governor	1	
Members of the Government	6	
Officials of the Provincial Government	23	
Police Magistrates	42	
Sheriffs	8	
	80	
NOVA SCOTIA		
The Lieutenant-Governor	1	
Members of the Government	5	
Officials of the Government	6	
Stipendiary Magistrates	55	
Sheriffs	18	
	85	
ONTARIO		
The Lieutenant-Governor	1	
Members of the Government	9	
Officials of the Provincial Government	17	
Deputy Judges	2	
Police Magistrates	204	
Sheriffs	49	
Crown Attorneys	28	
Clerks of the Peace	3	
	313	

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1929—*Continued*

To whom sent	English	French
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		
The Lieutenant-Governor	1	
Members of the Government	2	
Officials of the Provincial Government	3	
Police Magistrates	6	
Stipendiary Magistrates	1	
Chief Magistrate	1	
Judges' Chambers	1	
Sheriffs	3	
Prothonotaries	2	
	20	
QUEBEC		
The Lieutenant-Governor	1	
Members of the Government	4	14
Officials of the Government	32	107
Magistrates	2	13
Sheriffs	7	27
Recorders	8	38
	54	199
SASKATCHEWAN		
The Lieutenant-Governor	1	
Members of the Government	6	
Officials of the Provincial Government	11	
Police Magistrates	11	
Sheriffs and Local Registrar	28	
	57	
YUKON		
Members of the Government	1	
Officials of the Provincial Government	3	
Police Magistrates	1	
	5	
JUDGES, LIBRARIES, CONSULS GENERAL, DEPARTMENTAL LISTS, ETC.		
Judges	242	43
Libraries	206	51
Consuls General	31	2
Departmental Lists	183	32
Outside of Canada	119	4
	781	132

RECAPITULATION

	English	French
Parliament of Canada	279	83
Province of Alberta	115	
Province of British Columbia	141	
Province of Manitoba	135	
Province of New Brunswick	80	
Province of Nova Scotia	85	
Province of Ontario	313	
Province of Prince Edward Island	20	
Province of Quebec	54	199
Province of Saskatchewan	57	
Yukon Territory	5	
Judges, Libraries, Consuls General, etc	781	132
	2,065	414
General Distribution	2,065	414
Sales	2,239	63
Balance on hand	621	498
Total number received	4,925	975

STATUTES OF CANADA, 1929—*Concluded*

DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES OF CANADA

The following table shows the distribution of Statutes of Canada, being 19-20 George V, Third Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 1929, bound in ½ Calf, also the sales:—

To whom sent	English	French
Ministers, etc.	22	9
Sales	7	1
Balance on hand	46	15
Number of copies printed	75	25
Unbound Copies—		
Sales	5	7
Balance on hand	1,015	493
Number of copies printed	1,020	500

STATUTES OF CANADA 1929 (ENGLISH) SEPARATE CHAPTERS

Chapter	—	Number copies of received	Sales
1	Appropriation Act, No. 1	600	162
2	Appropriation Act, No. 2	600	162
3	Appropriation Act, No. 3	600	162
64	Appropriation Act, No. 4	600	162
4	Grand Trunk Act	300	125
5	Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act	300	135
6	Militia Pension Act	600	234
7	Root Vegetables Act	500	73
8	Technical Education Act	1,000	171
9	Canada Grain Act	8,000	7,081
10	Canadian National Railways Act	500	267
11	Canadian National Refunding Act	300	146
12	Canadian National Montreal Terminals Act	200	182
	Canadian National Railways, line acquired—		
13	Inverness Railway	300	153
14	Kent Northern Railway	300	131
15	Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway	300	131
16	Quebec Oriental and Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railways	300	131
17	St. John and Quebec Railway	300	131
	Canadian National Railway Branch Lines—		
18	Alliance to (point near) Youngstown or Dobson	200	131
19	Bulwark (point near) to point in Tp. 38 or 39, R. 8, W. 4th M.	200	135
20	Central Butte or Mawer (point near) to point in Tp. 18 or 19, R. 10, 11, or 12, W. 3rd M.	200	136
21	Dundas Subdivision to Dunnville Subdivision	200	134
22	Garson Branch to Falconbridge Mine	200	135
23	Grand'Mere to East Burrils	200	135
24	Hamlin (point near) to Glenbush, Medstead or Robin Hood (point near)	200	135
25	Hemaruka to Scapa	200	135
26	Melfort (point near) to point near Aberdeen	200	135
27	Murray Harbour Branch to Georgetown Subdivision	200	135
28	Neidpath to Canadian Pacific Railway	200	135
29	New Westminster to point on Lulu Island	200	135
30	Ridgedale toward The Pas	200	135
31	Rosedale southeasterly	200	135
32	St. Walburg to Bonnyville	200	135
33	Sudbury Branch to point in Tp. of Fairbank	200	135
34	Sunnybrae to Guysborough	200	135
35	Swift Creek (point near) to Tête Jaune (point near)	200	135
36	Unity (point near) to point near Provincial Boundary in Tp. 36 or 37	200	135

STATUTES OF CANADA 1929 (ENGLISH) SEPARATE CHAPTERS—*Concluded*

Chapter	—	Number of copies received	Sales
37	Chicoutimi Harbour Loan	200	45
38	Civil Service Act (Private Secretaries)	3,000	124
39	Customs Tariff	500	173
40	Dominion Elections Act	950	511
41	Excise Act	1,300	723
42	Fisheries Act	800	194
43	Fish Inspection Act	600	41
44	Halifax Harbour Loan	200	43
45	Insurance Act	700	309
46	Juvenile Delinquents	1,000	699
47	Montreal Harbour Loan	200	57
48	Northern Alberta Railways	200	151
49	Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	500	115
50	Pacific Cables, Sale of	200	46
51	Penny Bank Act	300	113
52	Postal and Railway Service of Canada	200	70
53	Precious Metals Marking Act	400	236
54	Railway Act	1,400	608
55	Reparation Payment Act	300	62
56	Returned Soldiers' Insurance	350	244
57	Special War Revenue Act	1,500	821
58	Supreme Court Act	600	73
59	Three Rivers Harbour Loan	300	46
60	Vancouver Harbour Loan	200	62
61	Water Powers, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba	400	177
62	Yukon Territory, Administration of Justice	200	76
63	Yukon Quartz Mining Act	700	66
(64)	Appropriation Act No. 4—(See Chap. 1).		
65	Canadian Pacific Railway Company	300	53
66	Canadian Pacific Railway Company	300	27
67	Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company	300	16
68	Essex Terminal Railway Company	300	16
69	Joliette and Northern Railway Company	300	15
70	Lacombe and North Western Railway Company	300	16
71	New Brunswick Railway Company	300	17
72	Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company	300	17
73	Toronto Terminals Railway Company	200	68
74	Canadian Re-Insurance Corporation	300	27
75	Chartered Trust and Executor Company	300	39
76	Dominion Fire Insurance Company	300	43
77	Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company	300	187
78	Financial Trust Company	300	43
79	National-Liverpool Insurance Company	300	37
80	Premier Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada	300	43
81	Protective Association of Canada	300	63
82	Railway Employees Casualty Insurance Company	300	42
83	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	300	38
84	Wapiti Insurance Company	300	37
85	Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company	300	57
86	Catelli Macaroni Products Corporation, Limited	100	13
87	Cobb Connector Company	100	13
88	Hayes, Stanley W	100	13
89	Hurteau, Jean Baptiste	100	14
90	Ketchum, Zebulum Colvin	100	13
91	Alliance Nationale	200	9
92	Barclays Bank (Canada)	300	28
93	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	300	17
94	Central Finance Corporation	300	58
95	Pension Fund Society of the Bank of Montreal, the Molsons Bank Pension Fund, and the Merchants' Bank of Canada Pension Fund	300	23
96	Royal Architectural Institute of Canada	300	26
97	Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada	700	514
98	Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada	1,200	3

STATUTES OF CANADA 1929 (FRENCH) SEPARATE CHAPTERS

Chapters	—	Number of copies received	Sales
1	Subsides, No. 1	100	1
2	Subsides, No. 2	100	1
3	Subsides, No. 3	100	1
64	Subsides, No. 4	100	1
4	Pensions des chemins de fer Nationaux du Canada	100	1
5	Caisse de prévoyance des employés des chemins de fer Intercolonial et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard	100	3
6	Pensions de la Milice	100	
7	Plante-Racines potagères	200	2
8	Enseignement technique	300	2
9	Grains du Canada	500	16
10	Chemins de fer Nationaux du Canada	200	5
11	Remboursement du Canadian National	100	
12	Terminus canadiens nationaux à Montréal	100	1
	Chemins de fer Nationaux du Canada, acquisitions des lignes suivantes:—		
13	Chemin de fer Inverness	50	
14	Chemin de fer Kent Northern	50	
15	Chemin de fer Quebec, Montreal and Southern	50	
16	Chemin de fer Quebec Oriental, and Atlantic, Quebec & Western	50	
17	Chemin de fer St. John and Quebec	50	
	Chemins de fer Nationaux du Canada, lois autorisant la construction des lignes suivantes:		
18	Alliance près de Youngston ou Dobson	50	
19	Bulwark (point près) dans Mun. 38 ou 39, R. 8, 0. 4ième M	50	
20	Central Butte ou Mawer (point près) dans Mun. 18 ou 19, R. 10, 11 ou 12, 0. 3ième M	50	
21	Subdivision Dundas à subdivision Dunnville	50	
22	Embranchement Garson à Falconbridge Mine	50	
23	Grand'Mère à Burrills Est	50	
24	Hamlin (Point près) à Glenbush, Medstead ou Robin Hood (point près)	50	
25	Hemaruka à Scapa	50	
26	Melfort (point près) jusqu'à près d'Aberdeen	50	
27	Embranchement de Murray Harbour à la subdivision Georgetown	50	
28	Neidpath au Chemin de fer Canadien Pacific	50	
29	New Westminster à un point situé sur l'Ile Lulu	50	
30	Ridgedale vers le Pas	50	
31	Rosedale, Section mixte vers le sud-est	50	
32	St. Walburg à Bonnyville	50	
33	Embranchement Sudbury dans Mun. de Fairbank	50	
34	Sunnybrae à Guysborough	50	
35	Swift Creek (point près) à Tête Jaune (point près)	50	
36	Unity (point près) frontière provinciale dans Mun. 36 ou 37	50	
37	Prêt au Port de Chicoutimi	500	
38	Service Civil (Secretaires particuliers)	600	24
39	Tarif des douanes	400	2
40	Elections fédérales	500	73
41	Accise	400	6
42	Pêcheries	200	2
43	Inspection du Poisson	200	2
44	Prêt au port d'Halifax	50	
45	Assurances	650	211
46	Jeunes délinquents	200	9
47	Prêt au Havre de Montréal	100	
48	Chemins de fer de l'Alberta septentrionale	50	
49	Opium et drogues narcotiques	200	10
50	Câble du Pacifique	50	3
51	Caisse de petite économie, (dite Penny Banks)	200	
52	Service des postes et de la poste ambulante du Canada	50	3
53	Poinçonnage des métaux précieux	200	2
54	Chemins de fer	600	11
55	Paiement des réparations	100	13
56	Assurance des soldats de retour	200	2
57	Revenus de guerre	600	6
58	Cour suprême	200	5
59	Prêt au port de Trois-Rivières	100	
60	Prêt au port de Vancouver	100	
61	Chutes d'eau des Provinces d'Alberta, de la Saskatchewan et du Manitoba	100	
62	Territoire du Yukon, administration de la Justice	100	
63	Territoire du Yukon, extration du Quartz	300	2

STATUTES OF CANADA 1929 (FRENCH) SEPARATE CHAPTERS—*Concluded*

Chapters	—	Number of copies received	Sales
65	Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique	100	
66	Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique	100	
67	Compagnie du chemin de fer d'Esquimalt à Nanaïmo	100	
68	Compagnie du chemin de fer Terminal d'Essex	100	
69	Joliette and Northern Railway Company	100	
70	Lacombe and North Western Railway Co	100	
71	Compagnie du chemin de fer du Nouveau-Brunswick	100	
72	Compagnie du chemin de fer, d'éclairage et de force motrice de Québec	100	
73	The Toronto Terminals Ry. Co	100	
74	Canadian Re-Insurance Corporation	100	
75	Chartered Trust and Executor Co	100	
76	Dominion Fire Insurance Co	100	
77	Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co	100	
78	Financial Trust Company	100	
79	National -Liverpool Insurance Company	100	
80	Premier Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada	100	
81	Protective Association of Canada	100	
82	Railway Employees Casualty Insurance Co	100	
83	Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada	100	
84	Wapiti Insurance Company	100	
85	Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company	100	
86	Catelli Macaroni Products Corp. Ltd	50	
87	Cobb Connector Co	50	
88	Hayes, Stanley W	50	
89	Hurteau, J. B	50	
90	Ketchum, Zebulum Colvin	50	
91	Alliance Nationale	100	
92	Barclays Bank, (Canada)	100	
93	Compagnie Canadienne de Téléphone Bell	100	
94	Central Finance Corporation	100	
95	Société de la Caisse de retraite de la Banque de Montréal, la caisse de Pension de la Banque Molson et la Caisse de pension de la Banque des Marchands du Canada	100	
96	Institut Royal d'Architecture du Canada	100	
97	Collège Royal des Médecins et Chirurgiens du Canada	100	1
98	Eglise Ukranienne grecque orthodoxe du Canada	200	

The table printed herewith shows the number of copies received of each publication and the general disposition of the same. Many copies of each document, sometines practically all, are delivered direct to the ordering department; in some cases copies are requisitioned by the Clerk of the House of Commons for distribution to Members of Parliament. Often considerable numbers are mailed direct to addresses supplied by the Clerk of the House and by the department interested. Copies of all publications not confidential in character are mailed to important libraries, etc., under P.C. 1471, a regulation enacted on August 4, 1927, and operative since September 4, 1927. The system indicated applies not only in the case of annual reports but to practically all publications other than the Statutes of Canada.

—	Number received	Distribution					Sales
		Delivered		Mailing List		P.C. 1471	
		Parliament	Departments	Parliament	Departments		
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, 1929—ENGLISH							
Agriculture, 1929	5,400	200	5,025			94	6
Archives, 1929	1,361	100	1,000			95	
Auditor General, 1929—Vol. I	1,677	450	256		250	95	164
Vol. II	1,391	450	156		250	95	154
Separates—							
Agriculture, 1929	40						1
Archives, 1929	100						
Auditor General, 1929	10						
Civil Service Commission, 1929	10						
External Affairs, 1929	15						5
Finance, 1929	10						
House of Commons, 1929	10						
Governor General's Secretary, 1929	10						
Immigration and Colonization, 1929	50						
Indian Affairs, 1929	235						2
Insurance, 1929	10						
Interior, 1929	25						1
Justice, 1929	15						6
Labour, 1929	11						6
Marine and Fisheries, 1929	75						46
Mines, 1929	25						11
National Defence, 1929	50						33
National Revenue, 1929	50						50
Pensions and National Health, 1929	40						4
Post Office, 1929	75						47
Public Printing and Stationery, 1929	25						1
Privy Council, 1929	10						
Public Works, 1929	75						43
Railways and Canals, 1929	25						10
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1929	10						1
Secretary of State, 1929	15						
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 1929	10						
Trade and Commerce, 1929	25						15
Chief Electoral Officer, 1929	490	100	100			95	1
Civil Service Commission, 1928	638	100	350			94	47
Estimates, Main, 1931	2,844	500	1,500			95	557
Supplementary, 1930	1,475	1,000	300			94	54
Further Supplements, 1930	4,175	2,500	600			189	
Railways, 1930	2,375	1,000	750			94	20
Railways, Supplement, 1930	1,975	100	1,300			94	
External Affairs, 1929	736	200	150		200	95	7
Geographical Board	280						
Immigration and Colonization, 1929	2,413	200	2,011			95	6
Indian Affairs, 1929	775	100	233		267	95	7
Insurance, 1928—Vol. I, Paper	2,266	250	504		322	94	
Cloth	5,805		2,390		2,415		
Vol. II, Paper	3,506		642		146	94	
Cloth	4,004		106		1,313		

—	Number received	Distribution					
		Delivered		Mailing List		P.C. 1471	Sales
		Parliament	Departments	Parliament	Departments		
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, 1929—ENGLISH—*Concluded*							
Insurance abstract, 1928	6,733	50	1,500		3,010	120	51
Interior, 1929	1,130	150	449		331	95	6
Labour, 1929	2,904	200	2,500			95	3
Marine and Fisheries—							
Marine, 1929	686	200	681		19	95	5
Fisheries, 1929	1,117	200	649		101	94	11
List of Vessels,	1,202	100	800			120	81
Mines, 1929	3,310	150	3,000			95	5
National Defence—Militia and Air Service, 1929	626	200	250			94	7
Naval Service	575	200	200			94	7
National Revenue, 1929	900	300	362		38	94	17
Shipping Report	415		149		81	95	3
Penitentiaries, 1928	325	156				94	6
1929	1,750	150	1,382		18	95	4
Pensions and National Health, 1929	3,126	2,700				95	8
Postmaster General, 1929	966	300	458			65	28
Public Accounts, 1929	1,275	500	500			95	33
Public Printing and Stationery, 1929	308	25	100			95	8
Public Works, 1929	635	200	195		55	95	4
Railways and Canals, 1929	800	200	401		49	95	9
Railway Commission, 1928	575	100	248			95	26
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1929	1,307	150	685		215	95	30
Secretary of State. 1929	610	200	212			95	10
Trade and Commerce, 1929	900	200	251		255	120	9
Trade of Canada, 1929	1,168	156	150		612	120	124
Trade of Canada, 1929—							
Calendar Year	1,462	150	206		826	95	
Trade of Canada, 1929, Condensed	51						
Criminal Statistics, 1929	149					94	7
Weights and Measures, 1929	525	150	150			94	7
Electricity and Gas Inspection, 1929	692	150	250			94	104
Board of Grain Commissioners, 1928	915	200	182		373	94	29
Commissioner of Patents, 1929	675		500			94	1
ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, 1929—FRENCH							
Affaires extérieures, 1929	212	50	100			31	
Affaires des Sauvages, 1928	143	50	23		13	32	
Agriculture, 1929	1,856	50	1,749		1	32	1
Archives, 1929	620	50	500			32	1
Budget, 1930	50					32	
1930 (Chemins de fer)	350	250				32	50
1930 Supplémentaires	350	250				32	
1930 Autres supplémentaires	350	250				32	
1930	350	250				31	
1931	350	250				31	3
Commissaires des brevets, 1929	168		100			32	
Commissaires des chemins de fer, 1927	185	50	65		10	32	
Commission des pensions, 1928	118		50			32	
Commission du Service civil, 1929	192	25	100			32	
Commerce, 1928	165	50	33		17	32	1
1929	165	50	50			32	
Comptes publics, 1929	175	50	50			31	
Défense Nationale—Milice	160	50	50			32	1
Service naval	160	50	50			32	1
Electricité et gaz, 1929, Service d'inspection	135	10	50			32	
Immigration et Colonisation, 1929	360	50	229		21	32	
Imprimerie et Papeterie publiques, 1929	110	10	50			32	3
Intérieur, 1928	185	50	75			32	
Marine et Pêcheries—							
Marine, 1929	214	50	100			32	
Pêcheries, 1929	262	50	150			32	
Mines, 1926	600		80		470	31	
1928	1,301	25	774		476	32	
Pénitenciers, 1928	285	25	184		16	32	
Pensions et santé nationale, 1928	157	50	50			32	
Santé, 1929	255		200			31	1

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ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS, 1929—FRENCH—*Concluded*							
Poids et mesures, 1299—Service d'inspection	100	10	21		4	32	
Postes, 1929	200	50	75			32	1
Revenu National, 1928	162	50	49		1	32	
1929	166	50	50			31	
Secrétaire d'Etat, 1928	156	25	55		18	32	
Travail, 1928	1,103	50	1,000			32	
Travaux publics, 1929	160	50	50			31	
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS—ENGLISH							
Abrasives in Canada, 1920	150					121	
Accounting Offices	175		175				
Advice to Beginners—*Re* Breeding Stock	150					120	
Aerial Mineral Exploration in Canda	350					95	1
Agriculture Pest Control Act Orders and Regulations No. 22	150					118	
Agriculture and Colonization—Trading of Wheat, 1929, App. 6	9,609	306	50		3,000	94	
Air Regulations, 1920, with Amendments to 1928	350					121	3
Amalgamated Builder's Council Investigation, 1929	250					95	7
Anthrax	150					120	
Anthropometry of the Cree and Saulteaux Indians in Northwest Manitoba	150					120	
Apiarist, Dominion	150					120	
Apples, Canadian grown	150					121	
Artic and Western Hudson Bay Drainage, No. 57	150					120	
Arms of Canada, 1930, (3 Ed.)	400					95	
Arts, R. C. Academy of	150					120	
Baby Beef, without Nurse Cow	150					120	
Bacon Hog and Hog Grading Hand book on	150					127	
Bacteriology, Division of, 1928	150					120	
Banff, Kootenay and Yoko National Parks—General Information	400					215	
Barley Grades of Western Canada	300					240	
Beatty Report—Technical and Professional Services, Royal Commission	3,150					95	2,886
Beef Grading Service	300					188	
Beef Grading Service—Guidance to the Consumer	150					120	
Beef Grading Service—Its Significance to the Producer	150					120	
Bees and how to keep them	150					120	
Berne, Convention of Patent and Copyright—Office	250					95	
Blackleg	150					120	
Blackleg, Disease of Potatoes	125					94	
Blight and Rot of Potatoes, Late	150					120	
Boar Grading	150					120	
Borer, Round-headed Apple Tree, and its control	150					95	
Bovine Tuberculosis, 1929	150					95	
Boy's Cattle Breeding Club Policy 1929	150					94	
Britannia Beach Map Area, B.C. No. 293	150					120	
British Family Settlement in New Brunswick, 1929	250					94	
British North America Acts and Amendments, 1867-1927, paper	500						78
British North America Acts, 1867-1919 Appendix	900						23
Buttermaking on the Farm, No. 57	150					95	
Calf, Feeding Club Policy, Quebec	150					95	
Calf, Feeding Club Policy, Maritime Provinces	150					95	

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MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS—ENGLISH—*Continued*							
Canada, 1930	8,500		199		3,801		4,367
Canada, How to enter	150					120	
Canada, The Land we Come from	150					120	
Canadian Battlefields Memorial	670	334				120	276
Canadian Historical Association, May 22-23, 1929	250					95	
Canal Statistics, 1928	1,033	100	750			120	
Canoeing in Canada	150					127	
Caponize, How to	150					120	
Carillon Programs, 1929	500						208
Cars, Inspection of Steel Mail	200					120	
Case, Supreme Court	150					122	
Cereal Division, 1928	150					95	
Central Electric Stations, Directory of 1928	150					120	
Central America, Markets of	150					144	
Census, Vol. 4, 1921—Paper	1,099				1,093		
Cloth	1,836		300		71		9
Central Electric Stations, 1927	150					120	9
Cheddar Cheese, a colour defect	150					94	
Cheddar and Process cheese, composition of Canadian	150					95	
Chemistry Division, 1928	150					118	
Children in gainful operations	150					120	
Chief Engineer Report, Dept. of Public Works	42						
Cinchona and its commercial preparation, Examination of	150					121	
Civil Aviation, 1928	725				354	121	34
Civil Service Regulations, 1929	650					122	329
Civil Service Statistics, 1929	250					95	
Clay Products in Canada, Manufacture of, 1929	150					120	
Close—Grazing	150					120	
Coal Statistics, 1928	150					94	8
Coal and Coke Statistics—							
January—March, 1929	150					121	
April—June, 1929	175					120	
July—September, 1929	250					94	
October—December, 1929	250					95	
Coal Mining Rights, Regulations *Re*, 1930	250					95	
Coal Mines in Canada	150					120	
Compass, March of the, and variation tables	12						2
Convention between Canada and United States (1926)	350					120	
Contributory Causes of Death	150					120	
Cooperative Associations in Canada, 1929	250					94	5
Copper, Copper-zinc, Nickel copper Mines in Canada, 1929	150					120	
Core Drilling of Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta	350					121	
Corn Growing in Manitoba, No. 121	150					120	
Cow, Grading up the Dairy, by use of Pure-Bred Sires, No. 126	150					94	
Criminal and other Offences, Statistics of, 1928	249					94	
Currency, Issue and Redemption of	150					120	
Cutworm, The pale Western	250					94	
Dairy Cattle, Record of Performance for Pure-Bred, No. 21	150					95	
Dairy Factories, 1928	200					95	
Dairy Industry Act and Regulations	125					102	
Destructive Insect and Pest Act—Regulation No. 1 (Domestic) 4th Revision	150					95	
Destructive Insect and Pest Act—Regulation No. 2 (Domestic) 9th Revision	150					95	

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Destructive Insect and Pest Act—Regulation No. 4 (Foreign) 3rd Division	150					95	
Destructive Insect and Pest Act—Regulation No. 18 (Foreign)	150					95	
Domestic Hot Water, No. 905	2,150		673		1,227	124	
Dominion Lands Regulations	150					94	
Dominion Lands Administration—Regulations, October 1922	250					95	
Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, 1928	150					95	
Douglas Fir, Creosoted Treatment of No. 26	150					94	
Dry Roughage into a succulent feed, Conversion of	150					120	
Education, Annual Survey of, 1927	175						129
Education, Annual Survey of, 1928	250					95	
Egg Grading Report, No. 70	150					95	
Egg Grading and Marking of	150					120	
Egg Laying Contest, Canadian National	275					214	
Eggs, Notes on the cold Storage of, No. 50	150					94	
Election Instructions—Book A	500						
Electric Railways, 1920	175					94	3
Electric Standards and their Application to Trade and Commerce	20						
Elevators and Warehouses, List of 1928-1929	676						524
Elk Island National Park	150					121	
Empire Tariff Preferences on Canadian Goods	200					95	1
Examinations for Clerk, Stenographer and Typist	150					94	
Examples of Description, Board of Examiners for Dominion Lands Surveyors	150					95	
Explosives Division	125					94	
Experimental Farm Stations—							
Agassiz, B.C., 1928	125					99	
Cap Rouge, 1928	275					214	
Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1928	150					120	
Farnham, Que., 1928	150					120	
Fredericton, N.B., 1928	150					120	
Indian Head, Sask., 1928	125					94	
Kapuskasing, Ont., 1928	150					94	
Kentville, N.S., 1928	150					95	
Lacombe, Alta., 1928	150					95	
La Ferme, Que., 1928	150					94	
Lethbridge, Alta., 1928	150					95	
Lennoxville, Que., 1928	125					94	
Morden, Man., 1928	125					94	
Nappan, N.S., 1928	150					120	
Rosthern, Sask., 1928	150					120	
Scott, Sask., 1928	125					94	
Sidney, B.C., 1928	150					120	
Swift Current, Sask., 1928	125					94	
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que	150					94	
Summerland, B.C., 1928	150					94	
Fort Vermilion, Salmon Arm, B.C.	150					120	
Farm Crops, Use of Irrigation Water on, No. 125	150					94	
Farm Crops in Eastern Canada, cost of producing	125					94	
Faunal Investigation of Southern Baffin Island	250					121	1
Feeding Stuffs Act, Office consolidation, No. 10	350					94	
Feldspar Mines in Canada, 1929	150					120	
Fertilizers Analysis, 1929	150					94	
Fibre Production Division, 1927	125					94	

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Miscellaneous Publications—English—*Continued*							
Field Husbandry Division	150					120	
Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments, 1926	12						2
Fire Losses in Canada Statistical Report of, 1928	150					120	
Fish Canning in Canada	250					95	
Fisheries, Canada's	150					120	
Fisheries Statistics, 1928	350					94	2
Fishes in Canada, Popular Account of	350					128	1
Fishing in Canada	150					123	
Flanders Poppy Wreaths	150					120	
Food Products, Beverages, Rubber, Tobacco and Miscellaneous. Manufactures based on vegetables production, 1917-1927	150					104	
Forage Plants Division	150					94	
Forests, Canada's	150					120	
Forestry, Director of, 1928	150					94	
Forest Service Publications, List of	150					120	
Fort Wellington, Guide to	150					127	
Fox Ranching in Canada	125					123	
Fruit Act and Regulations, No. 7, Revised, 1927	150					94	
Fruit and Floriculture, Annual Statistics, 1928	150					120	
Fruits and Vegetables, No. 65	150					120	
Fruits and Vegetables in the House, Preserving	300					240	
Fuel and Power Stations, Industrial, 1925	150					120	
Fuel and Power Stations for Ontario, 1925	1,850				1,628	120	1
Fuel and Power Stations for Ontario, Errata	2,000				1,628	120	
Fuels, Comparison of Cost and Convenience of House Heating with various	150					120	
Fuels and Fuels Testing, Investigations of, No. 696	1,450				1,280	94	
Furs from Northwest Territories, Exportation of	150					122	
Fur Farms of Canada, 1927	150					120	
Game, Regulations respecting, in the Northwest Territories	150					95	
Geodetic Survey, Director of, 1928	150					120	
German Property, Return of Unliquidated Sequestrated	250					95	
Gold fields of Nova Scotia	150					120	
Gold Mines in Canada, 1929	150					94	
Grain Act, Canada, Office Consolidation, 1929	1,150					94	14
Grain Cargoes, Regulations *Re* Loading and Carriage of	650					131	29
Grain Research Laboratory, Dominion	150					120	
Grain Trade of Canada, 1928	350					120	17
Graphite Mines in Canada	150					120	
Gravel and Sand Deposits in Canada	150					120	
Gypsum Mines in Canada, 1929	150					120	
Haddock Fishery in North American Waters, Statistics of the	150					94	
Herbacious Perennials	125					94	
Herds, Fully Accredited	300					240	
Highway and Motor Vehicle in Canada, 1928	150					125	
Hog Grading Regulations	125					94	
Hog Marking	150					121	
Honey Microbiological Studies of, No. 116	150					120	
Hortin Windsor District, N.S.	150					94	
Hospitals of Canada, Directory with Maps	150					94	

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MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS—ENGLISH—*Continued*							
Household Insects and their Control	125					94	
Hudson Bay, Canoe Routes to	150					120	
Hudson Bay Expedition, 1927–28	450					120	45
Humidity in House Heating	150					120	
Hyacinthe, Yellow Disease of	125					94	
Hydrometer Tables	372					120	1
Illustration Stations, Alta., B.C., Man., Sask	150					120	
Illustration Stations, East, 1928	125					95	
I'm Alone Incident	1,350	750	250			120	73
Immigration Act and Regulations, Sept. 1929	1,050					94	1
Individual Graded Return	150					121	
Industrial and International Relations, 1929, Insurance against unemployment, sickness	350					94	100
Industrial and International Relations, 1929, Family Allowances	350					94	100
Investment Companies Act, Bill V—3	500						72
Insurance, Loan and Trust Companies List of Securities held by	150					96	
Jasper	150					127	
Jasper National Park, Geological Story of	150					120	
Junior Trade Commissioners, Examination for	150					94	
Juvenile Delinquents Report, 1928	150					120	
Kelsey Papers	72						42
Labour Legislation, Dec. 31, 1928	150					108	
Labour Organizations in Canada, 1928	150					129	
Lamb, Carcasses, Dressing and Cutting	150					120	
Lamb cuts, Selection of	125					120	
Lantern Slide Lectures, Catalogue of	125					94	
League of Nations, 10th Assembly Sept. 2 to 25, 1929	450					95	
Legislation, Operation of Dominion and Merchants Shipping, 1929	350					96	94
Licensed Manufacturers, List of	150					121	
List of Publications, Department of Agriculture, 1930	150					95	
List of Publications, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	150					94	
List of Members, 1930	100						92
List of Senators, 1929	200					95	48
List of Senators, 1930	100						92
List of Senators and Members, 1929	150						61
Live Stock Statistics, 1928	150					122	
Loan Trust Co., Abstract of Statements, 1928	500					214	100
Lobster Canning, Industry, Historical Account	350					95	
Lumber Industry, 1927	175					138	
Magnesium Sulphate and its operations in Canada, 1929	150					122	
Manual of Citizenship	150					121	
Maps, Air Mail	150					120	
Maps, *Re* Amber Mica	150					120	
Maps, how to read Topographical	150					120	
Maps, No. 704	150					120	
Maps, No. 220A	300					189	
Men, Information for, Syphilis and Gonorrhea	150					94	
Mesozoic Palaeontology of Blairmore Region Alta., No. 58	136					94	
Metallurgical Works in Canada, 1929	150					121	
Mica No. 701	2,000				1,549	95	
Mica Mines in Canada, 1929	150					121	
Migratory Birds Act, Protection of	150					121	

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Miscellaneous Publications—English—*Continued*							
Migratory Birds, Protection of—							
Alberta	2,375		110		2,265		
Manitoba	1,875		104		1,771		
New Brunswick	2,325		230		2,095		
Nova Scotia	2,825		260		2,565		
Ontario	5,125				5,125		
Quebec	4,525				4,525		
Milk Drinks	150					94	
Milk-Testing the Producers' for Quality	150					120	
Milk, why and how to use	150					120	
Milling Machines, Bacteriology Investigations of	150					95	
Milling Plants in Canada, 1929	150					121	
Mineral Husbandry Division, 1928	150					120	
Minerals other than coal, Regulations for disposal of	150					95	
Mineral Production, Preliminary, 1929	150					95	
Mineral Production of Canada, 1927	150					120	
Mineral Production of Canada, June, 1929	150					121	
Montreal Terminals (List)	450					120	77
Mosquito, Methods of Protection from	150					120	
Mosquito Control in Canada	150					95	
Moths, Generic Revision of North America	150					120	
Motion Pictures, Supplementary	150					120	
Muskrat as a Canadian Fur Resource	150					120	
Narcotic Division, 1929	10,000		640		9,210	95	
National Gallery Report, 1929	150					95	
National Museum of Canada, 1927	150					121	
National Museum of Canada, 1928	150					94	
National Parks of Canada	300					240	
National Parks of Canada, Through the heart of the Rockies and Selkirks	150					120	
Natural Gas and Petroleum Wells	150					120	
Natural Resources Intelligence Service	150					95	
Natural Resources, Intelligence Service Publications	150					94	
Natural Resources of Manitoba	450					126	186
Natural Resources of Quebec—(Cartier 1534)	150					95	
Navy List, Canadian, Nov. 1929	250					94	
Non-Bituminous Road Materials, No. 697	150					94	
Non-Ferrous Metals—Manufacture of, 1927	150					120	
Non-Metallic Minerals—Manufacture of, 1927	150					120	
North West, Canadian, Vol. 1	25						2
Vol. 2	25						2
Old Age Pensions in Canada, Dec. 1929	150					94	
Old Age Pensions Regulations	1,000						
Order of the Birth of Children Born in 1925	150					95	
Order in Council *Re* Thanksgiving service for King	300						
Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, Investigations	1,840				1,623		
Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, 1927	125					94	
Origin, Language etc., of Canadian People	350					121	21
Origin and Quality of Commercial Live Stock	150					120	
Pacific Drainage, No. 59	150					94	
Package Bees and how to install them, No. 107	150					95	
Palaeontology, Contributions to Canadian	150					120	
Parents, Information for, No. 26	150					94	

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MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS—ENGLISH—*Continued*							
Patent Office Rules, Regulations and Forms	275					120	109
Peace River Pass Route to the Pacific Coast	825	500				94	41
Pelts, Preparation of, for the Market	150					95	
Pensions Act., 1928, Office Consolidation	650					95	6
Petroleum and Gas Lease	150					120	
Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act	150					121	
Petroleum and Natural Gas Rights, Regulations for the disposal of	500					215	
Placer Mining in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Northwest Territories	150					122	
Points for Exporters to British Malaya and Siam	250					121	
Points for Exporters to Japan	250					121	
Points for Exporters to South Africa	250					96	
Poisonous Gases, Protocol *Re*	875	500	200			128	2
Postal Arrangement between Canada and France	350					120	3
Poultry Culling in New Brunswick	150					120	
Poultry Division, 1928	150					95	
Precise Levelling	150					120	
Precise Levelling—Two Halftones	150					120	
Precise Levelling—							
Alberta	150					103	
British Columbia	150					95	
Manitoba	150					120	
Ontario	150					121	
Quebec	150					120	
South of St. Lawrence R	148					120	
Saskatchewan	150					95	
Net of Canada, Adjustment	150					95	
Preparing Poultry Produce for the Market	150					121	
Prices in Canada and other Countries	10,925				10,830	95	
Prices and Price Indexes, 1913–28	250					95	
Prince Albert National Park	150					120	
Principal Poisonous Plants of Canada, No. 39	6						3
Protection of Industrial Property, International Convention for	350					120	
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act	150					120	
Protein Content as a Factor in Grading and Marketing Canadian Wheat	1,450	1,000				95	
Protein Map	177						104
Pure-Bred Poultry, 1928	125					95	
Public Service, How appointments are made in the	150					120	
Rabbits	150					120	
Radio Branch Report	200					95	
Radio Broadcasting	1,150					120	118
Radio Stations, List of, 1929	150					94	
Radio Stations, Supplement No. 2	150					120	
Radio Stations, List of, Supplement No. 4, November 1, 1929	150					95	
Railway Fire Prevention in Canada, No. 4	250					95	
Rainy Lake Investigation, Report of Joint Engineers in	450					310	
Raspberry and its culture in Canada	125					95	
Real and Personal Property, Disposal of, Convention signed at Washington, No. 3	350					120	102
Reindeer Grazing in North West Can.	250					94	1
Rickets, Prevention and Cure No. 43	10,725		1,350		9,250	94	
Rocky Mountain Circle Tour	150					120	
Root Rots of Canada	150					120	
Root Vegetables Act and Regulations	150					121	

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Rose Chafer, Circular No. 44	150					95	
Royal Military College	150					94	
Rust, White Pine Blister	150					120	
Safety of Life at Sea, International Convention	450					94	2
Sand Lime Brick Plants in Canada, 1929	150					121	
Sanitary Convention, International	350					120	
Sanitary Kitchen Tables	150					124	
Satin Moth in British Columbia	150					120	
Sea Fisheries Statistics—							
January—December 1929	150					95	
January—Mar., 1929	150					122	
July—September, 1929	150					94	
Seasonable Hints, No. 44	150					120	
Autumn, 1929, No. 45	150					120	
Eastern and B.C., Autumn, 1929, No. 45	150					120	
Eastern and B.C., Winter, 1929, No. 46	250					94	
Prairie Edition, Winter, 1929, No. 46	150					94	
Eastern and B.C., Spring, 1930, No. 47	150					95	
Prairie Edition, Spring, 1930, No. 47	150					95	
Settlers, Information for	150					120	
Sex Hygiene, Information for young women about	150					94	
Sheep Dipping	150					122	
Shell-heaps in Nova Scotia, Some	130					94	
Silver-lead-zinc Mines in Canada, 1929	150					121	
Silver Mines in Canada	150					124	
Smut Disease in cultivated Plants	150					120	
Small Pox and Vaccination, a popular treatise, No. 32	150					94	
Soldier Settlement Board Report, 1929	250					95	
Special Fishery Regulations for British Columbia	150					120	
Special War Revenue Act, Regulations under authority	650					120	19
Stain and Decay in Lumbering-seasoning yards, No. 27	350					95	
Steam Railways, 1928	250					95	
St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay Drainage, No. 58	150					94	
St. Lawrence Pilot (Below Quebec)	150					95	
Stone Quarry Operations in Canada	300					240	
Strawberry and its cultivation in Canada, No. 80	150					95	
Studies in Forest Pathology	150					120	
Summary Report, Part A., 1928	150					120	
Part B., 1928	150					120	
Summary in Canadian Trade—							
March, 1920	500				263	120	
April	500				291	120	
May	500				298	120	
June	500				296	120	
July	500				270	120	
August	500				316	120	
September	500				304	120	
October	500				310	94	
November	500				310	94	
December	500				273	95	
January	500				403	95	
February	500				322	124	
Swiss Invoice Requirements and Import Regulations	250					120	
Switzerland as a Market	190					182	

—	Number received	Distribution					Sales
		Delivered		Mailing List		P.C. 1471	
		Parliament	Departments	Parliament	Departments		
Miscellaneous Publications—English—*Continued*							
Tariff and Taxation—							
Report of W. H. Moore, No. 2	1,150	800	150			121	10
Butter and Cheese, 1st Hearing, January 14, 15, 1930, Ref. 150	1,200		79		471	95	155
Cottons, 1st Hearing, Nov. 15, 1929, Ref. 145	1,200		79		496	94	30
Crude Petroleum, White Crude Scale Wax and Paraffin Wax, Tetraethyl Lead, 1st Hearing	1,200		79		496	95	20
Dried Field Beans and Soya Bean Meal	1,200	341	79		280		24
Fish, 1st Hearing	1,225		79		496	120	54
Fruits and Vegetables, Preliminary and 1st Hearing	1,200		69		496	96	74
Fruits and Vegetables, 2nd and 3rd Hearing	1,186		79		495	94	67
Fruits and Vegetables, Jan. 21, 1930, Ref. 22	1,200	335	79		136	95	32
Glassware, Earthenware, 1st Hearing Oct. 29, 1929, Ref. 140	1,200		79		496	95	73
Invert Sugar Syrup, Ref. 147	1,200		50		525	95	2
Iron and Steel, Nov. 26, 27, 28, 1929 Vol. 1, Rolling Mill Products	1,200		79		471	95	261
Iron and Steel, Dec. 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 1929, Vol. 2, Other Iron and Steel Products	1,200		79		471	95	214
Iron and Steel, Dec. 12, 1929, Jan. 22, 23, 1930, Vol. 3, Automobile Parts	1,200		79		471	95	211
Iron and Steel, Jan. 23, 24, 1930, Vol. 4, Review of Iron and Steel Schedule	1,200		79		471	95	215
Laminated Glass, Ref. 136	1,200		50		525	95	
Malt and Malt Syrup Powder, 1st Hearing, Ref. 89 and 109	1,200	284	79		216	95	33
Oilcloth, Linoleum Matting, 1st Hearing, Oct. 31, 1929, Ref. 139	1,200		79		471	95	65
Rubber 1st and 2nd Hearing, Oct. 1927, May 1928	1,200		79		496	94	36
Wall Papers, 1st hearing, Oct. 31, 1929, Ref. 142	1,200		79		471	95	52
Wool and Wool Products, 1st Hearing, June 15, 16, 17, 1929, Ref. 19, 2nd Hearing, June 27, 28, 29, 1929 Ref. 42	1,200		79		496	94	29
Wamblu Markets, Ref. 160	1,200		56		519	95	6
Wool and Wool Products, 1st Hearing, March 9, 10, 1927, Ref. 42	1,200		79		496	94	36
Textile Industries, 1927	250					95	
Thresher, Combined Reaper, 1928	150					120	
Tide Tables, 1930—							
Charlottetown, Pictou and Strait of Canso	3,000				987		
Eastern Coast	14,000				8,418		
Pacific Coast	32,370				27,692		
Prince Rupert	8,075				4,532		
Quebec and Father Point	6,000				4,700		
Saint John, N.B.	20,000				18,450		
Vancouver and Sand Head	12,160				11,992		
Timber Regulations *re* Yearly Licences to cut	200					120	
Topographical Survey, 1928	150					125	
Traffic Reports, Monthly, 1928	150					120	
Transverse Polycamic Projection for General Maps of Canada	150					120	
Travel Notes	11,200		1,460		9,740		
Treaty Series, 1928—							
Sockeye Salmon, Convention between Canada and United States, *Re*	875					95	10

—	Number received	Distribution					Sales
		Delivered		Mailing List		P.C. 1471	
		Parliament	Departments	Parliament	Departments		
Miscellaneous Publications—English—*Concluded*							
Treaty Series, 1928—*Concluded*							
No. 4, Dangerous Drugs, International Convention (Second Opium)	350					94	53
No. 5, Slavery Convention, International	350					120	55
No. 6, Czechoslovakia, Convention of Commerce between Canada and	350					120	54
No. 7, Treaty of Commerce and Navigation Exchange of Notes with Spanish Government	350					95	3
No. 8, Czechoslovakia, Extradition of criminals	350					95	1
No. 9, Exchange of Notes *re* agreement with United States *re* reciprocal exemption from income tax of earnings derived from operation of ships	350					94	1
No. 10, Extradition of Criminals, Estonia	350					94	1
No. 11, Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, notification extending to Canada, between His Majesty and Lithuania	350					94	1
No. 12, Treaty between His Majesty and the Latvian Republic	350					94	5
No. 13, Treaty between His Majesty and Finland *re* Extradition of Criminals	350					95	3
No. 14, Treaty between His Majesty and Albania	350					94	5
No. 15, Convention between His Majesty and France	350					94	6
No. 17, Treaty—Czechoslovak Republic	350					95	
Trout Artificially Propagated and Manufactured, Rules for the Possession and Sale of	150					94	
Turner Valley Sheet, Map No. 229A	150					94	
Union of South Africa, Value for duty purposes	250					120	
Unseen Hazards in Hospitals, Clinics and other Institutions, No. 1	150					95	
Vacations in Canada	150					136	
Various Proposed Railway Routes for Western Outlet to the Pacific	1,150					120	
Veterinary Director General, 1929	150					98	
Vocational Education, Jan. 1930, No. 30	150					95	
Vital Statistics, 1926	200					120	
1928	150					121	
Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1929	10,925				10,820	95	
Waterton Lakes	300					240	
Weather Maps—							
May, 1929	150					120	
June, 1929	150					120	
July, 1929	150					120	
August, 1929	150					120	
September, 1929	150					120	
October, 1929	150					95	
November, 1929	150					95	
December, 1929	150					45	
January ,1930	150					95	
Wheat, Drying of	150					120	
Why you should insulate your Home	150					121	
Woman River and Ridout Map Areas	150					121	
Yukon—The Land of the Klondike	150					120	

—	Number received	Distribution					Sales
		Delivered		Mailing List		P.C. 1471	
		Parliament	Departments	Parliament	Departments		
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS (FRENCH)							
Acte de l'Amérique du Nord, 1867-1927	200						25
Agneau, la viande d'	50					32	
Aliments et drogues, Loi de	50					32	
Annuaire du Canada	745		200		133	31	13
Apiculture, service de	50					32	
Argot du seigle, l'	50					32	
Arrangement postal, Canada et France	100					32	
Aviation, rapport sur l', 1928	150					32	1
Basse-cour, la préparation des produits de la	50					32	
Bétail, la loi des aliments du	50					32	
Bétail laiterie, l'alimentation du	50					32	
Blé d'Inde au Manitoba, la culture du	50					32	
Boîte de beurre, la solidité	50					32	
Calcaires d'Ontario et de Québec, les	600		81		469	32	
Canada, 1930	1,550					32	37
Cercle de jeunes éleveurs de bétail, 1929	50					32	
Céréales, service des, 1927	50					32	
Céréales, les pourritures des racines des	50					32	
Chaponner, comment	50					32	
Charbon et coke	200		9		91	32	
Charbon symptomatique	50					32	
Chimie, service de la, 1928	50					32	
Collège militaire du Canada, 1930	50					32	
Combustiles, commission fédérale des	650		166		432	32	
Concours de Ponte national canadien	50					32	
Crème, la richesse de la	50					32	
Crème, le traitement de la	50					32	
Crème, la neutralisation de la	50					32	
Crème à la glace	50					32	
Conseils pour la saison—							
N° 44, édition de l'est et Colombie-Anglaise	50					32	
N° 44 édition de l'ouest et la prairie	50					32	
N° 45, édition de l'est et Colombie-Anglaise	50					32	
N° 45, édition des prairies, automne 1929	50					32	
N° 46, édition des prairies de l'ouest	50					32	
N° 46, édition de l'est et Colombie-Anglaise	50					32	
N° 47, édition de l'est et Colombie-Anglaise	50					32	
N° 47, édition de l'ouest et des prairies	50					32	
Directeur général, vétérinaire, 1929	100					32	
Dominion et la législation relative à la marine marchande, application	250					31	
Douanes, loi des	50					32	
Education au Canada, aperçu annuel sur l'	50					32	
Exploitation animale, service de l'	50					32	
Explosifs, division des	650		138		412	32	
Ferme expérimentale, Brandon, Man	50					32	
Fièvre charbonneuse	50					32	
Filasse industrielle, la production de la	50					32	
Fleurs vivaces de pleine terre	50					31	
Fourrages secs, la conversion des	50					32	
Framboise et sa culture au Canada	50					32	
Fromage, consommés du, n° 7	50					32	
Fruits et légumes, conserves de	100					64	
Géologie, Minéraux du Canada	650		181		469		
Horticulture, service de, 1927	50					32	
Humidité dans les maisons chauffées	50					31	
Hyacinthe, la maladie jaune de la	50					32	
I'm Alone, affaire de	500	300	100			32	21
Immigration, Procès-verbaux	105					32	
Insectes destructeurs et autres fléaux, règlements, n° 18	50					31	

—	Number received	Distribution					Sales
		Delivered		Mailing List		P.C. 1471	
		Parliament	Departments	Parliament	Departments		
Miscellaneous Publications (French)—*Continued*							
Jambe noire, maladie de la	50					32	
Lait de beurre, consommés, n° 8	50					32	
Lait, de la crème, l'essai du	50					32	
Lait au sortir de la ferme, l'essai de la qualité du	50					32	
Laiterie, loi industrielle	50					32	
Lapin, le	50					32	
Liste des publications, département de l'agriculture	50					32	
Minérale, production	50					32	
Moissonneuse, batteuse combinnée, 1922-1928	50					31	
Moore, rapport de M. W. A., 1928-29	300	200	50			32	
Moutons, le baignage des	50					32	
Œufs, les avantages du classement des	50					31	
Oiseaux, protection des	50					32	
Oiseaux, richesse nationale, les	50					32	
Opium et drogues narcotiques, loi de	50					32	
Organisation de l'industrie et du commerce	100					32	
Pacifique, le, par la voie du Pas de la Paix	250	150				32	
Peaux, la préparation des, pour le commerce	50					32	
Pêche, règlement de, N.-B	50					32	
Pêche particulière, règlements de	50					32	
Pêcheries bulletin des renseignements—							
N° 1	50					32	
N° 2	50					32	
N° 3	50					32	
N° 4	50					32	
N° 5	50					31	
Pensions des anciens combattants, 1928	253	140	60		1	32	
Pétrole et du naptha, loi d'inspection du	50					32	
Plantes cultivées, maladie charbonneuse	50					32	
Plantes fourragères, service des, 1928	50					32	
Plantes fourragères	50					32	
Plantes-racines potagères, loi et règlement	50					32	
Pois, description de types de légumes	50					32	
Poissons, loi relative à l'inspection des	50					32	
Pommes cultivées au Canada	50					32	
Pomme de terre, maladie de la	50					32	
Porc à bacon, le	50					32	
Porc, règlements concernant le classement du	50					32	
Programme de carillon	150					12	
Quais de l'état, règlements	50					32	
Questionnaires des examens	350					32	145
Rachitisme, prévention et guérison	50					32	
Radio, service de la, 1929	50					31	
Rapport sommaire, 1926, partie "C"	600		81		469	32	
Rapport sommaire, 1927, partie "C"	620		102		468	32	
Relations industrielles et internationales *re* assurance contre le chômage, la maladie et l'invalidité	50					32	
Renard au Canada, l'élevage du	50					32	
Renards, station d'élevage de	50					32	
Ressources naturelles du Manitoba	100					32	
Revenus de guerre, loi spéciale des, règlements sous la	50					32	
Rouille de la tige dans l'ouest	50					32	
Salaires et heures de travail au Canada, 1920-29	1,700				1,650	31	
Santé, conservez sa	50					32	
Saumon sockeye, pêche du	350					32	
Sauvetage, engin de, règlements	50					32	
Service civil, règlements	550					32	2
Sociétés coopératives, 1929	150					32	
Sous-station expérimentale, Beaverlodge, Alta	50					32	

—	Number received	Distribution				P.C. 1471	Sales
		Delivered		Mailing List			
		Parliament	Departments	Parliament	Departments		
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS (FRENCH)—*Concluded*							
Stations expérimentales—							
Cap Rouge, Qué	50					32	
Charlottetown, I.P.-E	50					32	
Farnham, Qué	50					32	
Kapuskasing, Ont	50					32	
Kentville, N.-E	50					32	
Lacombe, Alta	50					31	
La Ferme, Qué	50					32	
Lennoxville, Qué	50					32	
Morden, Man	50					32	
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que	50					32	
Sujets reproducteurs	50					32	
Tarif de l'impôt:—							
Pétrole brut, cire grasse blanche et paraffine	200		7		93	32	10
Aluminium et ses produits, req. 60	200		69		81	32	
Tige de cuivre, req. 87	200		25		75	32	
20 juin, 1928	200		25		75	32	
Terminus à Montréal	150					32	3
REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES (English)							
Banking and Commerce, Special Committee, 1929—							
No. 2	1,350	1,000				120	26
No. 3	1,350	1,000				120	26
Special	1,350	1,000				120	196
Grading of Wheat, Special Committee, 1929—							
No. 11	750	500				120	54
No. 12	750	500				120	57
No. 13	750	500				120	52
No. 14	750	500				120	52
No. 15	750	500				120	52
No. 16	750	500				120	53
No. 17	750	500				120	52
No. 18	750	500				120	52
No. 19	750	500				120	52
No. 20	750	500				120	52
No. 21	750	500				120	52
No. 22	750	500				120	52
No. 23	750	500				120	56
No. 24	750	500				120	53
Industrial and International Relations, Special Committee, 1929—							
No. 7	1,000	750	100			120	38
No. 8	1,000	750	100			120	38
No. 9	974	750	100			120	61
Railways and Shipping, Special Committee, 1929—							
No. 1	750	500				120	35
No. 2	750	500				120	35
No. 3	750	500				120	35
No. 4	750	500				120	35
No. 5	750	500				120	35
No. 6	750	500				120	35
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES (French)							
Comptes publics—							
N° 1	300	250				32	
N° 2	300	250				32	
N° 3	300	250				32	
N° 4	300	250				32	
N° 5	300	250				32	
N° 6	300	250				32	
N° 7	300	250				32	
N° 8	300	250				32	
N° 9	300	250				32	
N° 10	300	250				32	
Relations industrielles et internationales							
N° 7	50					32	

PERIODICALS (English)

—	Number received	To Department	To Subs.	Free	P.C. 1471	Sales
Abstract of Public Health, monthly	230,150	14,272	122,451	....	1,313	
Agricultural Statistics, monthly	84,150	2,445	79,985	2	1,157	16
Apple Supplement, quarterly	16,900	2,166	12,691	....	952	
Bank Statements, monthly	3,000	....	1,368	15	....	66
Business Statistics, monthly	19,911	3,202	14,409	4	1,433	105
Canada Gazette, weekly	124,800	....	110,349	79	....	6,806
Canada Law Reports, monthly	75,173	1,925	65,853	635	1,167	174
Canada Week by Week, weekly	131,760	6,456	109,914	....	....	....
Commercial Intelligence Journal, weekly	122,386	2,291	115,040	121	....	1,345
Labour Gazette, monthly	152,480	....	140,887	....	1,227	
National Revenue Review, monthly	70,825	9,070	57,111	11	1,063	85
Natural Resources, monthly	123,125	2,837	....	....	119,710	
Postal Guide, Cloth, yearly	400	....	....	....	....	324
Postal Guide, Paper, yearly	1,600	....	....	....	....	1,421
Railway Judgments, semi-monthly	19,510	....	8,498	8	1,744	1,025
Trade of Canada, quarterly	4,905	....	3,871	5	309	45
Tuberculosis Bulletin, monthly	146,800	28,000	70,099	....	....	
PERIODICALS (French)						
Gazette du Travail	22,340	....	21,690	....	415	
Guide postal, 1930—toile	25	....	....	....	....	18
papier	75	....	....	....	....	75
Renseignements commerciaux	23,000	....	15,232	22	....	84
Ressources naturelles	19,595	1,594	15,808	....	....	
Revue du Revenu National	27,500	2,524	11,131	....	383	4
Statistique agricole	8,711	1,157	6,874	....	383	
Tuberculose, Bulletin	60,600	....	....	52,520	396	

——	Number received	Distribution					Sales
		Delivered		Mailing List		P.C. 1471	
		Parliament	Departments	Parliament	Departments		
OFFICIAL REPORTS OF PARLIAMENT Bound Volumes (English)							
Debates of House of Commons, 1929—							
Vol. I	651	....	351	32	....	95	66
Vol. II	655	....	351	32	....	95	66
Vol. III	650	....	351	32	....	95	66
Index	670	....	351	32	....	95	69
Debates of the Senate, 1929	537	....	....	305	....	94	20
Journals of the Senate, 1929	548	....	290	49	....	94	5
Journals of the House of Commons, 1929	539	....	290	49	....	97	5
Bound Annual Reports, 1926-27—							
Vol. I	125	....	....	....	88	....	8
Vol. II	126	....	....	....	86	....	8
Vol. III	125	....	....	....	88	....	7
Vol. IV	125	....	....	....	88	....	6
Bound Annual Reports, 1927-28, Vol. V	125	....	....	....	88	....	2
OFFICIAL REPORTS OF PARLIAMENT Bound Volumes (French)							
Débats de la Chambre des Communes, 1929—							
Vol. I	206	131	....	....	1	32	1
Vol. II	210	131	....	....	1	32	1
Vol. III	210	131	....	....	1	32	1
Débats du Sénat, 1929	145	131	....	....	1	32	1
Journaux du Sénat, 1929	176	104	6	....	1	32	
Journaux de la Chambre des Communes, 1929	181	104	....	....	6	32	
Journaux de la Chambre des Communes, Appendices n° 2 et 3, 1928	187	104	....	....	6	32	
Rapport annuel des Ministères, 1926-27–							
Vol. I	40	....	....	....	....	18	
Vol. II	40	....	....	....	....	18	
Vol. III	39	....	....	....	....	18	
Vol. IV	42	....	....	....	....	18	
Vol. V	40	....	....	....	....	18	
Rapport annuel des Ministères, 1928—							
Vol. I	190	25	91	....	9	32	
Vol. V	190	25	91	....	9	32	

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS—Part Sessions 1928-29 and 1929-30

—	Number received	Distributed Order of Parliament		P.C. 1471
		House of Commons	Mailing List	
ENGLISH				
Senate Debates	88,320	42,240	20,816	4,412
House of Commons Debates	539,570	90,155	121,260	7,696
Senate Minutes	73,968	33,944	19,536	4,412
Votes and Proceedings of House of Commons	154,840	73,470	47,163	7,696
Orders of the Day, House of Commons	138,625	59,225	40,685	7,696
Bills, Senate	1,344,000	1,008,048	154,677	80,750
Bills, House of Commons	1,225,022	637,713	64,077	78,960
FRENCH				
Débats de la Chambre des Communes	95,590	16,590	14,378	2,449
Procès-verbaux, Minutes du Sénat	15,792	10,560	1,444	1,488
Procès-Verbaux, Chambre des Communes	36,010	26,070	2,864	2,449
Ordres du Jour, Chambre des Communes	25,596	18,370	2,686	2,449
Bills, Sénat	316,581	226,839	22,206	10,420
Bills, Chambre des Communes	308,494	208,640	25,406	9,324

NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS TO PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

—	To Departments		To the Public	
	English	French	English	French
Senate—				
Debates	406		111	
Minutes of Proceedings	340	28	67	
House of Commons—				
House of Commons	838	79	1,183	103
Orders of the Day	425	32	90	2
Votes and Proceedings	474	35	123	1
Bills of both Houses	280	32	123	2

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASES

FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

F. A. ACLAND,
King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit report of the Purchasing Branch for the fiscal year 1929-30. The total amount of money paid for purchases made by the three divisions of this branch is $2,493,095.45, sub-divided as follows:—

—	Canadian	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	Total Material Purchased	Customs Duty and Brokerage	Grand Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Stationery and Paper Stores	1,831,034 20	22,400 22	19,219 21	952 96	1,873,606 59	10,943 61	1,884,550 20
Printing Stores	136,120 73	....	9,047 15	....	145,167 88	3,802 35	148,970 23
Lithographing, Printing, Binding, Engraving, etc	459,137 75	....	....	13 05	459,150 80	424 22	459,575 02
Totals	2,426,292 68	22,400 22	28,266 36	966 01	2,477,925 27	15,170 18	2,493,095 45

For the above mentioned purchases 1,596 personal accounts were opened; 38,290 invoices were received, audited and certified ready for payment; 30,144 individual orders were issued and 950 special specifications for tenders were prepared. Sale of discarded equipment, machines, etc., amounted to $5,225.00. Metal dross exchanged for virgin metal, 29,877 pounds to the value of $2,987.70. Customs entries for import and export, 264; number of express and freight slips audited and cleared for payment, 2,719.

Work performed or supervised by the Lithographing and Engraving Division is as follows: Cheques lithographed, 3,827,799; maps lithographed, 1,489,950; forms, posters, etc., 14,224,941; lithographed money orders, 16,828,900; booklets, 2,004,912; printed cards, tags and labels, 9,613,766; line engravings and halftones, 12,355; electros and dies, 1,840; heliotype prints, 439,107; cartons and envelopes, 4,525,550; binding (books), 358,793; mounting maps, 4,000; pads, 188,250; calendars and tubes, 123,500; tabs and file protectors, 13,632.

GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

The total amount of the invoices audited and passed for payment by this department for Government advertising during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, is $364,436.02; the details of which are set forth in statement on the next page. These accounts were paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done and the amount is therefore not included in the statement of expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited is 10,215; orders issued, 8,029, of which 6,334 were for transient advertising and 1,695 for space contract advertising.

AUDIT of Government Advertising for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1930

—	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Other Countries	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	23,509 46	....	....	....	12 39	....	8 36	26 00	....	1,744 33	25,300 54
Civil Service Commission	877 41	277 40	41 93	105 13	6 38	70 85	43 48	67 30	100 64	17 98	1,608 50
Finance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81 84	....	....	81 84
Governor General's Secretary	200 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200 00
Indian Affairs	48 44	....	54 13	....	....	187 21	207 44	229 06	202 39	8 32	936 99
Interior	53 50	27,521 54	317 44	....	....	1,337 32	3,013 06	2,367 64	775 11	725 00	36,110 61
Justice	....	....	12 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12 50
Labour	19,223 26	2,277 98	29 70	564 59	....	601 00	315 35	678 84	578 91	....	24,269 63
Marine and Fisheries	1,209 03	888 15	8 00	560 50	45 75	....	100 00	....	636 21	....	3,447 64
Mines	586 20	505 69	....	....	....	112 50	....	....	100 00	....	1,304 39
National Defence	2,385 83	600 30	34 00	174 59	....	71 45	109 82	105 71	167 46	21 00	3,670 16
National Revenue	31,621 75	530 67	53 15	207 43	....	22 80	19 86	....	14 56	....	32,470 22
Pensions	1,696 60	25 55	....	196 87	....	445 00	100 00	....	35 00	489 35	2,988 37
Post Office	870 00	1,606 38	541 54	688 48	132 80	148 38	653 62	716 06	203 89	22 50	5,583 65
Public Works	25,168 45	16,214 96	1,594 65	2,563 69	63 84	929 77	2,265 39	1,350,04	4,415 72	15 00	54,581 51
Railways and Canals	1,391 41	745 69	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51 20	2,188 30
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	1 48	....	....	....	....	....	24 40	4 20	....	....	30 08
Soldier Settlement Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15 12	....	....	15 12
Trade and Commerce	77,709 62	2,155 34	....	....	....	....	30 60	....	....	*89,740 41	169,635 97
	186,552 44	53,349 65	2,687 04	5,061 28	261 16	3,926 28	6,891 38	5,641 81	7,229 89	92,835 09	364,436 02

*Overseas advertising placed by the Department.

Below is a statement of the total amount of advertising accounts audited by this department from the year 1876 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930 inclusive.

Calendar Year	
1876	$ 12,529 27
1877	12,751 56
1878	20,583 77
1879	39,676 60
1880	63,092 50
1881	30,015 44
1882	50,604 71
1883	30,149 31
1884	39,401 48
1885	33,782 53
1886	25,102 83
1887	48,596 03
1888	44,520 30
1889	35,939 47
1890	26,102 48
1891	27,519 59
1892	24,819 54
1893	26,704 27
1894	26,423 72
1895	27,424 68
1896	30,760 76
1897	35,138 54
1898 (6 mois. to June 30, 1898)	16,312 58

Fiscal Year	
1898–1899	$ 27,699 72
1899–1900	46,317 74
1900–1901	50,790 40
1901–1902	53,850 75
1902–1903	41,078 02
1903–1904	57,898 72
1904–1905	102,848 11
1905–1906	107,812 56
1906–1907	89,329 77
(March 31)	
1907–1908	141,200 45
1908–1909	156,673 50
1909–1910	102,841 15
1910–1911	144,081 66
1911–1912	166,224 26
1912–1913	204,762 87
1913–1914	247,477 61
1914–1915	200,441 19
1915–1916	210,818 48
1916–1917	295,694 98
*1917–1918	496,645 77
1918–1919	622,197 21
1919–1920	235,663 93
1920–1921	183,656 65
1921–1922	98,663 02
1922–1923	224,885 07
1923–1924	129,611 43
1924–1925	77,434 09
1925–1926	105,021 81
1926–1927	72,961 95
1927–2928	110,551 20
1928–1929	195,815 16
1929–1930	364,436 02

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*Includes advertising of Victory Loan, 1918, amount $184,064.59, contracted for with Canadian Press Association.

J. O. PATENAUDE,
Controller of Purchases.